Military Government

Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Part I (Education) Section VII (Education and Religious Affairs) ammended by directive "Reopening of Universities and other Institutions of Higher Learning."	27 December 1945 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Control Council Law No. 6, providing for admittance of documents to U.S. Courts as Annex j-6 to Section XXIV (Military Government Legislation)	27 December 1945 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Determination of Requirements, Allocations and Destribution of Solid Fuels	21 December 1945 AG 463.3 GEC-AGP
Administration of Justice	26 December 1945 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Use of Wehrmacht Property under Law No. 54	27 December 1945 AG 010.6 GEC-AGO
Distribution of Red Cross Food to American and British Nationals in U.S. Zones of Occupation	27 December 1945 AG 400 GEC-AGO



Military Government financial experts think they are, and are taking steps to demilitarize them for a peacetime economy.

Are Banks a Threat to Our Peace?

Ask anyone what a country needs to prepare for a war. Most probably you will get a description of huge airplane factories, armament plants, railroads and many other industrial enterprises. Few people would mention the quiet, peaceful, little bank that operates on main street, as one of the important necessities of war preparation.

It is perhaps somewhat difficult to see a threat to peace in a bank. There are no great hydraulic presses, no rows of gleaming lathes, no huge vats and coils. The clicking of adding machines and the murmuring of clerks is a peaceful sound. Yet, this citadel of peace and quiet is even more dangerous to world peace than the factories themselves. It is the corner stone on which the German war industry was built and operated. Today in Germany it is as important to demilitarize the banking structure of the country, as it is to destroy her warproducing factories. A destroyed factory can be rebuilt... if money can be found.

To prevent this money from being found, Military Government in the U. S. Zone, has taken two steps toward demilitarizing the financial structure of Germany. The first step, now completed, was an overall denazification of all banking agencies; the second step, still in process, is complete decentralization of the banking system.

The first step, removing all dangerous individuals from banking positions, was successful, despite the early predictions

that banking facilities would be hampered. The continued operation of the banking facilities during the denazification was due to the energy with which the MG finance officers sought replacements, and the sound judgment they used in making their selections. As a result the banks are enjoying an increasing public confidence, under a new and clean management.

The second step, breaking the highly organized, machine-like, banking system down into small functional units, is one of the most important steps yet taken to prevent Germany from again becoming a warrior nation. This huge banking monopoly was the instigator as well as the supporter of the huge economic bludgeon which enabled Germany to smash Europe to her knees.

BANKS BUILD INDUSTRY

In Germany, more than in any other country, the money for industry has been obtained from banks. Germany does not have the traditions of private investment, such as those of the United States and Great Britain. Because Germany's industrialization came relatively late, competition from other industrial powers left too little time to develop a class of private investors, or to build up capital reserves out of profits. To get capital in a hurry, industry turned to the banks.

The banks willingly committed themselves heavily in industrial shares. This is forbidden in the United States because industrial stock shares are not a completely stable or liquid investment. Their value fluctuates from day to day. If a bank buys industrial shares with a depositor's money on one day, there is no guarantee that it can sell the shares for the same amount when the depositor comes to withdraw his money on the next.

Furthermore, the banks in Germany actually created money to make investments in industry. All banks have the unique characteristic of being able to lend money they do not have. This is because people are content to accept a bank's promise to pay, in the form of a deposit slip or check. A borrower therefore usually receives a deposit, uses it to make payments by checks, and the checks in turn are simply deposited in another bank account. No cash actually changes hands. The result is that money is created out of thin air.

GERMAN BANKS COMBINED

The Germans used this system to great advantage. Not having a minimum reserve law, (which would prevent the banks from lending out more than a safe percentage of their cash) the German bankers loaned out their money until their reserves fell to six per cent or less of the cash on hand. This increased their ability to make industrial investments but left just enough cash to meet daily transactions. This low working margin caused the banks to be very sensitive to economic disturbances. To make these banks more stable and to provide even greater money creating powers, the banks tended to combine into large semi-monopolistic units dominated by centralized banks, with headquarters in Berlin and branches throughout the country. The most important of these are the so-called "Big Five" banks, the Deutsche, Dresdner, and Commerz banks, the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft and Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft.

But all this increased money-creating efficiency demanded general stability if

it was to survive. If depositors suddenly lost confidence and demanded cash, there was bound to be a collapse. The banking system would not have enough cash to meet the demands. Therefore, the banks had to protect the apparent value of their non-liquid industrial investments. This was done by placing their own people on industrial Boards of Directors, and by encouraging the formation of industrial cartels and trusts. Firms which refused to join the cartels or other combinations. or which threatened the value of some large bank investment by producing goods cheaply, could not get credit, and therefore found it impossible to continue in business. When banks were heavily committed in two firms in the same business. they encouraged the two firms to combine rather than lose money by competing.

Thus the banks were part of the great concentration of economic power in Germany, and the chief instigators of that concentration. The concentration of economic power was one of the first steps in the mobilization of Germany, and was one of the reasons Germany was able to organize and support World War II.

SECRET REARMAMENT

Between the two wars, secret industrial armament was carried on in Germany. Money was provided for this by the large banks. The German bankers, in their capacity as directors and owners of many of the most important industries, participated in the quiet and long-drawn-out preparations for war. To many bankers, the advent of Hitler meant salvation. It meant the industrial prosperity which always goes with rearmament, and the rescue of the assets of their banks which were frozen in industrial firms. It is not surprising that the two most prominent bankers in Germany - Dr. Schacht and Baron von Schröder - were early and generous supporters of Hitler.

Under the nazi regime, the banking system played an indispensable part in financing war. Its great money-creating

efficiency made it possible to provide the huge funds needed for rearmament and aggression, without causing obvious inflation such as that which ruined Germany during the last war. The banks, and particularly the central bank Reichsbank, also provided technicians to assist in looting the occupied countries, without which Germany could not have continued to fight. Individual German banks established or used existing agents to exploit all Europe, both for private profit and for the good of the nazi regime. "Respectable" German bankers, were used to preserve nazi assets in Switzerland and the other neutral countries.

DECENTRALIZED BANKING

All this is now well known by the leaders of Military Government. The first two steps will prevent it from happening again. The denazification of the banking system will remove those persons who desire to renew the excess money creating powers of Germany, which can only be used profitably for war; and the second step will remove the system which permitted these persons the opportunity to build a war machine.

Under the new decentralized banking system each Land will establish a central bank. This will be a banker's bank for clearing checks, and for the movement of funds between banks of other Länder in the US Zone, and the other zones of Germany. These central banks will also help the commercial banks meet extraordinary demands for credit and act as bankers for their Land Governments.

However, they will not print their own currency or be permitted to compete with the commercial banks for ordinary commercial business. Coordination and uniform supervision of the three Länder banks will be assured by the establishment of a banking council for the entire US Zone.

The commercial and savings banks, which will deal directly with the public, will be required to keep a minimum reserve of their assets on deposit with the central bank of their Land. These reserves will be on hand to settle clearing balances. Keeping these reserves on deposit with the central bank of the Land, will provide increased stability and safety for the individual banks, since they will no longer be able to deplete their liquid reserves beyond the danger point.

No bank will be permitted to have or establish branches outside the Land where it locates its principal office. The predominance of Berlin will be ended. Decentralization will continue with the aim of limiting all banks to the Landkreis or Stadtkreis in which they choose to locate.

This program is not intended as the final word on the German financial system. It is, rather, a step forward in a direction which is known, whose length or exact path may well be modified by future quadripartite decisions. It is carefully planned, however, so that no backtracking will be necessary, so that it will form part of the future financial policy, which in turn forms part of the principles established by the Potsdam Agreement.

Here are a few tips on

CIVILIAN TRAVEL REGULATIONS

When a civilian approaches you with a request to travel from where he is to another part of the U.S. Zone, or to another country, or to another zone for the purpose of visiting an old girl friend, or to get a job, or just for a change of climate, what do you do? If you've been casually handing out the Military Government Form 6 as a blanket pass for all travel, as reports indicate some MG officers have been doing, you had better stop doing it immediately and read up on the Civilian Travel Regulations ("Instructions for Guard Personnel at Frontier Control Posts and Inter-Zonal Road Blocks, dated 8 November 45, AG 210.482 CBI-AGO, and attached Letter of Instructions; "Travel of German Civilians in the U.S. Zone, dated 8 December 45, AG 230.42 GEC-AGO; and Security Control of Travel Into and out of Germany, dated 14 December 45, IN CI TS 210.482-50 AGP.),

TRAVEL WITHIN THE U.S.-ZONE

Whenever the word civilian is used in the civilian travel regulations, it refers to all persons who are not Allied Military, Naval, or Air Force personnel or Allied Nationals who are attached to or serving with the United States, British, or French Armed Forces.

No special permit or Military Government pass is required for travel or circulation by German civilians for legitimate purposes anywhere within the U. S. Zonc, except, of course, in restricted areas.

However, all German civilians must present satisfactory proof of identity on demand by military or competent German Under no circumstances will military Government Offices issue Pass Form MG/PS/G/6, or any other permit for travel to Austria, Czechslovakia or across any other International Boundary.

authority. Pending issuance of a standard identification form for the U. S. Zone, any temporary registration form issued or authorized by Military Government, or the German Kennkarte, bearing photo, will be considered satisfactory. Displaced Persons must possess the DP Identification Form 1.

Present restrictions on curfew and on permanent changes of residence are still applicable.

INTER-ZONAL TRAVEL

Under a recent Quadripartite agreement, soon to be issued to the U.S. Zone cligible German civilians may apply for a semi-permanent Inter-Zonal pass which authorizes them to travel to and from other Occupation Zones of Germany. Persons eligible to apply for such Inter-Zonal passes are: members of the clergy: German citizens employed in Central Administrative Agencies under the Allied Control Council; ecclesiastical dignitaries; doctors; technicians in reconstruction projects; agents in Inter-Zone business and German citizens engaged in approved enterprises requiring travel in two or more zones. Germans falling into one of the above seven categories may apply for a semi-permanent pass providing he can: produce evidence to his identity; prove that he is not in an "unemployable-except-as ordinary labor" category; and prove that the mission is legitimate. No person removed under the current Denazification Directive is eligible for a semi-permanent pass.

Applications for semi-permanent passes must be forwarded by the Military Government Office of origin, with a recommendation, directly to the Inter-Zonal Facilities Section (US), Allied Control Authority, APO 742. Each application must contain, in letter form, the following information in full: a 35 × 50 mm full face photograph of bearer; the name and residence address of the applicant; the occupation of the applicant; the place and date of birth; an identity card type and number; a standard physical description; the signature and stamp or seal of issuing authority; the places to be visited and points at which Inter-Zonal boundary is to be crossed; and the purpose of travel. Each application must be accompanied by two photographs and a specimen signature of the applicant.

Passes will be issued only by the Interzonal Facilities Section. Approved passes will be forwarded by the Interzonal Facilities Section (US) directly to the Military Government Office of origin for issue to the applicants. The pass entitles the bearer to purchase food, gasoline and other essentials in accordance with local regulations.

In addition, Inter-Zonal travel is authorized for civilians who are disbanded armed forces or para-military personnel, enroute to their permanent residence from a prisoner of war enclosure and possessing a discharge certificate (Control Form D-2). Civilians possessing a valid identity document and a Military Government pass exemption, (MG/PS/G/6) issued by a military government officer and approved by Military Government of the zone to which the person wishes to travel, are also authorized inter-zonal Travel. Such inter-zonal passes (MG/PS/G/6) can be issued by US. Military Government Officers only when the pass has been

authorized by the Military Government of the zone of destination.

Displaced persons and refugees travelling between zones must be moving under organized military supervision. In all such cases, prior notification of the number, time, and point of boundary crossing, has to be made to local Military Government Offices and boundary travel control points. Complete instructions on the semi-permanent pass will be issued shortly.

TRAVEL ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER

Civilian travel across the German frontier (including the German-Austrian border) is prohibited except for civilians possessing an Allied Expeditionary Force Permit. This is not Military Government pass MG/PS/G/6. The AEF permit will continue to be used pending the issue of a new form of permit by the Allied Control Authorities (Military Entry and Military Exit Permits). In addition to the AEF permit, each civilian must also possess a national passport or its equivalent.

All civilians seeking an AEF permit must fill out CI form 226. Typewritten copies of this form must be submitted in duplicate, accompanied by five (5) photographs not larger than 4×4 cms (three full face and two side face). A Military Government Officer must sign this application form, certifying that the travel in question is essential to the interests of the Allied Occupation. After the local CIC clearance, Military Government mustforward the application directly to the Office of Military Government, USFET. After another security check has been made, the application is then sent for approval to the combined Travel Security Board, which is composed of representatives of the British, French and U.S Forces. A military permit to leave Germany or notification of refusal is then transmitted by the CTS Board to the

appropriate Military Government Office through the same channels.

Those persons living in the immediate vicinity of the frontier whose work or profession requires that they cross the frontier frequently, are entitled to a Frontalier pass. This pass accompanied by a valid identity document will permit them to cross the frontier as often as their work requires them to.

Applicants for the Frontalier pass must apply to the local Military Governments Office, who will issue the pass after clearance with CIC.

Civilians who are displaced persons, refugees, or prisoners of war cross the

frontier without the AEF Permit providing they are moving under organized military supervision, arranged by a competent military authority. In such cases, prior notification will be made to the travel control post of the number, time and point of boundary crossing. In all other cases, displaced persons and refugees must possess an AEF permit.

The border between Germany and Austria is considered to be an international frontier, and no civilian unless travelling under organized military supervision may cross this frontier without the AEF Permit or Frontalier Pass.

First Step Toward Controlling NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

The Office of Military Government has recently issued an initial directive (Narcotics Control In Germany, 6 Dec 45, File GEC-PH 710) to cope with a problem which has plagued governments for centuries... how to keep narcotics flowing into the hands of the medical and scientific fields, and out of the hands of the illegal drug peddlers.

Usually the illegal drug traffikers have two sources from which to obtain their materials: through bribing or stealing it from the legitimate channels; or by buying it from illegal channels, such as manufacturers or processors in Germany or in other countries, and transporting it into and out of Germany.

Prior to the occupation, Germany organized two agencies to effect control over narcotics. The lawful trade and distribution was supervised by the Opiumstelle (part of the Reichsgesundheitsamt of Berlin), and the suppression of the illicit drug traffic was charged to the Reichszentralstelle zur Bekämpfung von Rauschgiftvergehen (a branch of the Kriminalpolizeiamt). Both these central offices have ceased to function.

The new directive takes account of all the functions, laws and decrees which were formerly administered by the German Reichsgesundheitsamt (except those declared taboo by the directive) and assigns them to each Landespräsidenten. Each of these Minister Presidents will now be responsible for the same job of drug control which had previously been done by the German Reichsgesundheitsamt.

Though the directive permits the Germans to use most of their former laws

and methods of control to cope with the problem, it directs, in no uncertain terms, that drugs will not be shipped between zones or across German international boundaries, without specific approval of the Director of Military Government U.S. Zone. To facilitate control of the drug dealers within the Länder, the directive implies that a control office will be established in each Land and their efforts coordinated by the Minister Presidents of the Länder.

The directive also describes the reports which each Minister President will submit to the Public Health Branch of Military Government, how drugs are to be ordered, and what surveys will be made.

Back in 1931 both Germany and the United States, as parties of the Narcotics Limitations Convention at Geneva, agreed to provide a single authority for enforcing narcotic drug laws in their own countries and any other territory under their control. While this new directive provides for control within the U. S. Zone and is a step toward the discharge of the American obligations assumed at the convention, it does not solve the problem of effective narcotic control for all of Germany.

Hospital Beds Available

A total of 5,750 hospital beds and equipment will be available for Military Government use during the next 3 months, it is learned from a USFET cable. The names and locations of all the army hospitals from which the beds and equipment will come are not yet known, but each

Military District will be advised approximately two weeks before readiness date.

Box Cars — With Heat

Those cozy little "40 and 8's" and other rolling stock used to move troops, displaced persons, refugees, and prisoners of war, into, through, and out of any of the territories occupied by U.S. Forces in Europe, will be heated during the severe winter months, according to a recent cable from USFET.

The district in which the movement originates will install the stoves. All the supplies needed for the installation, such as the stoves, wire, and nails, (and don't forget the sand box to sit the stove on) can be obtained through regular supply channels, TSFET-Main. The coal for each rail movement will be supplied by the agency dispatching the movement.

If no persons are to be moved in the cars on the return trip, then remove all the stoves and store them in a sealed car for the return journey.

Red Cross Parcels

Each American citizen and British subject who is awaiting repatriation, and who is living in any of the occupied zones but is not in a DP assembly center, will immediately start receiving the contents of two Red Cross parcels each month, according to a recent directive from USFET.

Only the contents of the packages will be given and where possible the Red Cross markings on these contents will be obliterated before distributing them. The outside containers of the parcels will be destroyed by burning at the camp where the parcels are unpacked.

The persons who claim to be entitled to the parcels will have to show documentary evidence of their citizenship, satisfactory to the Commanding Officer or Director of the assembly center making the distribution, before they get their parcels.

The directive also points out that the contents of the parcels should be given to persons in accordance to their needs. For example, cigarettes should be removed from the parcels being given to children.

Lock it up!

If you are in possession of classified information take the necessary security measures required to safeguard it. Reports have come in which indicate that in some quarters security measures have been relaxed to the extent that documents, classified Secret and Confidential, have been left accessible to cleaning women and other unauthorized personnel.

True, the war is over and the actual combat has ceased. But there are still many Allied programs and plans which can be wrecked if the information finds its way into the proper channels. Remember, classified information is still classified for a purpose, so take the proper security measures to keep it out of unauthorized persons hands.

Wehrmacht Property Record

A recent new directive, Use of Wehrmacht Property Under Law No. 54, (AG 010.6 GEC-AGO), dated 27 December 1945, gives further instructions concerning the use of property formerly owned by the German Armed Forces.

The directive orders the establishment of a permanent record of this property. Reports are to be submitted by 15 January 1946 to USFET Headquarters, by the Minister Presidents of the Länder in the Zone. These reports will, in effect, constitute a historical record of the nature of the property and the uses to which it has been put. They will consequently be of help in determining what profitable future use can be made of the property.

A German

Newspaper Discusses

Germany's Destroyed Cities

One of the most important factors in the re-education of the German people is the fast-growing press. Not only do German newspapers attempt to give their readers "all the news that's fit to print", they also endeavor to create a proper sense of moral and political values in their readers so that news will have meaning for them beyond its mere factual significance. In some quarters objections have been made that the German press gives too much emphasis to this educational aspect of its function. However, this objection is greatly outweighed by the fact that there is a most pressing need for a thorough re-education of Germany and no other medium exists at present with such far-reaching contacts.

In addition to exposing the nazi regime for what it was, the newspapers also attack the hydra-headed form of nazism as it keeps reappearing in rumors, complaints, and so-called arguments. In a recent issue the Frankfurter Rundschau examines one of these arguments which seems to be quite popular in circles frequented by former nazis. The argument runs like this, according to the Frankfurter Rundschau: "Certainly, it is inexcusable that such inhuman acts were committed in concentration camps, and for them to have taken place in Germany, a nation of culture, it is a fright-

ful disgrace." But, and here comes the refrain, "the vast majority of Germans knew nothing at all about these things." After this opening gambit, which is common to many German discussions, designed, presumably to impress the listener. with the speaker's sense of fair play, the shade of Göbbels takes over: "But was it not just as inhuman and cruel to destroy senselessly all of our cities and to annihilate millions of defenseless people. That is what English and American bombers did. Was that not also criminal? But who mentions such things? Simply because we lost the war are we not supposed to talk about them?"

Then the Frankfurter Rundschau answers: "We not only can talk about such things but we must talk about them, and particularly now, during these difficult winter weeks when we shall most acutely feel the privations imposed upon us by the destruction of our cities. We must, because it is well known that the writer of the above lines is not alone in his opinion. Many have voiced the same argument. It is part of the whispering campaign directed against the men on whose shoulders falls the task of building a new Germany out of the ruins of the Third Reich. It is part of a campaign designed to arouse suspicion in the public mind and to discredit our public officials,

characterizing them as the lackeys of the occupation authorities and attempting to arouse the people against the occupation itself."

"Certainly it is not pretty that our cities and so many irreplaceable objects have been destroyed. But doesn't the shrill cry of Goebbels still ring in the ears of all of us, 'Do you want total war? Do you want a war more total than total?' And the thousand times repeated answer, 'Yes, we do!' Everyone who then joined in that bellowing chorus, either at home or near some loudspeaker, or who said to himself, 'Now our airplanes will give it to them!' should have considered more fully the meaning of total war. Above all he should have realized that total war is not a unilateral activity. It has a way of striking back, and it inflicts suffering on us which was intended only for the enemy. Those who did not know what total war meant might have found out easily enough. They had only to buy Ludendorff's booklet published in 1935 and on sale in all bookstores. There the subject is fully explained. It will be recalled that Ludendorff was Hitler's real master. The chancellor of the Third Reich grew up in his shadow.

TOTAL WAR

"War, for Ludendorff, was, as he states in the above-mentioned booklet, a natural condition for the development of a race or people. Peace is useful only as a state of preparation for the following war. Ludendorff condemns what he calls the chivalry of warfare, when speaking of past wars in which the principles of humanity were not altogether discarded. He states that the 'glorious designation war' is merited only when it is total, and only then does it become the lifeprinciple of a whole people. This, of course, leads to the annihilation of other states. When one has been destroyed then it is the turn of the next victim, after a short pause during which soldiers may return to their homes to recreate their ranks in the nuptial bed. But the day will come when there will be no other nations left to destroy in this life-fulfilling development of the German people. What then? It is hoped by German militarists that by that time it will have been definitely established that Mars is inhabited. And since Mars of course belongs to the German living space, the people of Mars must also be conquered.

"This is not irony. Prussian militarists actually thought of warfare in these terms. But it must be total not only in the sense that all the capabilities of the people are made contributory to it, and not only in the sense that the enemy is to be completely defeated and subjugated: it must also be total in the time sense; it must be everlasting. There must always be war, or the preparation for war or the beginning of war. For militarists war is the only conceivable permanent state. War is their element. It gives them their sense of superiority without which they are lost. The people, for their part, are merely expected to furnish cannon fodder as required and to prepare for war in time of peace. For that reason war decorations were invented, memorial days were inaugurated, mothers' celebrations established, and veterans organizations founded.

"The destruction of the cities and population is but a part of the total destruction of the enemy, according to Ludendorff. In this connection he writes, 'When the military and economic situation of two warring countries are approximately the same, conditions in the countries themselves will have but little effect on the execution of the war. But once this balance has been upset, either through a defect at the front or unrest behind the lines, the opportunity must be taken to strike with full force at the enemy's home-front, while endeavoring, at the same time, to reach a decision in the field. This is the time to send out the bombing squadrons with greater pitilessness than ever before, limiting their

activities only as weather conditions require. Thus, though the shortening of the war, one's own people, as well as the army will be spared.'

"So Ludendorff thought and so thought Hitler and Göring, and so thought all of their generals, and so they acted, beginning the 1st of September, 1939, against Poland, and then against Holland, France, England, Russia and wherever they could send their army and bombing squadrons. Their enemies answered in kind. Did you want total war?

We have had a total war. It ended with the total destruction of our eities, after we laid waste so many cities of other nations. And who are the guilty? The question who they are and who are their accomplices has been answered. Now other questions rise before us. Our cities must be rebuilt out of their ruins. To that end the energies of all are required. The destroyed cities are still a frighful remembrance of the past. The new year must see us at work, as proof that our will to build anew has not been destroyed."

Occupation Hampered by



REDEPLOYMENT

The swift pace of redeployment drew heavy fire from the American press during the week, commentators charging that the withdrawal of experienced personnel had undermined the efficiency of the Army and the military occupation. The rapid return of the armed forces was seen by some observers as giving grounds for our Allies to believe that the United States might cast off its responsibilities in Europe.

Though the trend of comment on the occupation was unfavorable, military government was praised for the excellent and conscientious work carried out by many of its personnel. Several commentators warned of the dangers of "Pity the Germans" drives.

The British press devoted considerable space to the State Department announcement of its aims in Germany. While welcoming the pronouncement, editorial writers in British papers raised the question whether the revival of Germany envisaged by the State Department might not be too speedy from the point of view of Germany's European neighbors.

In an article in the December 15 issue of the New York Times, Raymond Daniell asserted that, "redeployment is the bane of the U.S. occupation authorities. That word has become synonymous with the disorganization and inefficiency that is afflicting what remains of what was once an effective military machine. Now that machine is an aggregation of homesick Americans, shirking their jobs to figure out ways of making money, courting Ger-

man women, counting up points, and scheming how to get back to the U.S. most quickly".

"Officers and men make no secret of the breakdown in discipline and morale and they both attribute it to the lack of any definite policy from Washington on the long-term aims of the occupation, to the disillusionment with the aspect of the dawn of the new world they have been fighting for and to the overtaxing of the troops left in Germany as a result of the hasty, unskillful redeployment that stripped the theater of essential, trained men."

Daniell charged further that the worst aspect of the situation is "that in government, in the administration of newspapers and schools and in every other phase of the American occupation, the authorities falling all over each other in their haste to restore authority and responsibilities for finishing the job so gloriously begun when Germany capitulated lend encouragement to those who, fearing Russian expansiveness, seek to preserve the nucleus of the war potential in German industry."

In the opinion of the Christian Science Monitor, we are losing the peace in Germany as a result in part of hasty redeployment. "The utter paralysis of the Military Government can be imagined when newspaper men report that specialists in finance, housing, fuel, utilities, sanitation, communications, etc., are utterly lacking in most places" said the Monitor. As a result, the American Army has lost

prestige. In too many cases, it is not merely hated by the Germans, but held in contempt. The Army should be relieved of political pressures or it will never restore order before its civilian successors take over in Germany in June."

The New York Herald-Tribune asserted that redeployment in the European Theater had been carried out in such "an unpleasant, helter - skelter manner" that it constitutes the disintegration of one of the world's most powerful armed forces rather than the orderly withdrawal of that force. The peace that has so recently been won by the sacrifice of so many American and Allied soldiers should not be sabotaged by a War Department that apparently has not got the guts to manage the withdrawal in an orderly manner. The American Army still has a very important, difficult job to perform in Europe. Let us not be so stupid as to hamstring the Army in that job".

Another critic, Paul Mowrer, in an article in the New York Post, asserted that the morale of the armed forces in Europe, at the present time, could scarcely have gone lower if they had been defeated in battle. "I was nauseated by the way in which, as the war neared its end, a large part of the Army turned into peddlers selling government property at exorbitant prices. One thing I do not wish to be told is that this is inevitable. We had nothing of the sort after the last war. Pershing would not have tolerated it"

"Good In Patches"

"Good in patches" is the evaluation of the efficiency of Military Government, made by J. Emlyn Williams, in a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor.

"Concerning personal criticisms, it must be said at once that a lot of individuals have done, and are doing excellent work and are well equipped for their jobs. On the other hand, many know only scanty German, and even when they know the language thoroughly, some of them certainly lack an understanding of the German mentality in the post nazi development.

"Far more important, however, is the dilemma resulting from the lack of clarity right at the top. For in this battle of important post-war reconstruction and world peace, there seems as much wavering in decisions as to whether policy is to be forward looking to German cooperation some day or merely backward looking to the conditions Germany must fulfil as a defeated nation."

German Objective

The United States is to be congratulated on having set herself a clear objective, said the London Spectator, in commenting on the State Department memorandum on aims of the German occupation. The Spectator expressed the view, however, that the other Allies will probably have important qualifications to make before accepting American policy.

"They will probably concur in the long-term objective of wanting a Germany capable of standing on her own feet" said the Spectator. "They may well have doubts, however, over the speed at which the objective is to be reached. For the American declaration envisages that by 1950 Germany will have resumed control of her economic and industrial and will have achieved inaffairs. dependence in government and administration. The European powers who are most vitally interested in Germany's future may well ask themselves what guarantees there will be, under these circumstances, that Germany, in 1950, will be incapable of playing an independent role in European polities, and even more important, what evidence there is that in the years before 1950; the hearts and minds of Germans will be so changed that they can safely be given even a limited freedom of action."

In its proposals on the kinds of industry to be left in Germany, "the State Department still shows traces of the Morgenthau influence" said the Manchester Guardian. "A Germany which does not export from metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries will be a strange place indeed. Still it is a good thing that the State Department has come into the open. We need our own Government's opinions as well. The British view, we may guess, is that we cannot attempt radically to deindustrialize Germany without lowering the standard of all Europe and without creating a standing army of millions of unemployed in Germany itself".

"Pity Germany"

"Pity Germany" trends drew criticisms from several quarters during the week. One of these came from the Boston Globe.

"Issuance of orders by the Allied Control Commission calling for demolition of many of the great key industries in the German Reich, the progress of the war guilt trials at Nürnberg, and the sudden arrest of 56 of the leading figures in the German steel industry have been paralleled in recent weeks by an intensification of lament and complaint about the status of the Germans under occupation, especially American occupation" said the Globe. - "In the Spring of 1943, foreseeing defeat, Hitler reorganized the 'Pity Germany' agency. The number of gullible Americans now in evidence suggests that its labors have not been in vain."

In the London Observer, "Peregrine" noted the swinging of the pendulum to almost "sentimental sympathy for defeated Germany. Respectable men and women are shedding tears over poor Germany—and generally talking quite a lot of sentimental rubbish. The tenderhearted seem to have forgotten altogether that Germany is not the only country in distress, and that people in many Allied countries are

exposed this winter to privations and hardships as grave as any which the Germans will be enduring".

Random Comments

"Despite the tragic-comic aspect of our military occupation of Germany much solid work, of course, is being done by a gallant minority of American men who have not been infected with the hysteria to get home nor occupy themselves exclusively with holing in for the winter in a luxurious villa." — William L. Shirer in The New York Herald Tribune.

"The unimpressive voluntary enlistment figures indicate that measures to build up a suitable Regular Army are not meeting with success. The rapid withdrawals from Europe are not being covered by replacements on a sufficient scale. This situation may produce the gravest consequences. It must be corrected. Our fading military strength in Europe must be strengthened. And a more certain and adequate means of creating a permanent Army must be found" — Editorial The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"There are two weaknesses in the American position. In the first place, they are demobilizing so swiftly that the Germans think 'We can take liberties with these people because they won't be here very long, anyhow'. In the second place, they treat their Germans with a far more breezy friendliness than we do a reflection of their characteristic generosity warm-heartedness in individual relationships. But these two factors produce in Germans of the American Zone a sauciness one does not see anywhere else" - Edwin Tetlow in The London Daily Mail.

."So long as outstanding questions between Russia and America have not been settled, the beaten and confused German may take refuge in the hope that nothing has been settled, that Europe is still fluid, that, in the event of a crisis, he may find himself being wooed by one side, or the other, or by both. The breakdown between America and Russia, therefore, does not concern the two countries alone; it throws many other world questions into solution." — Samuel Crafton in The New York Post.

"There are at least three definite signposts which point to better relations between America and Russia. One is the
appointment of General Eisenhower as
Chief of Staff. General Eisenhower has
the complete confidence of the Russians.
They know him as a smart horse trader
who keeps his word" — Max Hillin NBC
World Parade.

"Italy's troubles are sure to be duplicated in Germany when the time comes to create a new government there. The Italians were enslaved by Fascism but they had had previous experience with free government. What they learned then was squeezed out of them during the Black Shirt era. The Germans goosestepped to Hitler's edicts for 12 years, but their pre-Nazi political experience was limited. Germany is likely to face a more difficult time than Italy in trying to create self-government" — Editorial in The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"But if the present (Pearl Harbor) investigation should collapse, it is clear that the only course open to the administration would be to continue the inquiry through the medium of a National Commission, a distinguished, judicially-minded group whose report would be accepted by the country without dispute. There have already been too much politics, far too much chaos in developing the record of America's entrance into global war to

permit another fiasco." — Editorial in The New York Herald Tribune.

"Pre-war Germany was unable to raise enough food for its own needs and over-crowded post-war Germany, deprived of its most fertile territory, not only will be unable to produce the means of paying for this winter's food imports, but will have to depend always for sustenance on food shipped in from other countries. Eventually, therefore, the Allies will have to decide either to permit a revival of industries in Germany or assume permanently the cost of providing sufficient foodstuffs to prevent mass starvation."—Editoriol in The Spokane Spokesman Review.

"If there were any serious question as to the efficacy of single rule in conquercd territory, a comparison of the Japanese situation with that in Germany would be a very apt answer. In Japan, where Gen. MacArthur has been given undisputed power, things are going so smoothly that some chronic worriers fear undersurface complications. Japan knows that MacArthur has the power to deal with them and is impressed with the fact that he is dealing justly and efficiently. In the Far East, Britain is given one section embracing certain nationalities. Netherlands another, and the Russians another. These countries are not divided into zones, except in Korea, where there is a distinct demarcation without much chance of conflict between the United States and Russia. Japan, in particular, is a lesson in what can be done, because America is trusted" - Editorial in The **Duluth News Tribune.**

"If Germany is going to get anywhere toward democracy, America must stay in the game, directing, educating, until this tremendous human dynamo of German energy can be channelled into a a state that will take its place among the world powers. This means that America must take a dominant part in world affairs. Germany is a tremendous part of a general problem, and you cannot just take it, or leave it alone"—
H. R. Baukhage in ABC broadcast.

"In many countries on the Continent, the Russian and the anti-Russian parties are already arrayed against each other: and the adventurous elements in theranks of the anti-Russian party are undoubtedly setting their hopes on imminent armed conflict between the Western Powers and Russia. There can be no doubt that the appearance of the continued existence of German armed forces in the British Zone and the exaggerated importance which the Russians attach to these appearances are bound to increase the political ferment with which the atmosphere is charged, However sound the administrative motives for the procedure adopted by the British for the demobilization of the Wehrmacht, administrative convenience must give way to political necessity once it is seen that grave suspicions have been aroused. The British must obscrve the letter as well as the spirit of the Potsdam agreement" — London Economist.

"Bavaria is the kingdom of the Third Army, and you are never allowed to forget it. The aggressive go-getter spirit the Third Army manifested in war it now exhibits as an occupying force. Though disintegrating too rapidly to suit military leaders, who all believe the United States is pulling out of Europe to fast for their own good, it manages to maintain its tradition despite a constant flux and change of personnel that accounts for much of the confusion in military administration" - Anne O'Hare McCormick in The New York Times.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt

(Western District)

Heidelberg

Western Military District

Col M O Edwards

LAND BADEN-WURTTEMBERG

1sl Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

E-1 Stuttgart

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart

Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart

Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co

1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen

Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Land Baden-Württemberg Col W W Dawson

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

1st Lt E Thompson (Not determined)

Würltemberg

17. 4	C	107
E-1	Stuttgart	Wi
F-10	Stuttgart	SK
F 11	Ulm "	SK
G-20	Aalen	LK
G-21	Böblingen	LK
G-22	Crailsheim	LK
G-23	Esslingen	LK
G-24	Gmünd	LK
G-25	Göppingen	LK
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{K}$
G-27	Heidenheim	LK
G-28	Heilbronn	LK
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK
G-30	Waiblingen	LK
H-50	Backnang	LK
H-51	Heilbronn	SK
H-52	Künzelsau	LK
H-53	Leonberg	LK
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK
H-55	Nürtingen	LK
H-56	Ohringen	LK
H-57	Ulm	Ba
H-58	Vaihingen	LK

Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
SK-LK Ŭlm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
=	-

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E E-7 F-16 G-43 G-46 G-47 H-87 H-88 H-89	Durlach Karlsruhe Mannheim Heidelberg Pforzheim Karlsruhe Bruchsal Feudenheim Buchen	Landesbezirk North Baden SK-LK Mannheim SK-LK Heidelberg SK-LK Pforzheim SK-LK Karlsruhe LK Bruchsal Warehouse Opn LK Buchen	1st Lt R T Lynch Col C Lisle Lt Col R S Smith Lt Col G P Kratz 1st Lt N. Semaschko Maj M S Pullen Capt G T Daughters Maj H E Kring Maj J A McGuinness
H-89	Buchen		Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Moshach		Maj N O Moore

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-91 H-92 I-137	Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim Edingen	LK Tauberbischofsheim LK Sinsheim Warebouse Opn	Capt J F Moyer Capt G O Withey Capt R L Shadwick
LAND	GREATER HESSE		
		2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)	
Hq & Sv C Mobile Ma 2d M	Wieshaden Gvt Bn (Sep) Wieshaden o 2d Mit Govt Bn (Sep) Wie int. Plat., Hg & Sv Co lil Govt Bn (Sep) Oberurs il Govt Med Cp Wieshade	el	Col J R Newman Col J R Newman Capt T H Candon Capt B Sturdevan Lt Col W H Riheldaffen
_	• •		25 Col W 11 Inficiality
E-5 E-6 F-15 G-41 H-77	rungsbežirk Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Frankfurt Wiesbaden Wetzlar Dillenburg	RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf LK Gelubausen &	Col J R Newman Lt Col R K Phelps Lt Col F A Sansome Lt Col E M Lee Maj D B Bernstein
H-79 H-80	Hanau Weilburg	LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Maj M E Chotas Maj T Turner Jr
H-81 H-83	Hofheim Rüdesheim	LK Maintaunus LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Capt E F Duffy Capt J C Neison Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Capt A L Yakoubian
Regie	rungsbezirk Kassel		
Co C E-4 F-14	Kirebhain Kassel Kassel Fritzlar	RB Kassel RII Kassel SK-LK Kassel & LK Melsungen LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	1st Lt J F Owen Lt Co! A Skarry Lt Co! R Bard
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege	LK Ziegenhain SK-l.K Marburg SK-l.K Fulda & LK Hünfeld LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege &	Capt G De Nubla Maj L S Williams Maj C F Russe Maj E J Dikeman
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld &	Capt W B Getmann
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar &	Maj T T Turnbull
H-72 ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel Kassel	LK Wolfhagen Warehouse Opn Liaison	Capt S C Moore Jr Capt J R Newell 1st Lt M Rogin
	rungsbezirk Hessen		
E-3 F-12	Darmstadt Darmstadt	RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col R W Copeland Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13 G-31 G-32 G-33 G-34 G-35 H-62 DP-20	Offenhach Bensheim Büdingen Dieburg Friedberg Giessen Lauterbach Darmstadt	SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach LK Ilüdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbech & LK Alsfeld	Capt E J Emerick Maj A C Leggatt 1st Lt T A Norris Capt J M Nutt Jr. Maj R J Willard Maj D M Easterday Capt Il Nickelsberg 1st Lt A J Peyser
BREM E2C2	EN Bremen	Parameter C. A. Philippin	•
GIC2	Wesermünde	Bremen Sub-District SK-LK Wesermunde	Lt Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

UNIT

LOCATION

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Third U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt for Bayaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augshurg
Hq Co Augshurg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augshurg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Lt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
2nd Lt Stuckert
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M J Kanner

BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bayaria

Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt		1st Lt R E Handwerk
E-202		RB Mainfranken	
	Würzhurg		Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzhurg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenhurg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Lt Col J B Thomson
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	1st Lt K L Ellis
I-331	Brückenau	I.K Brückenau	Maj II B Clark Jr
1-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	1st Lt R W Jones
1-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt K 'H Callaway
1-334	Gerolzhafen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
1-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Maj L G Emery
I-336	Hassfurt	I.K Hassfurt	Capt T F Griffen
I-337	Hofheim	LK llosheim	Capt W O Hitt
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt A W Peterson
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J lluffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernhurg	LK Ohernburg	Maj B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm
7-010	Committee	LIAR COMPONIANCE	

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach		1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnherg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col C H Andrews
G-228	Anshach	SK-I.K Anshach	Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
G-229	Färth	SK-I.K Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
II-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelshühl	Lt Col J W Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Stoats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	Capt J F Begley
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hershruck	LK Hershruck	Maj H R Glaser
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund

OFI	TCE	OF	
MILITARY	COV	ERNMEI	TV

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

* *** * *****	LOCATION
UNIT	LOCATION

H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenhurg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Schein feld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj S Klein
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
Ğ-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Cont F H Dya
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Capt E H Dye Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj A R Giroux
H-252	Ehermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Lt Col J R Case
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	1st Lt J J Bianchi
	Kulmbach		Maj R G Hanford
H-254		LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Muncbberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
11-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcbeim	Lt Col F Robic
I-347	Naila ,	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
- E-204	Regenshurg	RB Niederbayera & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	Maj C O Doyle
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amherg	SK-LK Amberg	
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj J H Mattox
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj C E McDaniel
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt E Fichter
H-277	Tirschenreuth	I K Timel and I	Capt R E Boyd
H-278	Neunburg	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
I-349	Kemnath	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-350		LK Kemnath	Capt E E Wilson
I-351	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-352	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutska
	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding ·	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt L Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Maj H T Olsen
11-302	Eggenfelden -	I K Eggendoller	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-303	Grafenau	LK Eggenfelden LK Grafenau	Maj E W Manning
11-304	Kelheim		Capt S Perlman
H-305	Landau	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-307	Zweisel	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
11-308	Vilshofen	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-309	Vileibus	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-310	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
1-375	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
1-377	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-378	Dingolitng	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
~-010	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICE		
I-379 I-380	Kötzting Mainburg	LK Kötzting LK Mainburg	Capt G E Peterson Maj W Wickersham		
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs		
I-382 I-383	Rottenburg Viechtach	LK Rottenburg LK Viechtach	Capt E J Zabcick Capt A L Corcelius		
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter		
Reglei	rungsbezirk Oberbaye	rn			
Co F	Munich		lst Lt W M Ellis		
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel		
F-213 G-236	Munich Bartonkinshon	SK-LS Munich LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col E Keller Jr		
G-237	Partenkirchen Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Lt Col C II Heyl Maj L H Norins		
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence		
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride		
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C E Carlsen		
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat		
H-289 H-290	Starnberg Weilheim	LK Starnberg LK Weilheim	Maj M W Nitz Capt R J O'Dowd		
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers		
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day		
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr		
I-367 I-368	Dachau Salan ann	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke Maj C A Rein		
Co E	Schöngau Wasserburg	LK Schöngau	Capt D E Brown		
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Mai A G Snow		
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt		
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff		
G-234 G-235	Altötting Rosenheim	LK Aliötting SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R L Montague Capt R H Necel		
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman		
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr		
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt D S Root		
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves		
H-284 H-285	Bad Tölz Aibling	LK Tölz LK Aibling	Lt Col J Letteriello Maj E J Newmeyer		
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro		
1-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth		
Regierungsbezirk Schwaben					
Co G	Ziemetshausen	pp 4	Capt O Meirhenry		
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col R A Norton		
F-214 G-239	Augsburg Dillingen	SK-LK Augsburg LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh		
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer		
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt Horrell		
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Zicgler		
H-292 H-293	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth LK Günzberg	Capt L A Proper Capt M Glossop		
H-294	Günzberg . Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds		
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner		
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker		
H-297	Neuherg	LK Neuherg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt Capt S H Brown		
H-298 H-299	Nördlingen Füssen	LK Nördlingen LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin		
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney		
I-369	· Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen		
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross		
I-372 I-373	Wertingen Friedbarg	LK Wertingen LK Friedberg	Capt R E Hale Capt J G Van Oot		
I-374	Friedberg Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr		
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Military Government

Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

"Importation of Publications and Establishing of Publishing Enterprises by Firms from Outside the United States Zone Of Germany," attached as Annex H, Section IV, to Directive For Psychological War fare and Control of German Information Services	
Rearming German Police Implementing Allied Control Council Directive No. 16	4 January 1946 AG 370.093 GEC-AGO
U.S. Troops in Aid of Civil Authority	7 January 1946 AG 370.6 GEC-AGO

THE U.S. ECONOMIC

Mr. Byrnes, Secretary of State, gives an explanatory statement of the memorandum issued by the State Department on the future economic policy in Germany.

The memorandum was intended, said Mr. Byrnes, to make clear the American conception of the meaning of the Potsdam Declaration as it bears on the present and impending economic issues in Germany.

The first aim of American policy was to increase to the greatest possible extent the export of coal from Germany to liberated areas. The rate of economic recovery in Europe depended upon coal supplies available this winter, and it was their intention to maintain a policy of hastening the recovery of liberated areas, even at the cost of delaying recovery in Germany.

Secondly, the months before the spring must be used to set up, in conjunction with America's Allics, the machinery necessary to execute the reparations and disarmament programmes agreed on at Potsdam.

Thirdly, German administrative agencies must be set up which would operate under close policy control by the occupying authorities in the fields of communications. finance. transport, foreign trade and industry. Such agencies, explicitly required by the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, must operate if Germany was to be treated as an economic unit and if they were to move forward to German recovery and to the eventual termination of military occupation.

Fourthly, mass starvation in Germany must be prevented. Throughout Europe

there were many areas where the level of diet was at, or close to, starvation. In terms of world supply and of food shipments from the United States, liberated areas must enjoy a higher priority than Germany throughout this first winter since the war.

"This will be an exceedingly bad winter for Germany, although only slightly more difficult than for certain of the liberated areas," Mr. Byrnes went on, "The softening of American policy toward feeding of German civilians and toward allocation of coal exports from Germany, while it would ease the difficult task of the four occupying authorities, would be largely at the expense of liberated areas. We are, however, constructively preparing for the second stage in German economic policy which should begin some time next, spring.

In this second stage, it is envisaged that Germany will gradually recover. Simultaneously with the removal of plants under reparation plans, other plants will be car-marked for retention and, as fuel and raw materials become available, German industry which is permitted to remain will be gradually reactivated and the broken transport system revived. Although coal exports from Germany will continue, a probable expansion in coal output should permit larger allocations in coal to the German enonomy after the end of winter. German industrial

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POLICY IN GERMANY

The State Department tells Military Government what the United States economic policy will be in Germany.

The determination of the amount and character of industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peacetime economy which is to be made by the Allied Control Council prior to 2nd February, 1946, has the limited purposes of eliminating the existing German war potential and deciding the volume of available reparation from the three western Zones of occupation. (a) The task of the Allied Control Council is to eliminate German industrial capacity to produce finished arms, ammunition, implements of war, aircraft and seagoing ships, either by removing such capacity as reparation or by destroying it, and to effectuate a drastic reduction in the capacities of the metallurgical, machinery, and chemical industries. The present determination, however, is not designed to impose permanent limitations on the Gcrman economy. The volume of permitted industrial production of a peacetime character will be subject to constant review after 2nd February, 1946; and final Allied decisions regarding restrictions to be maintained on German industrial capacity and production will not be made until the framing of the peace settlement with Germany. (b) While reparation removals will undoubtedly retard Germany's ceonomic recovery, the United States intends, ultimately, in co-operation with its allies, to permit the German people, under a peaceful democratic govcrnment of its own choice, to develop

their own resources and to work toward a higher standard of living, subject only to such restrictions designed to prevent production of armaments as may be laid down in the peace settlement. (The phrases "machine industry" and "machine manufacturing industry" in the Berlin declaration should be interpreted broadly. It is suggested that the phrases should be interpreted to cover "metal working industry," or, in British terminology, heavy and light engineering. The words "chemical industry" should be interpreted to include particularly that part of the industry which is devoted, or can be readily converted, to war production, and to exclude the potash and salt industries which should be included with extractive industries.)

It is in the interest of the United States to abide strictly by the terms of the Berlin declaration which imposes a severe reparation obligation on Germany in order to: (a) Weaken effectively the economic base from which war industry could be derived until a peaceful democratic government is firmly established in Germany; (b) Provide material assistance to United Nations countries which have suffered from Nazi aggression and which now face tasks of rehabilitations and rcconstruction from the damage of war; (c) Ensure that in the recovery from economic chaos left by war in Europe, the aggressor nation, Germany, shall not re-

(continued on page 23)

Germany's Livestock Being

VETTED BY MG

Under Military Government, the Veterinary Service in Germany deals primarily with matters of importance to public health and economies. The prevention and control of animal diseases not only reduces the transmission of certain of these diseases from animals to man but also checks great losses in essential livestock food resources. A successful veterinary program thus benefits the mission of occupation by promoting German food production from livestock sources.

The German Veterinary Service was once an efficient organization built up around a framework of government veterinary officials that began in each Land Kreis and Stadtkreis and went up through the Regierungsbezirk to a central agency in Berlin. This organization provided the machinery for a system of regular and detailed reports on all communicable diseases of livestock. It instigated and maintained control measures and quarantine restrictions, provided diagnostic laboratory service to prevent the spread of animal diseases, and set up a veterinary inspection service for meat, milk, and related foods of animal origin. Research facilities and institutions of learning were also maintained as a part of the German Veterinary Service.

WAR DISRUPTS SERVICE

These services were gradually halted by the progress of the war, with its displacement of persons in countries and areas of combat, the disruption of communications, and the destruction of institutions of science and research. After the end of war, the United States policy of denazification brought about the dismissal of a large percentage of governmental officials from their former posit-

ions. It was soon realized that only with an effective civilian administrative agency for control and supervision could the German Veterinary Service be satisfactorily reestablished. The first step taken was to reconstitute the official governmental organization beginning with the Kreis level, using only men who were politically and professionally acceptable. Then a system of disease reporting was devised in order to provide information on the status of livestock health and the location of current diseases. Laboratories for diagnostic service and biological production were reopened and put into operation.

After six months of investigation and review most of the official positions have been filled with approved and qualified individuals. A few of the older veterinary officials could be retained because of their political beliefs, some were brought back from retirement, but many had to be replaced by men with very little or no experience who had to be trained. A short course for veterinarians is being conducted in one of the veterinary schools in the Zone to carry on this training program. Instruction in veterinary police, veterinary jurisprudence, agricultural animal breeding, the hygiene of domesticated animals and the duties of a state veterinarian are included in the curriculum. Examinations are given at the end of the courses and the candidates who satisfactorilly pass are considered qualified for civil service positions.

At the present time, reports on communicable animal diseases are being submitted regularly and in much the same manner as they were prior to the war. Military Government channels of communication are used to transmit this

information when necessary. However, in several Regierungsbezirks the reporting is now handled satisfactorily through civilian channels. This procedure will be extended throughout the Zone as soon as civilian communications permit. Recent outbreaks of animal disease have been reported immediately and effective control measures initiated by this civilian organization.

MG AIDS CONTROL

The Veterinary Officers with Military Government have aided in reestablishing the laboratories necessary for diagnostic purposes, biological production, and food examination and analysis. Buildings. building material, technical equipment, supplies, transportation, fuel and essential emergency materials and equipment have been acquired. Slaughterhouses in the larger towns and cities needed repairs, sanitary facilities, and fuel. Similar difficulties were met within the dairy and pasteurization plants. Because of the lack of fuel for effective pasteurization and of repairs and necessary equipment for processing milk, the German inspection service is required to exert closer supervision over the handling of these products. Monthly inspections rather than the previous annual ones, are demanded. Reports of the findings of these visits are submitted to Military Government officials. Monthly, rather than the former annual, reports of the findings of meat inspections are required. These reveal more quickly the current status of health of the livestock slaughtered. Recently they led to the discovery of a communicable disease in animals that was going unnoticed and provided the basis for an area-wide campaign to eradicate it.

OLD DISEASES RETURN

Many different types of diseases are reported each month but several are giving the veterinary service much concern at this time. Glanders, which appeared for the first time in many years in Germany, was found in the United States Zone this fall and is being eliminated by testing all horses. This disease was discovered in Wehrmacht horses imported from other countries.

Hog cholera, a relatively rare disease in Germany, is present in one area. It is being controlled by disinfection, quarantine and immunization. The use of crystal violet vaccine is being introduced to the German Veterinarians by Military Government Veterinary Officers.

Swine erysipelas is present generally throughout Germany. This is due to the fact that the customary vaccination program was not carried out last spring because of the advancing allied armies. This disease, however, is being treated and controlled at the present time by quarantime and vaccination.

Foot and mouth disease, which effects only cloven-hoofed animals such as the cow, sheep, goat, and pig, is present in all countries of Europe. This disease was at one time present in two small areas of the U.S. Zone but has been controlled by quarantine and vaccination.

There is, however, only a very limited supply of this vaccine at our disposal since it is not produced in the U.S. Zone. The Military Government Veterinary Service is attemting to establish a center of vaccine production that will provide necessary quantities for the control of this infection.

Fowl plague, which is found in several Regierungsbezirks, is also being controlled by quarantine and vaccination.

If any of these diseases reach epidemic proportions, they cause loss of livestock, and consequently losses of such foods as meat, milk, and eggs. In Germany, where cattle are used frequently as draft animals, these diseases also produce shortages of this type of transportation.

Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, which appeared after the last war and caused great losses in European livestock are not present on the continent at this time. They are reported as existing in the Middle Eastern countries. Other disease, that cause excessive losses of livestock and foods of animal origin are present in North Africa and in several of the Balkan countries. The movements of displaced persons and the importation of livestock and foods from these countries into Europe can have dangerous consequences.

At the request of the International Institute of Epizootics in Paris, the Veterinary Service of Military Government initiated and is assisting in carrying on a coordinated program of disease control between the countries of Western Europe. All countries report outbreaks of disease within their own boundaries to the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) where this information is plotted, recorded and disseminated to the countries concerned. The program has made possible a cooperative pooling of information, the establishment of uniform methods for controlling disease outbreaks, and a fair distribution of necessary vaccines and other material. It has been extremely successful in controlling foot and mouth disease. which causes a high mortality among cattle, sheep and pigs, and which is

present along the French-Spanish border. It was first reported in June of this year. Immediate steps were taken to acquire vaccine for France from Switzerland through the efforts of the veterinary Service of Military Government. This material was used to establish a "cordon sanitaire" along the border and was effective in checking the disease. It was thus prevented from entering France and bringing about a repetition of the experience of 1937, when it swept with tremendous losses in livestock across the continent. Members Veterinary Service of Military Government have assisted Netherlands Veterinarians in establishing a production center for foot and mouth disease vaccine. This center now provides the countries of Northwest Europe additional supplies of vaccine which may be needed to control this disease.

The future problems of veterinary medicine in Germany will continue to revolve around the effective control of disease ,the improvement of present methods of control, the provision of additional facilities for vaccine production, and the re-establishment of veterinary schools on a firm basis.

Nazi Influence on

German Civil Service

In the field of civil administration the problem that faces the Allied authorities in German territory is two-fold. On the one hand all nazi elements and nazi influences must be neutralized, and on the other, sufficient personnel with administrative or technical experience must be retained to run the machinery of regional and municipal administration. These two policies are difficult to reconcile. The nazis, from the beginning, began what was to be an almost complete infiltration into all branches of civil service. This is much more significent when it is remembered that the German Civil Service embraces a much wider field than its British or American counterparts, innot only the whole State machinery on all levels, but also all officials of the Reichsbahn (State Railways), the administrative and teaching staffs of Universities, secondary and vocational schools, and the Wehrmachtbeamte, or specialist, technical and administrative officials of the Armed Forces

NAZIS INFILTRATE CIVIL SERVICE

The 1918 Revolution attempted to democratize and broaden the German State administration which, prior to that time, had been under strict militaristic control. In the federal framework of Republican Germany, the civil service (with the exception of civil servants employed at Reich level) was subdivided into Provinces or Länder, and local governmental units, each enjoying a semi-independent status. The Central Government exercised only a very loose and elastic control. Moreover, the Republic opened

the civil service to all groups, including women, Jews and Catholics. Civil servants were granted freedom in their political convictions and the right of free association. In the main, however, the old imperial civil service group was retained as the backbone of the public service.

The era of reforms was also the period of economic chaos and insecurity, during which large numbers of officials were dismissed and wages and salaries were drastically reduced. The resulting discontent caused many civil servants to turn to the rising nazi party, which promised them security and increased power, rather than toward the leftist political groups.

The NSDAP, realizing the value of civil service support, spared no efforts in directing its propaganda to those dissatisfied elements and in infiltrating, wherever possible, into the very structure of state administration. Its aim was to secconfidential agents at all adure ministrative levels. The election of 1930, which presented the nazis with 107 seats in the Reichstag, marked a turning point. civil servants, with their shrewd sense of self-interest, began to be impressed. A civil service newspaper (N. S. Beamtenzeitung) was launched by the party and sent to agents throughout the Service. A series of public meetings was held all over the Reich. Active collaborators were card-indexed and a Department for Civil Servants (Hauptabteilung VII) was covertly added to the Reichsleitung NSDAP (Reich Directorate of the Party).

By the time the nazi party came to power, its influence in the civil service was already considerable, especially among the intermediate categories; it included over 50,000 party members in all branches of state administration, and could thus keep all governmental authorities under constant observation.

STATUTE OF 1933

The first nazi legislation towards the accomplishment of direct infiltration of the German Civil Service was the law passed April 7th 1933. This was designed as an instrument for the purging all unworthy and unfit elements. The major points of the statute were:

- a. Dismissal of unfit civil servants; i. e. those purportedly not having the required education and background.
- b. Pensioning of non-Aryans.
- c. Dismissal of politically unreliable civil servants. (The explanation for this paragraph states individuals are to be considered politically unreliable whose previous political activities would not warrant the assumption that they would at all times look after the interests of the national socialist state).
- d. Transfer in the interest of the service.
- e. Pensioning in the interest of the simplification of the administration, even though the individuals concerned had not yet become eligible for retirement.

STATUTE OF 1934

Then came the statute of 1934 which dissolved all regional Diets and abolished the scmi-independent status of all the Land and local governments. All authority and power were concentrated in the central Reich Government. All Land officials became Reich officials, and regional police matters were brought under the direct control of the Reich Ministry of the Interior. At the same time the office of Reichsstatthalter (Reich Government Representative in each state) was created and was in every case (except Bavaria) filled by the Party Gauleiter for the region. Although certain

Länder still retained some of their own government departments, and though the regional constitutions varied in some points party control and direction now came in every instance from Berlin, through the Reichsstatthalter.

STATUTE OF 1937

Any doubts left by the Statute of 1934 were eliminated by the 1937 Civil Service Statute. The predominance of the party was given new emphasis. Civil servants were henceforth bound to support, without reservations, the German national socialist State. The Führer, as head of the State, had the right to dismiss any official if his national socialist attitude was not satisfactory.

The 1937 Statute defined the civil servant as the "executor of the will of the national socialist State" and made it his duty to act at all times as guardian not only of the State, but also of the party, reporting to the proper authorities and activities or words which could be considered politically prejudicial.

The position of the official who was also a member of the party was given special attention in this statute. In the case of court action against such an official, the party was empowered to appoint the judges; similarly, if a civil servant was expelled from the party, his State appointment was also cancelled.

A civil servant who was also a Reichsleiter, Gauleiter, Kreisleiter or Ortsgruppenleiter, or a leader of equivalent status in the SA, SS or NSKK, could be dismissed from this public appointment only by decision of the Führer's delegate.

STATUTE OF 1939

The 1939 Civil Servic c Statute completed the process of nazi legislation by marking membership in the party or one of its formations compulsory for all candidates to a public appointment at all levels. It states: "The choice of applicants will be governed by their

personal suitability and their personal attitude." For the rest, the bulk of the 1937 Statute remained in force, as also the provisions for preferential treatment of ex-RAD-men and Army NCOs as well as members of large families.

PARTY AND STATE RELATIONSHIP

The relationship between party and State in Germany was unique and peculiar. Party and State offices were clearly differentiated and separately paid, yet there was no branch and no level of State administration that was free from the constant supervision and control of the party. There is no doubt that the party could have completely taken over the administration of the State had it so desired. It chose instead to remain in a supervisory capacity, at least partly because its influence over the Civil Service was secure. The NSDAP, therefore, maintained its own organization parallel to that of the State, yet remained unhampered by administrative, technical and purely routine affairs. High party officials in all cases were made the heads of the important government ministries and were often also in control of the corresponding party departments. Similarly, in regional and local administration, the key positions were placed in the hands, or under the control, of regional party leaders. As has been seen, the Reichsstatthalter was also the Party Gauleiter (except in Bavaria). The offices of Oberbürgermeister (Lord Mayor, who is the chief authority in a Stadtkreis) and Landrat (chief authority in a Landwere frequently kreis) filled men selected by the party Kreisleiter of the area. In the smaller Gemeinden the Bürgermeister was often selected by the local party Ortsgruppenleiter.

A Hitler decree as late as April 7th 1945 again stressed that party and governmental offices at Kreis and lower levels must be kept separate. It is probable, therefore, that new public officials were appointed wherever necessary.

In most cases this would be a mere formality. The Party Kreisleiter retained effective power over appointments.

The war organization of German economy and government augmented nazi Reichsverteidigungsrat controls. The (Council for the Defense of the Reich) was composed of six members, five sitting be virtue of their position in the State, plus Bormann as official party representative. All, however, were high party officials. This body was in effect the supreme governing agency in Germany in the latter stages. It functioned through regional Reichsverteidigungsausschüsse (Reich Defense Committees) established in each Gau under the party Gauleiter who was given additional powers in his role of President of the Gauwirtschaftskammer (Gau Economic Chamber), which controlled all economic activity within the Gau. The ramifications of these and similar agencies extended into every level and branch of government, industry and production. The whole intricate structure, public administration and economics integrated at every turn with the party organization, found its governing principle in the nazi doctrine of leadership and operated under strict party domination and control.

PROSELYTING AND PURGE

Before gaining power the attempted to win political support among civil servants and were successful to the extent of 50,000 members. Most of these, however, were in the middle and lower services. On winning full authority, the party determined not to make the same mistake made under the Republic by retaining civil servants whose loyalty could not be wholly relied on. Yet it was necessary to keep the machinery of government operating. Trained and skilled personnel could not be immediately replaced. Under the purge law of 1934 officials considered unreliable those who had been politically active in opposition of the party, "Jews, and others were ousted. Less dangerous public servants were retained but relegated to subordinate positions until their loyalty could be tested or replacements found.

This purge law operated negatively to get rid of those considered by the party as the positive side, examinations were juggled and special advantage and privileg, was accorded party members. The process began from the top and worked down.

By 1937, all the Oberpräsidenten (provincial Presidents) in Prussia had been replaced; eleven of the twelve appointed were Alte Kämpfer (old fighters, pre-1933 party members), who were given preference and were allowed to take simplified examinations. Similarly, the influential posts of Regierungspräsident (District President in charge of an RB) and Landrat (Rural Sub-District Councillor) were gradually handed out to party members, even when it meant taking little or no cognizance of qualifications required. By 1937 in the non-Prussian States, all but one official in the highest levels had been replaced by the nazis.

Under the revised Civil Service Act of 1937 all appointments in the Civil Service had to have the approval of the For higher the service. applications were subject to the approval of the Leader of the party Chancellery. Similarly, all proposals for appointment to the lower categories of the civil service had to have the approval of the party Gauleiter in the district concerned. The government agency making appointment had to furnish, among other things, evidence of the candidate's national socialist sympathies and activities or association with the party or its organizations. The form, which had to be submitted to the respective authorities in connection with the above procedure, covered among others the following points:

- a. Was the man in question a member of the party?
- b. Date of membership

- c. Number of his membership card
- d. Offices held in the party
- e. Rank and offices held in SA, SS, NSKK, NSFK, HJ, etc.
- f. Membership in other political parties or associations and period of membership
- g. Membership in lodges
- h. Membership in trade unions or professional organizations inimical to the national socialist State.

CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

The German Civil Service, as it existed under the nazis, was divided into four general grades, each with its own hierarchy of ranks which were themselves graded into degrees of seniority based on a rising pay scale and corresponding to length of service. A high proportion of posts involved in the various grades of civil service were reserved for the Mitäranwärter (Military Candidates) who were granted preference over others.

1. Einfacher Dienst (Lower Grade).

This category forms only a small fraction of the entire service, and was mostly composed of officials in the Postal Department and Railway Service. Members could enter the Mittlerer Dienst after passing the prescribed examinations.

2. Mittlerer Dlenst (Intermediate Grade).

Nine out of ten posts in this category were reserved for Military Candidates. An additional 10 per cent of the vacancies were to be reserved for worthy unemployed nazis. Applicants had to between 21 and 31 years of age and to have gratuated from a Volksschule (Elementary School). After a probationary period of one year and after passing the prescribed examinations, it was possible to enter the Gehobener Dienst.

3. Gehobener Dienst (Upper Grade).

Every third post in this service was reserved for Military Candidates. An additional 10 per cent of the vacancies were reserved for worthy unemployed nazis. Candidates had to be under 30 years of age and to have graduated from a Mittelschule (High School) or its equivalent, such as certain vocational schools and higher technical institutes. The probationary period lasted two years and ended with an examination. After four years service, specially suitable members may be selected for the Höherer Dienst.

4. Höherer Dienst (Higher Grade).

Candidates for this service were accepted only on approval of the party Chancellory. Recruits were selected from university-trained personnel and were composed of legal, technical and professional officials, as well as the teaching staffs of secondary schools and universities. Legal training was predominant in this branch of civil service, although several reforms had placed more emphasis on social sciences. The maximum age was thurty-two for legal and administrative functions or thirty-five for technical services.

POLITICAL CIVIL SERVANTS

Promotions in the above services were awarded only to those who could uncompromisingly demonstrate their support of National Socialism.

A distinctive feature of the German Civil Service was the creation, in 1849, of a class of "politically appointed civil servants" which became known as the Political Civil Service, and which embraced the leading executive and policy officials of government, including the higher Wehrmachtbeamte.

The key positions in the Höherer Dienst were filled by such political civil servants. They held office at the pleasure of the Führer and were subject to immediate removal without cause and without hearing or investigation. Only persons of undoubted political reliability were appointed or retained in office.

REICHSBUND DEUTSCHER BEAMTEN

Upon coming to power the nazis set about centralizing and coordinating all former civil service associations and groupings, in the same way as they were unifying all other professional and social organizations in Germany. By 1934 all civil service associations were merged into a single party-controlled organization, the Reichsbund Deutscher Beamten (RDB, or Reich Association of German Civil Servants) ,directed and supervised by the new Hauptamt für Beamten (Central Department for Civil Servants) at party headquarters. For those Civil Servants possessing specialized training, such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc., membership in the RDB was automatic upon their joining their own professional organization. Active participation in the RDB for these members, however, was not compulsory.

The RDB dealt with all activity related to the civil service, welfare and assistance work of every type, the publication of professional bulletins and magazines ,and, most important of all, the close supervision and intensive education of all levels of State administration.

The original instructions for the RDB specified:

- a. The RDB is organized according to the Führerprinzip.
- b. The leader of the RDB is also Head of the Hauptamt für Beamten at NSDAP Reich Headquarters.
- c. All officials of the Reich, Reichsbahn, Reichsbank, the Länder, the Gemeinde and of all public bodies are eligible for membership in the RDB.
- d. A member can be expelled from the RDB if he acts counter to national socialist principles.
 - The tasks of RDB, as laid down in those instructions, were:
- a. Training its members to become exemplary nazis and penetrating the

- entire Civil Service with the national socialist philosophy.
- b. Training civil servants for their special place among the people as executors of the Führer's will.
- c. Support of the Government as being the instrument of the Führer's will.

The war imposed severe limitations on RDB activity, and in 1943 both the Hauptamt für Beamten and the RDB were dissolved for the duration of the war. The educational functions of RDB were carried on by the Hauptschulungsamt (Central Educational Department) at party headquarters and its subsidiary agencies at regional level.

CIVIL SERVICE ACADEMIES

Another important medium used by the Nazis for the indoctrination of civil servants were the Verwaltungsakademien (Administrative Academies). These institutions were founded under the Republic as centers of higher professional studies; they were soon adapted by the nazis to their own ends.

In 1934, the Verwaltungsakademien were placed under the control of the head of the Reich Chancellory and under the regional direction of the party Gauleiter and his officials. Established throught the Reich, there were finally 41 Administrative Academies and various subsidiary branches, designed to give public officials an intensive indoctrination in national socialist principle. The main courses were of three to four years duration and qualified for one of the

various diplomas. Short refresher courses were also given for all categories of civil servants. All officials who could profit by those courses were encouraged to enroll. Qualifications obtained were entered in the official's personal record and were considered for advancement or promotion.

As will have been noted ,there was the closest integration between the party and the State. In addition to the intensive indoctrination to which all ranks of civil servants were subjected, and to the overall party supervision exercised at all levels, actual membership of the party or its formations had increasingly been made a prerequisite for appointment or advancement. This process culminated in the 1939 Statute, making such membership compulsory for all candidates. The efforts of the party, during its tenure of power, were directed at filling all positions of importance, not merely by the politically reliable, but by official's who were active supporters of nazism. These are the realizations with which we approach the question of the German Civil Service and the retention of its personnel in key positions under Allied Occupation. Each individual case must be carefully investigated and all active nazis and party supporters removed from office. A few non-nazi were retained in office throughout the party regime, but the ratio was very small. Such nonnazis will generally be found to be those who either were not promoted or whose advancement was unusually slow.

Arms Issue For

GERMAN POICE

The long arm of civil law is going to become considerably longer when the German police are issued weapons, in accordance with a directive from USFET, which explains the conditions under which the police are to be armed.

Municipal police will be issued pistols, revolvers and clubs, but no automatic weapons. However, carbines have been approved for issue to rural and frontier police, because of the greater distances involved. All the weapons issued will be of non-German manufacture. This will prevent any excuse for the continuation of arms manufacture in Germany. In the event there are not sufficient quantities of non-German weapons available, the directive says a temporary issue of German weapons may be made, until the non-German weapons arrive. However, when the latter become available, the German weapons will be collected and turned over to the nearest Ordnance Officer.

Before any weapons are distributed, two things must be accomplished. First the police organization must be completely denazified and thoroughly trained in the duties and responsibilities of police officers. Second, the weapons will be marked in a manner which will identify the Land which issued the weapon, and identify the type of police (municipal, rural, or frontier) for which the weapon was issued. A list of these markings will be sent to USFET headquarters so that all Public Safety Officers and CIC and CID teams will have them available to

trace weapons which are found, to their original source.

DISTRIBUTION AND ACCOUNTING

The weapons and ammunition will be distributed by each Minister President to all the police agencies within his Land. After distribution is complete the Minister President will submit to the Public Safety Officer of the Land Office of Military Government, a list showing the serial number of all weapons assigned to each police agency within the Land.

Also, each Military Government Detachment will be given a list showing the assignment of weapons by serial number and the quantities of ammunition delivered to each police agency within the jurisdiction of the MG detachment.

The police organization will be required to keep a register showing the identity of each police officer receiving a weapon. The police officers will be required to carry their Police Warrant (MG/PS/G/24) attesting that they are authorized to carry arms.

Municipal policemen will be limited to carrying ten rounds of ammunition whereas rural police are allowed twenty rounds. The headquarters of each police agency may keep up to fifty rounds of ammunition in reserve for each weapon on its register. All larger reserves will be kept under military custody.

The German police officials will make daily inspections of all weapons under their control, to assure that the weapons have not strayed, and also to make sure that they are getting proper care. The police organization will also keep a log showing the use of expended ammunition, except in the case of ammunition which has been used on the range under the personal supervision of US official.

The directive explains these instructions also apply to prison guards, railroad police, and guards employed on military installations.

No other Germans will be rearmed without permission of Headquarters, USFET.

Assistance for German Police

German police and administrative officials can now get assistance from US forces when dealing with disorders caused by marauding bands of lawless individuals, states a directive issued by USFET.

But all requests must be made in writing through a Military Government Officer, who will arrange with the nearest tactical unit to furnish the armed assistance. In cases of emergency the requests may be made verbally, but they must be confirmed in writing immediately thereafter.

The directive instructs all Public Safety Officers to arrange with the nearest tactical commander for a plan to furnish assistance with the least possible delay. As part of this plan, an arrangement for an amergency radio system is recommended for control during an emergency. The Public Safety Officer will also arrange to have interpreters available for the use of the tactical commander.

Field Reports

As more than ninety per cent of field reporting data is now furnished by German sources, the functional specialists in the field must assume a responsibility characterized by more exacting supervision. Information must arrive on time to be effective. When it arrives too late, or not at all, that fact will be recorded, and responsibility duly assessed against the delinquent locality.

As will be seen from the table shown below, too many reports are still arriving in Berlin late or not at all. The complete dependence of the Military Governor on timely and accurate information from the field cannot be exaggerated; if a division with as broad a field as Internal Affairs and Communications can make a perfect score, there is every reason to hope that other functions will produce the same results.

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Economics	35	52
Finance	28	60
Transportation	60	100
Manpower	4	70
Legal	59	77
I. A. & C.	100	100
Political Affairs	56	70
O. D. I.	46	73
Average percentage	50	75

Opinion of the Clergy

The following quotation is from a letter written by a clergyman to one of his colleagues.

"I feel like you, surprised and shocked about the impenitence and lack of conscience with which our fellow countrymen regard the nazi crimes. When I drove back into my village (after being released from a concentration camp), I could not believe my ears and had to laugh when people started to shake my hand and to assure me that they fought, suffered and had always believed as I did. One is not surprised at anything any more. You should see all the people coming to me now, asking for help and confirmation of their innocence, as harmless contemporaries; they even claim to have fought against nazism. Even people who acted as witnesses against me in my trial..... One hears only accusations of Americans, the new magistrates alleged injustice

"Unfortunately my colleagues also talk this kind of politics. How many of them are actually disguised nazis? At our last conference there were some who still believe it is their duty, on the occasion of the Christmas gospel, to proclaim and promise our people a new national resurrection."

A quite different point of view is expressed by a Catholic priest whose duties require that he visit all the refugee camps in Upper Bavaria.

"Who would have thought it one year ago! The peace we were all longing for has only cast a spell of inactivity, hopelessness and sullenness over us. There is no initiative in all these refugees, there is not even religious vitality. The Germans, especially the refugees, are still

stunned by the events. The farmer sleeps on his flour sack; the laborer goes to work tired and weary. In the offices there is indifference and unwillingness to work. Many think only of clearing away rubble and ruins. There is sleepiness all around. This is the general feeling I find everywhere in the country."

When asked whether or not he believed there would be riots, the priest replied, "By no means. It is possible that there will be little clashes between refugees and natives here and there, or between foreigners and natives, but there will not be any disturbances on a bigger scale. Even for that the people are too tired."

"As for the nazis, it is a known fact that some who cannot tear themselves away from yesterday's ideas are still fanning up interest in nazism. But theirs is a lost cause. They will be lucky if the people do not stone them to death some day. There will never be any kind of nazism in Germany, not even if the Americans should leave at some future time. It must not be overlooked that a big proportion of the German people renounced nazism inwardly, even before the war broke out, when everybody could see where it all led to. A further large portion learned to abhor it during the war. As a rule people did not become converted in May 1945, but long before. If a free election could have taken place in 1943, if the people had been asked then whether they were for Hitler or against him, the charlatan of Braunau would not have received more than 10 percent of all the votes."

Somewhat the same opinion was expressed in a recent issue of a Catholic periodical: "We are tired, awfully tired.

What we need is peace and a quiet turning of the mind. One great fear dominates us all. For the Lord's sake, we must not get enthusiastic again over anything. Let no one come and offer us some ideal personality or other! The next knight or hero that comes along should be arrested and brought to court as a common criminal. Should a new saint or founder of a religion appear, we should say him, 'No saint can help us today. Go and leave us in peace. Save your prophecies for the stones. We don't care about the future."

THE MAN IN THE STREET: THE STREET CLEANER

Now that many former members of the nazi party have been assigned to the street-cleaning detail, this vital function of the civil administration is no longer ignored or taken for granted by the general public. To be a street-cleaner is, in

(continued from page 4) Mr. Byrnes' Statement.

production will then increase, and German exports should begin to approach a level where they can finance necessary imports and gradually to repay the occupying Powers for their outlays in the present emergency period.

The third stage of economic development will follow after the period of reparation removals, which, under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, must be completed by 2nd February, 1948. Resources left to Germany at that time will be available to promote the improvement of the German standard of living to a level equal to that of the rest of continental Europe other than that of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. Housing and transport will recover more rapidly than in the previous stages of economic development. In general, the German people will during this period recover control over their economy, subject to such residual limitations as the occupying the opinion of some, a mark of distinctthe opinion of some, a mark of distinction. The following comment, made by street-cleaning, was overheard in Stuttgart:

"We have been put out of leading positions and the cliques have been broken up, but now here we are, all back together again."

And the following scene, reprinted from the local newspaper, is reported from Heidelberg:

"A street-cleaner busily engaged in his work was approached by a civilian.

"The civilian said, 'Yesterday I was sweeping here, just as you are today.'

"Then why aren't you sweeping here any more?' the street-cleaner asked.

"'I am not allowed to any more because I was in the party,' was the answer.

"The street-cleaner leaned against his shovel and said, 'Is that so? And they gave me this job because I was in the party.'"

Powers decide to impose. These limitations, which will be determined by agreement among the occupying Powers, should in the opinion of this Government, be designed primarily to prevent German rearmament, and not to restrict or reduce the German standard of living.

In all these stages it must be borne in mind that the present occupying Powers, as well as many other nations, have suffered severely from German aggression, have played a large role in the German defeat, and have an enduring interest in the post-war settlement of Germany.

The settlement agreed at Potsdam required the shifting of boundaries in the east and the movement of several million Germans from other countries. That settlement also requires, in the interests of European rehabilitation and security, the removal from Germany of a large part of the industrial war-making capacity which never served German civilians but which from 1933 onward served to prepare for war and to make war."

Press Hails



MoscowAgreement

While commentators emphasised that it had left untouched many of the problems of the war's aftermath, the results of the Moscow Conference of the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers were hailed by the American and British Press as an evidence of returning confidence and as a step toward world peace.

Effects of redeployment on the efficiency of the occupation army continued to provide material for comment during the week. Other important subjects covered by editorial writers were the tour of Soviet-occupied Germany by American newspaper men, the role of France in the administration of Germany and reports of renewed nazi activities.

In commenting on the results of the Moscow meeting, The New York Times, on December 26, said that "it was as good a Xmas gift as it was in the power of this particular meeting to bestow upon a world which must have peace before it can cope with the terrible aftermath of war."

The agreement, the Times asserted "means above all, that the peace treaties which must form the foundations of both the United Nations and the future world will not be dictated by power politics alone, but will be submitted to the conscience and criticism of a wider peace conference, where the interests of individual nations are more likely to neutralize one another into justice and fair play than in an exclusive conclave of the Big Powers."

The Times warned, however, that it essential to bear in mind that the Moscow agreement concerns only the procedure for making peace, not the conditions of the peace itself. "The central problems of Europe and Asia — the problems of Germany and Japan — are not even touched upon," the Times pointed out.

Another typical comment was that of the New York Post, which declared that the success of the Moscow Conference has given the people of the world renewed confidence in peace," pointing out that the Moscow agreements mean that "we have returned to the machinery for international collaboration, and checked the fatal trend to divide the world into exclusive zones isolated from each other by the deadlock of the great powers."

British papers also hailed with satisfaction the Moscow agreement. While pointing out that the "new procedure reaffirms the old and will hardly satisfy France," the Manchester Guardian added that "it is something to get started again, and since the battle of procedure was only a sign of deeper distrust, this agreement may be a sign of returning confidence."

The London Daily Express asserted that the agreement had been a success, and that the result will be greeted with relief throughout the world." The London Times described the Big Three conference as "a striking success which has gone far" to redeem the breakdown of the preceding conference in London.

As a result of the Moscow Conference, as the London Daily Telegraph sees it, "Russia has become less enigmatic, and certainly she would not have become so if the Western democracies had not become more trusted."

The St. Louis Star Times, in a recent editorial, asserted that "it is inconceivable that the French should not have some voice in the governing of Germany. If we confine their influence to their own zone of occupation, they may be tempted to turn occupation into annexation, but even that will not give them the measure of security to which they are entitled. To feel safe they must have a hand in making all Germany into a peace-minded nation."

Writing from Berlin in the London Sunday Observer of December 23, Peter de Mendelssohn declared that "signs of renewed Nazi activity can be observed in all the larger German cities and are not confined to any particular zone. In the American Zone the speed of demobilization, the haste with which American troops are being pulled out, and the tardiness and inadequacy with which U.S. civilian administrators arrive to take their places, have thrown anti-nazi Germans into a veritable panic lest they be suddenly left alone to deal with a situation utterly beyond their power. In the British Zone considerably greater stabilitys obtained in this respect, but here too, the main anxiety of cooperative democratic Germans is that "British military administration might pull out before men we have selected and nominated have been able to establish themselves firmly and win the confidence of the community".

Soviet Zone Report

Prominently featured in the news columns, reports from the five American correspondents who recently completed a tour of Soviet-occupied Germany provided a topic for many editorials. Comment emphasised the efficiency of the Soviet administration, and the fact that the Soviet authorities have a clear conception of their objectives.

"The Russians know what they want to do with their zone, and they are doing it" declared the Philadelphia Inquirer. "The Americans, British and French run into more conflicts and confusion every day, with the Germans in their zones showing no inclination toward democratization and with economic adjustments endlessly snarled among apopulace that is sullen with defeat and hunger."

Comment by John MacVane of NBC also emphasised the contrast between the Soviet and American zones. "One contrast between the American and Russian zones is that the Russians put hand-picked officials in many key positions and issue them detailed orders on what to do," he said. "The Americans believe the Germans should work out their own problems; so American authorities only issue orders telling them what not to do."

The New York Herald Tribune expressed the view that the German occupation could well become a bridge leading to better understanding between the East and the West. Soviet Russia, it said, is much better suited than any democracy for big mass planning jobs such as war and military occupation. "The fact that the Russian system possesses those virtues and in a time of extreme disorder or devastation they are very real oncs - does not diminish the very different virtues of the democratic system" it stated. "But it is as important for Americans realize that these virtues do exist in Russian policy as it is for Russians to realize that there is also virtue behind the relatively more chaotic courses of the democracies. The German occupation could, with more thoughtful study by each of the other's methods, become a bridge rather than a chasm between East and West".

Central Government

Advocates of the establishment of a central German political government have the support of the London Economist. In a leading article in the December 15 issue, the Economist warned that the creation of centralized economic departments without corresponding centralized political control would encourage the resurgence of fascism "and perpetuate the political irresponsibility of ordinary citizens."

"Centralized German departments are safe only under the control of a central political German government, made up of party leaders and conscious of a political responsibility to rebuild Germany on democratic lines" asserted the Economist. "The political parties in all zones have shown energy and proved their will to live. The best education they can be given in practical democracy is to take over the work of creating and administering a democratic state. It can be argued for these reasons the establishment of a political central government is more urgent even than the creation of centralized technical departments. Thus it is one more and very potent reason for seeking a way out of the deadlock into which the controversy over the Ruhr and the Rhineland has thrust Allied policy".

Jap Land Reform

Comment on Gen. MacArthur's directive to the Japanese government on agricultural reform was favorable, editorial writers emphasising its importance in paving the way for Japan's democratic evolution.

The Washington Star described the directive as "nothing short of an emancipation proclamation for the rural masses which comprise the majority of the population," while the St Louis Globe Democrat declared that agrarian reform will give Japan what she never had before "a strong and independent peasant class."

In the opinion of the Detroit Free Press, the reforms should provide "the best possible platform on which to establish the sense of individual responsibility which is essential to democracy".

Without casting doubt on the motives of the government, the Dallas News raised the question as to how much international strategy was involved in the reform program. Pointing out that Russia wants a hand in directing the destinies of Japan, it said that "the rapid and sweeping measures recently taken by Gen. MacArthur look a little like an attempt at a fait accompli, or beating Russia to the draw."

Random Comments

"For almost four years every loyal citizen of the United States strained his every resource in the successful prosecution of the war. No sacrifice was too great. Yet now many of these same people are not content with an orderly demobilization that still will enable us as a nation to carry out our responsibilities in Europe and Asia, but are insisting that our Army and Navy and Air Force be stripped of its experienced men no matter what the consequences. This attitude, we believe, is engendered primarily by a lack of appreciation of our national responsibilities and a rationalization of those responsibilities to apply them to individual cases. It is a dangerous attitude. It brings not only disintegration of our forces at a still critical time in international affairs, but a distrust in other countries of our intention to assume and to carry out our proper responsibilities." - Editorial in N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

"The standard of imperial Germany had scarcely been replaced by the flag of Weimar when the remnants of the General Staff, seorning the disarmament terms, had begun the training of the future officers of a new Wehrmacht.

There is a lesson for the rest of the world in such behaviour, the lesson of German treachery. The nazi spirit still lives, even in some of the Americas. From one conflict to another the Germans never stopped lying. Many of them are still lying. This time we must not be deceived" — Editorial in Philadelphia Inquirer.

"I feel that the officials here are right when they say that the first phase of the occupation has been a herculean task, well executed in spite of the mistakes, well done by the lieutenant and the sergeant down there in the village when they first marched into chaos, found block-long lines of utterly stupified Germans not knowing what to do next, just to go on living; well done upstairs, too, considering all this complicated matter of getting four different thinking and three different speaking nations to think together and to act in a common effort"-H. R. Bauhhage in ABC broadcdst from Berlin.

"Ask any school principal to name his toughest jobs and you are sure to find this one at the top of the list; getting teachers to change their accustomed ways of thinking and teaching. That's why he is likely to feel considerable misgiving about American plans to 'reeducate' German teachers along 'Democratic' lines. Here's a job that makes any thing he faces look puny by comparison. Let's assume that we find a sizeable number of teachers among adult Germans. How can we be certain that the 'change' will last beyond occupation? Our educators in Germany know these difficulties and so they are banking on a second card. The potential teacher 16 years of age or under will also be carefully screened and then trained in selected schools and unversities." Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

"In the coming period, our government must make fateful decisions on which our future military security will depend. As Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, more than any other one man, carries the fearful responsibility of influencing those decisions. To try to drag him into the political arena at such a time is irresponsible at best and could be disastrous to national unity for adequate defense."—Editorial in Cincinnati Post.

"Starvation is a European problem, a continental problem, of which hunger in Germany is only one aspect; and once that point is conceeded, we are entitled to view with doubt any plea for the relief of Germany alone and to reject it as inadmissible unless it is part of a plan for the relief of Europe. While it is certainly not true of all those who have spoken in sympathetic terms about the Germans, it is true of some, that they try to move us about the fate of Germany, while remaining themselves unmoved about the fate of Europe" - Samuel Graftton in N. Y. Post.

"Psychologists kicking around the ruined rubble of Germany are amazed at the degeneracy of German women. The clock has indeed been turned back hundreds of of years. Morally and spiritually, as well as physically, the German women are what they were at this time last year and the year before, pathological Nazis, Hitler's most fervent supporters" — William Lang in MBS broadcast.

"Even when Germany operated under a democratic form of government after World War I, there remained in that country a vestige of the feudal system in the estates of the Junkers. It was this region that for more than a century produced the arrogant Prussian gentry which provided the permanent nucleus for the German military caste. Russian administrators of the Soviet Zone of Germany report now that 7,735 of these estates have been seized from the Junkers and the 3,345,000 acres divided among 270,000 small farmers. This is one of the greatest land reforms in history." — Editorial in Minneapolis Tribune.

"There undoubtedly were many things about the U.S. soldier that our enemies failed to understand. One of the least comprehensible to the German and Japanese enlisted men, if any copies fell into their hands, must have been the American soldiers' newspapers and magazines. Written by and for the enlisted men, they were full of material that would have meant a court martial for the writer in most armies. In the American Army they flourished. Among their strongest supporters were some of the 'top brass' they most bitterly attacked

(continued from page 5) state department policy.

constitute a peacetime standard of living at an earlier date than the countries ravaged by German arms.

The security interest of the United States and its allies requires the destruction in Germany of such industrial capital equipment as cannot be removed as reparation and as can only be used for the production of armaments or of metallurgical, machinery or chemical products in excess of the peacetime needs of the German economy. It is not, however, the intention of the United States wantonly to destroy German structures and installations which can readily be used for permitted peacetime industrial activities or for temporary shelter. It will evidently be necessary to destroy specialised installations and structures used in shipbuilding, aircraft, armaments, explosives, and certain chemicals which cannot be moved as reparation. Non-specialised installations and structures in the same

and devastatingly lampooned. One of the best of these periodicals was the Army Weekly, Yank, which — the war ended — issued this week its final number — Yank will be missed by the peace time soldier" — Editorial in The New York Times.

"The Polish people are naturally very worried about reports in the American and British press about sending more food to the Germans. The Germans are professional whiners, and they seem to be getting away with it. The Poles have a pride and determination to help themselves and their need is vastly greater than the Germans. If we fail in our promise to help, our stock won't stand very high. At present, it is very high, because UNNRA is there as a token of our keeping our promise" — David Wills in ABC broadcast.

fields may have to be destroyed in substantial part, if not desired as reparation, in cases of integrated industrial complexes the layout of which is such as substantially to facilitate reconversion from peacetime to war purposes at some later date. Finally, in removing equipment from plants declared available for reparation, no consideration should be given to withholding portions of the equipment desired by a reparation recipient in order to retain remaining installations and structures in more effective condition for peacetime uses. Within these limits, however, the reparation and security policies of the United States are not designed to result in punitive destruction of capital equipment of value to the German peacetime cconomy.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS

For the purpose of determining the industrial capacity of the peacetime German economy, thus eliminating its war potential—the real basis on which the amount and character of reparation removals are to be calculated—it should be assumed that the geographical limits of Germany arc those in conformity with provisions of the Berlin declaration, those of the Altreich, less the territory east of the Oder/Neisse line.

DETERMINATION OF THE FUTURE GERMAN STANDARD OF LIVING

The Berlin declaration furnishes as a guide to removals of industrial equipment as reparations the concept of a balanced peacetime German economy capable of providing the German people with a standard of living not in excess of the European average (excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). In the view of the Department of State, the Berlin declaration is not intended to force a reduction in German living standards except as such reduction is required to enable Germany to meet her reparation payments. In effect, the Berlin declaration merely provides that Germany's obligation to make reparation for the war damage which her aggression caused to other countries should not be reduced in order to enable Germany to maintain a standard of living above the European average. The Department of State further interprets the standard-of-living criterion to refer to the year immediately following the two-year period of reparation removals. For the purpose of meeting requirements, Germany's industrial capacity after reparation removal should be physically capable of producing a standard of living equivalent to the European average in, say 1948. Given the difficult problems of administration and economic organisation which the German peacetime economy will still face in 1948, it may be doubted that industrial equipment remaining in Germany at that time will in fact produce at full capacity, so that the standard of living realised in Germany is likely for

some time to fall short of the European average.

It may be assumed that the European standard of living in 1948 would approximate the average standard of living over the period 1930-38. If this assumption be adopted the German standard of living chosen as a basis for estimating industrial capital equipment to remain in Germany could be arrived at by use of German consumption data in a year in which the German standard of living, as measured by national 'income indices, most closely approximates the 1930-38 average in Europe. The German consumption standard in the year selected should be subject to adjustment upwards or downwards to compensate for any overall difference between the German standard in the year sclected and the European average. Past consumption records defined as suggested above are meant only as a general guide. They would require the following further adjustments: (a) Provision for change in population between the year selected and 1948; (b) Adjustment to allow for notable deviations in pattern of German consumption in selected year from normal pattern. (c) Allowance to enable the German people to make good, at reasonable rates of reconstruction, the widespread damage to buildings in Germany, and to the transport system as scaled down to meet the requirements of the German peacetime economy. It is suggested that sufficient additional resources beyond those required to provide the adjusted output of the selected year should be left to over-come the building shortage in 20 years and to effect repairs to structures on rail and road transport systems over five years. (d) Sufficient resources should be left to Germany to enable that country after completion of industrial removals and reactivation of remaining resources to exist without external assistance. This topic is more fully treated below.

In planning the peacetime Germany economy, the interests of the United States

are confined to the industrial disarmament of Germany and to the provision of a balanced economic position at the standard of living indicated. The United States does not seek to eliminate or weaken German industries of a peaceful character, in which Germany has produced effectively for world markets, for the purpose of protecting American markets from German goods, aiding American exports, or for any other selfish advantage. Similarly the United States is opposed to the attempt of any other country to use the undustrial diarmament plan of the Berlin declaration to its own commercial ends at the expense of a peacetime Germany economy. It is our desire to see Germany's conomy geared to a world system and not an autarchial system.

THE FINANCING OF IMPORTS

In determining the volume of removals for reparation purposes, the United States should not approve removals on such a scale that Germany would be unable. owing to a shortage of capital equipment, to export goods in sufficient quantities to pay for essential imports. Thus capacity should be left to enable Germany to produce for export goods which yield enough foreign exchange to pay for the imports required for a standard of living equal to the average in Europe. excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In this connexion, the following points should be stressed: (a) In determining the amount of capital equipment to be retained in Germany, provision needs to be made for capacity to produce exports sufficient to pay for estimated current imports. No allowance should be made in German export industry to provide capacity to pay for externally incurred occupation costs, including import of goods consumed by forces of occupation, and troop pay not expended in Germany. (b) The provision in the Berlin declaration which stipulates that in organising the German economy "primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agricultural and peaceful domestic industries" requires that maximum possible provision be made for exports from sources other than the metal, machinery and chemical industries. (c) It is implicitly recognised in the Berlin declaration that the policy of industrial capital equipment removals and the restriction of exports in the fields of metals, machinery and chemicals will require countries which have previously depended on Germany as a source of these products to obtain them elsewhere. Since capacity in the metal, machinery and chemical industries in exzes of German peacetime needs is to be transferred to countries entitled to receive reparation from Germany, it is expected that the industrial capacity lost in Germany will after an interval be recovered in large part elsewhere in the world, and for the most part in Europe. But is should be borne in mind that the industry removed from Germany will in the main replace industry destroyed by the Germans and will not be sufficient to meet pre-war demand. It should be emphasised, however, that any effort toward industrial recovery in Germany must not be permitted to retard reconstruction in European countries which have suffered from German aggression. (d) In determining the amount of capacity required to strike an export-import balance, the United States and other occupying powers cannot in fact guarantee that the export-import balance will be achieved. Their responsibility is only to provide reasonable opportunity for the attainment of balance at the agreed minimum level of standard of living. In fixing the amount of industrial capacity necessary for export, the provision of margins of safety is unnecessary if German's export potential is estimated on a resonable basis. It should be noted that if resources are left to enable Germany to make good her war damage and depreciation in housing and transport over certain numbers of years, as suggested above, extension of the period in which such deficits are liquidated would in case of need make some additional capacity available for production of export goods.

The neccesity which devolves upon the United States and other occupying powers to finance imports into Germany and possibly to pay for such imports in the next few years does not arise in the first instance from the policy of reparation removals agreed upon at Potsdam. The German economy was brought virtually to a standstill by Germany's defeat, which produced an almost complete breakdown of transport, economic organisation, administration and direction. If no removals of industrial capital equipment were attcpted, Germany would still require United Nations aid in financing and possibly in paving for minimum imports necessary to prevent disease and unrest. Even after substantial capital removals have been completed, it is doubtful that the German economy can operate for some time up to the limits of remaining industrial capacity, due to the limited availability of fuel, food, raw materials, and the slow progress which can be made in filling the gap left by the Nazis in the economic and political organisation of Germany, It is possible, and even likely, that the physical transport of reparation removaled will limit transport capacity available for recovery of the German economy and for the expansion of exports. It is in this respect only, however, that the reparation policy laid down in the Berlin declaration may require the United Nations to finance German imports for a longer period, or to pay for them in greater degree, than if no provision for reparation from Germany had been made.

During the next two years, the United States and other occupying powers must finance minimum essential imports into Germany to the extent that exports from stocks and current production do not suffice to cover the cost of such importss Since the Berlin declaration makes no provision with respect to the German standard of living in the period of occupation, the occupying powers are not obliged to provide imports sufficient for the attainment in Germany of a standard of living equal to the European average. The present standard of supply in Germany, so far as the United States is concerned is still governed by the "disease and unrest" formula. Under conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, it will prove desirable to extend the type and volume of imports into Germany not only because of our interest in avoiding disease and unrest endangering our occupying forces, but also because of our interest in reactivating selected German export industries which would yield a volume of foreign exchange, and as 'far as possible to repay the past outlays of the occupying powers on imports. If, when the time comes for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, remains a backlog of unpaid imports, the occupying powers will have to decide whether or not to impose on Germany an obligation to pay off the accumulated deficit.

POLICY IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

For the immediate future, and certainly until next spring, military Government authorities should concentrate on the repair of transport, emergency repair of housing and essential utilities and the maximisation of coal and agricultural production. Some coal will of course be required in Germany to effect the minimum repairs of transport, housing and utilities called for in existing directives. As long as coal and raw materials remain in short supply in Europe, however, it is United States policy to make them available in maximum quantities for the revival of industrial output in liberated areas. The maximisation of coal exports in accordance with existing directives will make it impossible to allocate within Germany coal sufficient to attain

a significant volume of industrial production, and over the coming winter it will limit activity even in fields directly related to repair of transport, housing and utilities, and to agriculture. If and when the coal crisis in Europe is surmounted—perhaps by next spring—it will be possible to review the situation and ascertain whether larger amounts of German coal can be allocated for essential industrial production in Germany, and in particular, for the selective reactivation of German export industries. The possibilities in this direction will depend not only on the satisfaction of coal requirements in liberated areas, but also on the success of nilitary government authorities in raising German coal output and restoring the German transport system. Meanwhile military government authorities should survey the fuel and raw material requirements of German industrics capable of supplying essential civilian goods and manufacturing for export so that as soon as coal and raw materials can be made available, a programme for selective reactivation of remaining industrial capacity in Germany can get under way. In formulating this programme attempt must be made to give priority to industries, which, in relation to expenditures of fuel and raw materials, will contribute most toward striking an ultimate export-import balance in Germany, as well as to the satisfaction of the most pressing internal requirements of the German economy.

ROLE OF THE OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES

The role of the occupying authorities in the process of German revival should, in general, be that of providing and setting the conditions within which the Germans themselves assume responsibility for the performance of the German economy. To this end, the occupying authorities should devote primary attention in planning revival to the development of German administrative machinery, not only in the fields of intrazonal production and trade but in interzonal and international trade, and in the application of common policies in transport, agriculture, banking, currency, taxation, etc. As one aspect of this process, denazification should be satisfactorily completed during present period. For the rest, great importance attaches to the conclusion within the Allied Control Council of agrecments governing policies to be followed in various aspects of the German economy enumerated, and devising interzonal German machinery for their application.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

UNITED STATES FÓRCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt Office of Man for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

1st Lt E Thompson

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11	Ulm ·	SK-LK Ülm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böhlingen -	LK Böhlingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmūnd	LK Gmund	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25		LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Mai B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
	3	· ·	•

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Buden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McCuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauherbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

UNIT

LOCATION:

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Hq 2d Mil Govt Med Gp. Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman Capt T H Candon

Capt B Sturdevan Lt Co: W H Riheldaffen

Reglerungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &
		LK Biedenkopf
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &
		LK Schlüchtern
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Ilanau
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &
	······································	LK Oberlahn
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &
	•	LK Untertaunus
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &
	8	LK Obertaunus

Lt Col E M Lee Maj D B Bernstein

Col J R Newman Lt Col R K Phelps Lt Col F A Sansome

Maj M E Chotas Maj T Turner Jr

Capt E F Duffy Capt J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin

Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
E-4 F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	,
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-liomberg &	
		LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Mai C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj Ł J Dikeman
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	
	•	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	
		LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	
	3	LK Wolfhagen	Capt S C Moore Jr
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
ML-1 (Sp) Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin
```			8

#### Reglerungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt		RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt		SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach		LK Gross Gerau SK-LK Offenbach	Cook E I Empirel
				Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim		LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen		LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg		LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr.
G-34	Friedberg		LK Friedberg	Mai R J Willard
G-35	Giessen		SK-LK Giessen	Mai D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach		LK Lauterbech & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
DP-20	Darmstadt	*		1st Lt A J Peyser

#### **BREMEN**

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermunde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

#### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Alaman Plat Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med See Augsburg

Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
2nd Lt Stuckert
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M J Kanner

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt
E-202	Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg
G-220	Aschallenburg
G-221	Schweinfurt
H-250	Bad Kissingen
H-251	Kitzingen
1-330	Alamon
I-331	Alzenau Brückenau
	Ebern
1-332	
1-333	Gemünden,
I-334	Gerolzhofen
1-335	Hammelburg
I-336	Hassfurt
1-337	Hofheim
1-338	Karlstadt
1-339	Königshofen
1-340	Lolir '
1-341	Marktheidenfeld
1-342	Mellrichstadt
1-343	Miltenberg
1-344	Neustadt Saale
Î-345	Obernburg
1-346	Ochsenfurt
1-010	Acusculant
	N.,

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Ilassfurt
LK Ilofheim
LK Körlsfadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Meustadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt
LK Meltrichstadt
LK Meltrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Obernhurg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt R E Handwerk
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj G M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Gapt M A Potter
Gapt L A Mercadante
1st Lt K L Ellis
Maj H B Glark Jr
1st Lt R W Jonea
Capt K H Callaway
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W O Ilitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt W W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Gapt D J Hulfman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Millelfranken

6-	
Co G	Anshach
E-203	Ansbach
F-211	Nürnberg
G-228	Ansbach
G-229	Fürth
11-261	Dinkelabühl
H-262	Eichstadt
H-263	Feuchtwangen
H-264	Gunzenhausen
11-265	Hershruck
H-266	Hilpoltstein
H-267	Weissenburg
H-268	Rothenhurg
11-269	Schwabach
H-270	Scheinfeld
H-271	Windsheim
H-272	Lauf
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch

RB Oher and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnherg
SK-LK Anshach
SK-LK Anshach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenbausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein
LK Weissenburg
LK Rothenburg
LK Schwabach
LK Scheinfeld
LK Uffenheim
LK Usfenheim

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col G H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J F Begley
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Mai H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Mai R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj Il G Kauffmann
Maj S Klein
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey

LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch

Co B	Bumherg		2d . Lt. B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Colurg -	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kromach	Maj II I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
			Lt Col J R Case
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	
11.252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P'B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Reliau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
11.259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D II Alexander
11-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
1-347		—::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Capt II w Newell
1-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont
			*

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

C _n D	Paganahung		1st Lt H L Gross
CoD	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
E-204	Regensburg		
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	Mat 1 C Dataman Ta
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neumburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Ilimic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
1-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt E E Wilson
1-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
1-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
1-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutska
1-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
1-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
1-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt L llenry
1-356		LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
1-357	Beilngries Neumant	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton .
	Neumarkt	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
1-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Lik Suizbach-Roschburg	1st Lt W S Mather
Co H	Regensburg	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-243	Passau		Maj H J Mrachek
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilskofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsihurg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
1-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
1-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
1-378	Grieshach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
1-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt G E Peterson
1-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
1-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
1-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E J Zabeick
1-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
T-909	w charmera	AAL II CESUICAL	2-1-1 1 min

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F E-205	Munich Munich	RB Oberbayern	1st Lt W M Ellis Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Coi C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C E Carlsen
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Stamberg	Maj. M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
1-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
1-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg	0	Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aihling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt Horrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauworth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Clossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuherg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumhach	LK Krumhach	Capt C E Witney
1-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
1-370	Kaufbeuren .	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
1-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
1-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

#### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District	Col F L Howley
•		(APO) 755)	

### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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## MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Annex A (Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichsbahn and other Fields of Transport) file AG 014.3 GEC-AGO, 26 November 1945	10 January 1946 AG 014.3 GEC-AGO
Control Council Law No. 10 (Punishment of Persons Guilty of War Crimes Against the Peace and Against humanity) as Annex J-10	12 January 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
U. S. Troops in Aid of Civil Authority	10 January 1946 AG 370.6 GEC-AGO
Use of Germans as Guards, Nightwatchmen, and Private Detectives	14 January 1946 AG 370.073 GEC-AGO



The Gemeinden Elections may help to answer the question . . . . . . .

## Will the Germans Welcome Democracy?

To the polls for the next two Sundays will go the Germans of the American Zone who live in Gemeinden (townships) which have populations of 20,000 or less to cast their votes for local councils in the first democratic election in 12 years. Eight short months ago the sound of artillery fire was ringing in their ears. Today they are undergoing their first practical lesson in the democratic process of a free election.

Residents of approximately 11,000 Gemeinden will elect local councils of from five or six to over 20 members depending upon the size of the Gemeinde. In the smaller Gemeinden of Bavaria, they will also elect bürgermeister. In other Gemeinden, bürgermeister will be appointed by the newly-elected councils. The U.S. Zone is the first of the four occupied zones to hold any election.

The elections are scheduled for the 27th in both Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. The Gemeinden of 17 Kreise of Greater Hessen will elect on the 20th and the remaining 22 Kreise on the 27th. The elections are being held on Sundays, because it is the German custom to hold elections on that day when people will not be working and will be able to vote. Military Government officials estimated that most of the Germans who are eligible to vote will do so, since they are in the habit of voting. Under the Weimar Republic, a heavy fine was imposed for failure to vote.

Campaigning has been solely on a local scale because of the shortage of transportation and gasoline, travel restrictions on civilians, the problem of food for transients, and lack of fuel to heat assembly halls for meetings. Poster campaigning has been the most extensive, even though there was a noticeable lack of this.

Party platforms show a great sameness. They are for the most part stated in vague and substantially similar terms which avoid discussion of important issues. Since the scope of social and economic planning is not yet known, it is difficult to frame social and economic issues into a platform for that reason. Hence, political parties have been playing up cooperation with Military Government as a platform highlight.

#### DELAY PLEA OVERRULED

The three minister presidents of the zone asked that the elections be postponed because they felt the Germans could not get ready for them in time and that political parties were not well-enough organized on a local scale. However, after inspection Military Government officers found that there would be no insurmountable technical difficulties involved in holding elections this month. Officials expect some ragged situations but said that these should not be greater than occur in normal elections.

Wide sections of the population consider that the parties and leaders which present themselves today are to a large extent the same as were unable to solve the problems of the Weimar Republic or prevent the coming of Hitler, and that these leaders seem now to put

forward very little that looks new or constructive. Under these circumstances, some politically conscious Germans suggested that the scheduling of elections in the U.S. Zone is premature and cannot lead to a genuine expression of well-defined popular opinions. It was never expected, however, that the forthcoming elections can accomplish a sudden political maturity on the part of the German people. They are intended, rather, to initiate the population into the democratic process as quickly as possible.

#### FIVE MAJOR PARTIES

Another argument put forth for the postponement of the January elections was that the weather is cold, and the people are hungry and not interested in politics. However, the trend has been to turn over as quickly as possible the responsibility of governmental organization and civil administration to the Germans themselves. Although the weather is bad, Military Government officers feel that the impact of winter suffering will be greater in February and March and will be felt until summer.

A breakdown of the political parties in the U.S. Zone shows that there are five major political parties and 12 lesser ones. The five major parties are the Social Democratic Party, Communist Party, Christian Democratic Party or Christian Social Union, Democratic Party, and Liberal Democratic Party.

The 12 remaining parties are organized on a local scale. Some are related to one of the major parties. They are: United Democratic Block, Democratic Club, Democratic Block, Bayerische Volkspartei, Antifa (Anti-Fascist), Christian Rural Population, Labor Party, Rheingau Christian Party, Schwäbischer Bund, Christian Social People's Party, and Economic Reconstruction Party.

The following is a breakdown of the organized political parties in the zone as to tendency:

Left: Communist Party, Labor Party, Antifa.

Left Center: SPD (Social Democratic Party).

Center: Christian Democratic "Party, Christian Social Union, Bayerische Volkspartei, Christian Rural Population, Rheingau Christian Party, Christian Social People's Party.

Right: Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, United Democratic Block, Democratic Club, Democratic Block.

Three of the parties, Volkspartei, Economic Reconstruction Party, and Schwäbischer Bund, are listed as miscellaneous.

Military Government officials said that the vast majority of the January elections will have no party tickets. They will be mainly a question of personalities. This is uncommon in Germany, although non-partisan tickets are a common and popular practice in American local elections. Local government officials feel that this will be a good education in democracy for the Germans because it will show them that they don't need political parties to have an election.

#### GROWTH OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The first outstanding development affecting the political life in Germany took place in August. It was the decision of the Tripartite Conference in Potsdam, announced on August 2, to give "the German people... the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis." As one means of stimulating this reconstruction, the Conference further announced that "all democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany."

While "democratic political parties" had been permitted in the Soviet Zone since June, political life in the U.S. Zone had previously rested under a ban on political activity, which continued from

the commencement of occupation through most of August. Military Government directives prohibited political parties and other forms of political activity, though they encouraged the use by Military Government officers of advisory councils representative of democratic forces and groups in the community. On August 27, a revised directive was promulgated for the U.S. Zone, under which Military Government officers could accept and approve applications for permission to form "democratic political parties to engage in political activities at the Kreis level."

The first four months of occupation saw little formation of a political pattern in the U.S. Zone. Informal and preparatory organizational work was undoubtedly going on in August throughout the zone. Communists and Social Democrats were most active in this respect, especially in the urban centers.

In early September, it was noted that there was comparatively great political activity in the larger cities of the American Zone of Occupation, in response to the previously granted permission to reparties. organize political However, measured by an absolute standard, the German population at this time was still politically dormant. U.S. officials served that there existed no mass political movement of any sort. Such party organization as occurred was inspired by a handful of leaders rather than by a mass demand from the people. The leaders were generally hold-overs from the days before Hitler's advent to power.

#### PARTIES ARE FORMED

Parties were formed during September in all the large cities in the American Zone under directives permitting party activities at the Kreis level. In Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Kassel, the Communist and Social Democratic parties showed the most activity. The same parties, although not fully organized, were active in Munich Organization meetings were at-

tended in all four cities by moderate-sized and orderly groups.

In the four cities mentioned above, non-clerical parties of a center or slightly left-center orientation were formed corresponding fairly closely to the Christian Democratic Union in Berlin. In some cities, a fourth party had been formed which was roughly similar to the Liberal Democratic Party in Berlin. Variously named, this party rejected any religious basis for its program, which chiefly differentiated it from the Christian Democratic parties.

It was noticed at this time that in platforms and meetings, all parties refrained from doctrinal discussions. They all concentrated on the reconstruction problems of the moment and so far as basic principles were concerned, they all expressed support for ideals of democracy and called for cooperation with Military Government and thorough denazification of German life.

#### **DEMOCRACY TAKES SLOWLY**

In the smaller citics, the stirrings of party organization were faint, and in most of the rural districts they were non-existent. Military Government observers found that, in general, even including the major part of the urban population, the German masses seemed psychologically unready for self-government and ignorant of democratic processes and responsibilities. They stated that a long period of political organization and political education will be necessary before the German people can be safely entrusted with complete control of their own government.

Organized political party activity increased during October, with the Social Democrats and Communists supplying the main drive. The pre-1933 tendency toward a multiplicty of parties, many of them differing only slightly in doctrine, was again manifesting itself. By the end of October, 45 local groups at the Kreis level had been authorized in Bavaria, re-

presenting ten separate parties. Eighteen of these locals were Social Democrat, 14 Communist, center, and left, including one local of the former Bavarian People's Party. A similar situation prevailed in Baden-Württemberg and Greater Hessen.

It was noted in October, as in previous months, political activity was principally confined to the circles of those materially interested in devoting most of their time to it. The public continued to be politically apathetic with a few signs of a revival of political thinking. The time consuming effort required merely to keep alive and to prepare for the coming winter leaves few hours and little energy for other activities. Impressed by the persecution of anti-nazi party activists under Hitler, and by the prosecution of nazis today, many preferred to stay clear of all parties.

#### CODES EXCLUDE NAZIS

During October, local government election codes were received from the appointed German officials in the three Länder of the zone. The Greater Hessen and North Württemberg codes were revisions of the German local government code issued in 1935 and are designed to eliminate nazi ideas institutions, discriminations, and phraseology. The codes of Bavaria and North Baden drew heavily on pre-1933 legislation

Military Government officials noted with interest at the time that all codes provided for the exclusion of nazis from public office. One-half of the codes submitted, and these from officials representing the larger units of the American Zone, also proposed the exclusion from franchise privileges of nazis and also the officials of affiliated organizations.

Although political organizing continued in localities all over the U.S. Zone in November, it was apparent that for various reasons the German masses still remained aloof from formal political life.

They welcomed the grant of increased powers and responsibility to local and state German administrations, but so long as these administrations were not popularly elected and were answerable to a foreign Military Government, the people found it difficult to regard political parties as a needed link between themselves and their governments.

A total of 233 local political groupings had been formed in the U.S. Zone by the first of November. These local parties existed in 114 of the Kreise, leaving 138 Kreise still without organized political groups. New groups were constantly springing into being, and reports from Bavaria at the end of November indicated that the number of authorized parties grew from 87 to 128 during the course of the month.

Parties of the left — Communists and Social Democrats — were the most active again in November. A moderate increase in activity was noticeable on the part of more conservative groups representing center and middle class elements — Christian Democrats.

#### WIDER ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED

In order that political development might keep pace with the strengthening of the state governments, a directive was issued on November 23 authorizing statewide political parties, subject to approval by Military Government in the case of each party desiring to organize on such a basis. This was expected to clarify the somewhat confusing political picture created by so many small local parties. It was estimated at that time that previously unrelated groups would probably merge to form state-wide parties.

To date, the following political parties have been authorized to organize on a Land level: SPD (Social Democratic Party), KPD (Communist Party), Christian Democratic Party which is also known as the Christian Social Union, and the Liberal Democratic Party.

The directive on local government codes and elections was also approved and issued by the Office of Military Government on November 23. It directed that local councils would be elected in approximately: 11,000 Gemeinden in January. Included were directions for barring nazis and their sympathizers from voting at this election. The setting up of the codes was considered by Military Government officials to be an important step toward restoring the representative basis of local democracy which Hitler destroyed 12 years ago and toward forcing the Germans to assume a greater share of responsibility in their own affairs. The directive specifically excluded Stadtkreise and other Gemeinden with more than 20,000 population from the January elections.

According to the directive, Military Government's role will be merely to supervise and facilitate. To avoid any possible charge of bias, prejudice, or favoritism on the part of military personnel, the attitude of Military Government will be to maintain a "hands off" policy towards politics and election matters, except to insure fair, orderly, and impartial elections.

#### RESPONSIBILITY DELEGATED

It was pointed out that the directive purposely left many things to the German Land governments. At the time of issue of the directive, local government codes (Gemeindeordnungen) had already been drafted by the Land governments and approved by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). They contained provisions relating to the suffrage, the method of election which may be either proportional representation or majority election system, terms of office, organization and powers of Gemeinde governments, and similar matters. The details relating to the conduct of elections are found in Land Wahlordnungen, which with the Gemeindeordnungen constitute the German law governing elections.

#### **VOTING REQUIREMENTS**

German citizenship for purposes of voting is defined by the new directive which prescribes minimum age of 21 years for both men and women, and that not more than one year may be required as a residence qualification for voting. A Land government may set any residence requirement for voting, not to exceed one year. This was the maximum residence requirement permitted under the Weimar Constitution of 1919. In these elections, Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg require a one year residence while Greater Hessen requires six months. The screening of refugees and displaced throughout the entire zone who meet the residence requirement for voting presented a major technical problem. They must all be screened before election day by German officials to see if they had any affiliation with the nazi party. This process was greatly facilitated by reference to Fragebogen,

Four categories are to be used in excluding nazis from voting, the directive set forth. First, persons in the mandatory arrest categories, unless already released from arrest, are excluded from suffrage. Persons released from arrest may be disqualified if they come within one of the other three categories.

The second category includes nazi party members and the SS. No person who has been at any time a member of the SS may vote. Any person who joined the nazi party before May 1, 1937, or who was an active party member may not vote. An active member is one who has been an official officer or non-commissioned officer of the party or who has otherwise demonstrated that he was more than a nominal participant in its activities.

In the third category are officials, officers, or non-commissioned officers at any time of the SA, Hitler-Jugend, Bund Deutscher Mädel, NSD-Studentenbund, NSD-Docentenbund, NS-Frauenschaft, NS-

Kraftfahrkorps, and NS-Fliegerkorps. Officials or officers of the Party organizations (Gliederungen) and of the associated organizations (angeschlossene Verbände) are excluded from voting, except insofar as they are not party members.

With the terms "officials, officers, and non-commissioned officers" are included all persons whose functions and responsibilities in the party and the party organizations entailed any duty or authority beyond that of ordinary members.

The fourth category excluded from voting is "known nazi sympathizers and collaborators". This category is not intended to be indiscriminately used, but to be invoked only where the evidence of sympathy or collaboration is clear and where it is not possible to disfranchisc under the other three categories.

#### MANY TO BE EXCLUDED

Undoubtedly a large number of Germans will be kept from voting under the four excluded categories, Military, Government officers stated, but this does not necessarily mean that all such persons will be permanently disfranchised. German Land governments will later be given an opportunity to work out methods for restoring the suffrage to Germans who have been cleared. For the present, however, the men and women responsible for wrecking democracy in Germany will not be allowed to participate in the elections of the post-Hitler cra

The administration of denazification of voters will be carried out according to the methods prescribed by the Land governments in consultation with the Land Offices of Military Government. The method will be left to the Germans themselves. The directive suggested that the Land governments may choose to entrust the responsibility to the regular precinct and Gemeinde election committees, or they may institute special fragebogen filled out by the voters themselves, as

was done with considerable success in recent elections in Austria.

Military Government officers are not called on to screen the voter, but will judge and report through Military Government channels the adequacy of the German effort. The directive stated, however, that candidates must be qualified voters, and that Military Government officers at the Kreise level are responsible for disapproving candidates "who have not been completely cleared of nazi ideology." Canditates who are late-comers may be permitted to run, but will be disqualified after election if found to come within the excluded categories.

In a sharp analysis of the fundamental political problems in the American Zone, Military Government officials stated that the leadership of the parties is old. This may prevent parties from being dynamic and meaningful. Persons interested in politics are those who were in party oganizations before 1933. Since then many of the best "brains" have died naturally or were eliminated by the nazis.

It is historically true that the control of political parties in Germany is bureaucratic. Control is from the top down and can be most rigorous. The fact that most Gemeinden elections had party tickets before 1933 as opposed to small municipal elections in the U.S. indicates a lack of local political self determination, officials said

#### YOUTH NOT INTERESTED

Youth is not interested in politics. This is true because the youth of Germany has had no political experience or education. Hitler-Jugend activities were entered by many of the most able youth. Others spent their entire adulthood in the army and may yet be prisoners of war. War casualties took a heavy toll of Germany's young men.

The entire German population is afraid of political parties. It has seen the sad fate of party members under the Weimar (Continued on page 15)

# Transportation is our Business...

# .. but MG is giving the operational responsibilities of the railroads and waterways back to the Germans.

Military Government is now in the Transportation business. On January 1, 1946, the Theater Service Forces bowed out of the job of running and supervising the German railroads and inland waterways and military Government took over.

Taking over any huge transportation system is a herculean task, even in the peaceful United States. But the problems which the Transportation Division of Military Government has been handed in wartorn Germany, makes such a job a trifling matter by comparison.

Military Government is not going to play uncle to the German transportation system very long. It intends to have the German civilian organizations solve their and run their own own problems, systems, within limitations determined by Military Government. But Military Government has two jobs to accomplish before and during the time the civilian organization takes over complete control. One is to develop a plan whereby the German railroads and waterways will not rise again as a war industry, and the second is to completely denazify the two systems. However, while all this is being adequate accomplished transportation must be maintained.

## RAILROADS A WAR INDUSTRY

As in all other phases of their economic and industrial planning, the Germans built their railroad systems for war. Their engineers did not design passenger stations to handle peak loads of merry vacation travellers. Instead, they planned for handling overwhelming quantities of grim, pack-laden soldiers. They did not build their freight stations and yards for peak

loads of furniture, clothing, and other peacetime commodities; they planned these stations and yards to handle the enormous quantities of tanks, munitions, and other goods required to satisfy the ravenous appetite of a war machine.

The German railroads were able to do this long-range planning because they were organized into a single system, known as the Reichsbahn, back in 1920. The Reichsbahn, an amalgamation of all the railways of the individual Länder, was directly owned and operated by the state, through the Ministry of Transport. In 1924, under the Dawes plan, the Reichsbahn was transferred into a specially created company called the Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft, to comply with agreements made with the Allied Governments after the last war. But in 1927 the reparation liabilities were terminated and the railroad organization reverted to what could in essence be defined as a state owned enterprise. The nature of this state organization is defined in the Reichsbahn Law of 1939, which gave it considerable measure of financial, administrative and operating autonomy.

#### REICHSBAHN ORGANIZATION

The headquarters of the Reichsbahn was combined with the Railway Department of the Ministry of Transport. The posts of the Minister of Transport and General Manager of the Reichsbahn became one, giving strong centralized control. The headquarters organization was responsible for all matters of policy, but not for routine control and day-by-day operations. These functions were carried out by the Reichsbahndirektionen, (Divi-

sional Managements), which numbered twenty-six in 1938, and were located at strategic points throughout Germany. Under the Ministry of Transport there was also the Reichsbahn Zentralämter, in charge of mechanical and civil engineering, workshops, research, and other technical matters on which a common policy is required for a whole system. The operation and day-by-day direction of the workshops was entirely in the hands of the Reichsbahndirektion.

The railroads were staffed with welleducated, trained, and technically efficient personnel. They were more than adequate for the traffic then using the system. If anything, the Reichsbahn was over-staffed especially in the upper brackets, a condition which provided a valuable source of trained personnel for later taking over the railroads in the occupied contries. In the years before the war, there was a certain amount of nazi infiltration into the higher levels of the Reichsbahn, but compared with the effect of the party in other spheres of German life, it was small and most appointments were still made in accord with technical qualifications. However, the Nurenberg Laws were applied, and later there was a tendency to give preference to party members.

## WATERWAYS CONDITIONED FOR WAR

As events have proved, the Reichsbahn secretly planned for the traffic problems of World War II. Not only did it have the railroad system in condition to furnish ample transportation for Germany at war, but it was also prepared and equipped, both administratively and technically, to assume the role of operator, controller, and coordinator of virtually all the railroads in Europe.

The German Inland Waterway System, at the outbreak of the war, was the most highly developed system of its kind in Europe. And, like the railroads, it had also been prepared to handle huge war traffic and to operate the rest of Europe's waterways.

It was during the Middle Ages that the waterway system in Germany was first organized. The comparative ease with which this form of transportation could be improved and extended by the building of canals was recognized at an early date. Because of political isolation, however, the German Länder planned and built their canals to serve only their own needs. It was not until the foundation of First Empire in 1871 that serious efforts were made to evolve a national system to meet the needs of a unified Germany.

#### NATIONAL WATERWAY PLANNING

The policy of planning a national organization of waterways was pursued steadily until 1914 and was continued after the Armistice. With the advent of the nazi regime, it received a new impetus. Water transportation was not only to play its part in the revival and expansion of German industry, but to be prepared for the needs of total war. Plans for the building of new, and the reconstruction of existing waterways, shelved during the years of the depression, were put in hand and new schemes were evolved.

Among many other improvements, the completion of the Mittelland Canal in 1938 met the long-felt need of a link between the hitherto separate Eastern and Western Waterway Systems. Port facilities along the more important reaches were increased. As a result, on the outbreak of the present war, Germany's inland waterway system was the most upto-date in Europe.

Thus when the war began, the waterways were well equipped to relieve the Reichsbahn of the maximum tonnage of commercial goods, thereby increasing the latter's capacity for the transport of troops and military stores and other goods for which speedy transit was essential.

In 1935 the Reichsverband Binnenschifffahrt (RVB) was formed as a representative body for all the independent proprietors and enterprises within the sphere of inland shipping. The RVB concerned itself with the general interests of inland shipping and advised the Government on all inland shipping matters. It replaced all unions and trade organizations which had existed previously.

To ensure a constant supply of skilled labor, trained along nazi political lines, a three year apprenticeship system was compulsorily introduced in 1938. In 1939, an organization known as the Reich Working Combine was created. Under this organization, the training of waterway personnel was carried out under strict nazi-party supervision.

German inland shipping, which had been systematically prepared for a state of emergency, found it comparatively easy to switch over to war requirements. Even with the shortages of labor and repair materials caused later by the war, the inland shipping system continued to function at a high rate of efficiency until the debris piled in the channels by air raids made the rivers and canals no longer navigable.

This is the condition that the Theater Forces found when they took over the operation of the water system. Since their primary mission was to move cargoes require for combat, they immediately set about to putting the waterways in condition for operation. When MG took over the responsibility for the waterways, they found them in a partially navigable condition. Severe shortages of barges and skilled crews, plus debris in the channels, or shifted channels caused by debris, prevents the full use of the system at present.

#### CLOSE WATCH NEEDED

Part of Military Government's job is to prevent history from repeating itself. Neither the railroads nor the waterways can be allowed to aid industry to rebuild itself into a war machine. However, there is no need for the destruction of the German railroad and waterway facilities in order to reduce the transportation capacity to level required to meet the needs of minimum peacetime economy. The Allied air raids took an extremely heavy toll on nearly all main railroad and waterway facilities. In fact, the destruction of the transportation systems was so severe that the Theater Forces had to make considerable repairs in order to renew communications essential to the military forces.

In order to return the railroads to German operation, MG has established two organizations which will facilitate smooth rail operation yet permit a close control by Military Government. One organization is made up entirely of Germans and the other is military. At the present time, the bulk of the supervision is being done by the military organization but gradually the responsibilities are being shifted to the parallel German organization.

## MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The German organization is headed by the Directorate of Transportation which is made up of qualified executives or executive bodies selected by each of the Land Presidents. The Directorate will assume the responsibility for management, control and supervision of all forms of civil transportation in the US Zone including railroads and waterways. Under the Directorate, a Zonal Movements Office has been established in Frankfurt, which coordinates the movements of rail with inland waterways and other forms of transportation. Lower down the scale, the MG will use the Oberbetriebsleitung (OBL) to supervise, control and direct the actual operation of the railroads, Below this echelon, the railroads are divided into divisions which are directed by the Reichsbahndirektionen (RBD). A RBD heads each division of the railroad to carry out the operational functions.

Operating parallel to the German organization, MG has a military organization which was obtained nearly intact from the Theater Service Forces. This organization is made up of the personnel who supervised and operated the railroads during the war, when the only mission was to keep the supplies moving. They know railroading, they know the problems and they know most of the solutions. These men are MG's insurance that the railroads will continue to function during the transition period between military supervision and German supervision.

The top supervisory staffs of the military organization are located in the Transportation Division of Military Govcrnment. This group is on a comparable level with the German Directorate of Transport. The military staffs will determine policy and pass it on to the Directorate of Transport. The policies are interpreted in the Directorate's office and handed down through the German transportation channels. To observe and supervise the performance of the Germans in the operational level, MG has a group of field railroad specialists. These men are located at Kassel, Stuttgart, Munich, Nurnberg, Regensburg, and Augsburg, with headquarters at Frankfurt. The field men are on the same operational level as the Reichsbahndircktion.

## WATERWAYS UNDER MG

The waterways are being supervised in the same manner as the railroads, by both military and German organizations, except in the lowest echelons. This arrangement lends itself to better coordination of efforts in apportioning the quantity and type of cargoes for each system. Bulky cargos, which do not need the fast movement of rail, can be shipped by inland waterway. On the operational level, however, MG has established a field organization of inland water technicians for the Danube and Rhine Division of the inland water system, with headquarters located in Passau and Wiesbaden.

Under this system, there will be no need for the MG Land detachments to exer-

cise any direct supervision over the railroad or inland waterway operations. They will, however, continue to control and supervise the road transport within their areas.

For the time being, the bulk of the supervision is being performed by the Military organization. The process of denazification, with resultant inexperienced replacements, makes thes necessary. But gradually the responsibility for supervising the operations of the railroads will shift from the military to the German organization. When this is fully accomplished, MG will only have to exercise a restraining hand from the very top to carry out the policies set forth by the State Department. But before this portion of the job is completed, the denazification must be completed also.

#### DENAZIFICATION

When MG was given supervisory and technical staffs by Theater Service Forces, they also were given the German Control Office, a military organization whose duty under TSFET was to denazify the transportation systems. Under MG this office will continue to function as before. But its problem is not an easy one. Remember that though one of MG's missions was to denazify the railroads and waterways (as well as to give the Germans the responsibilities of operation), it was necessary to accomplish this without losing the use of the transportation system. If the German transport system should fail now, all the necessary industries being coaxed back into existence would collapse, and Germany would continue being a dependent nation. Denazification has not progressed as rapidly in the transportation field as in some of the other spheres of German industry because of this dire need of technically qualified personnel. But it is progressing and will continue to be carried out until the two transportation systems are clean and fresh. MG has taken steps toward alleviating the shortage of skilled personnel by permitting the Germans to start training programs in the operational trades needed.

After the Germans take over the bulk of supervisory and operational responsibilities, then what? Can they start rebuilding their transportation systems once again for the purpose of supporting heavy industry? MG's answer to this is the curtailment of rebuilding destroyed rail facilities. A minimum peacetime economy for Germany has already been determined. The Germans will not be permitted to rebuild more of their rail

system than is required to support such an economy. In fact, the actual rail capacity will be less than what is required. MG intends to make the Germans more dependent on their inland water system. Though this system was used considerably for moving bulk cargos during the war, it is much too slow, and in 'the winter months, undependable for moving troops and other war traffic. A weak rail system and an adequate inland water system will be available for peacetime Germany.

## (Continued from page 10)

Republic at the hands of the nazis and of the nazi party members now. Now they reason: What will happen to a party member if the U.S. gives up its zone of occupation? Aside from that, the German people are in a state of political lethargy. They are not sure what is planned for Germany or what they as Germans may do in self government.

Military Government detachment commanders have been busy in the past eight months with functional and administative problems. The Germans will need guidance in political affairs, encouragement, and courses in democratic practices. Keen political observation by Military Government officers in this field will be a developing need.

## Reparations As Seen by the

# PARIS CONFERENCE

The State Department has released the complete text of the agreement reached at the Paris Conference on Reparations. The agreement, some details of which were released to the press from Paris on Dec. 21, deals primarily with the share of signatory government in total reparations from Germany. It also sets up an agency whereby those shares can be distributed, states a policy under which looted gold found in Germany will be restituted, and provides a small fund for rehabilitation and resettlement nonrepatriable victims of nazi concentration camps, which presumably will be used as a special supplementary contribution to those being made by the United Nations governments for the care and relief of refugees throughout Europe.

## U.S. CUTS SHARE

US and the United Kingdom each received 28 per cent of all reparation assets, excluding industrial plant and equipment. No accurate estimate of value for this share can be given since it depends on many factors now unknown. These include the value of German external assets, non-looted currencies found in Germany, goods furnished by Russia as payment for certain industrial plants transferred to her as reparation, and many other miscellaneous items. It is known, however, that the total amount available will be small compared to the vast outlays for fighting the war and the tremendous damage done by Germany to United Nations. US also has the right to 28 per cent of the industrial plant and equipment to be taken from Germany as reparation. However, due to the liberated areas' more urgent need for the equipment to replace that actually

destroyed by Germany and to the fact that except for some specialized equipment and processes, most of the equipment could not be used to advantage in this country, the US renounced its right to 16.2 per cent of this equipment as an aid to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas in the liberated countries.

The policy enunciated for the restitution of looted gold from Germany is considered to be very important. The total amount of looted gold uncovered in Germany will be placed in a single fund. Each participating country which can prove that it was robbed of gold by Germany will be restituted a proportionatc share of this fund depending on its losses. This policy insures equal treatment to all United Nations from which Germany stole gold. The fund to be used in rehabiliting nonrepatriable victims of nazi concentration camps consists mainly of non-monetary found in Germany plus 25,000,000 dollars to be derived from other sources. Nonmonetary gold comprises in the main gold wedding rings, other jewelry, tooth fillings, et cetera, taken from victims of nazi persecution, and is currently estimated to have an approximate value under 5,000,000 dollars. The actual use of this fund will be worked out by the governments of the US, United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, together with the Intergovernmental Committee on refugees, Conference suggested that agreement for implementing this plan be sought along the following lines. In order to concentrate the limited funds among the most needy and deserving, only victims of nazi or nazi influenced regimes' concentration camps,

or their families will be aided. The fund would be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees or whatever United Nations agency might take its place. The purposes could be earried out through appropriate private or public field organizations. The fund would not be used to compensate individuals for losses, but would be used for rehabilitation or resettlement purposes.

## HELP FOR REFUGEES

Acceptance of such aid would not prejudice the claims of the individuals against any government, or its successor, which might have caused this destitution. Since it is anticipated that the proceeds of the non-monetary gold will not be available for several months, and the proceeds from German assets or unclaimed refugee estates in neutral countries for an evenlonger time, the Department, in concert with other governments, will continue to seek adequate financial support for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. This government has consistently sought to alleviate the distress of all DPs in Europe including those refugees who have been obliged to leave their countries for reasons of race, religion, or political belief. US contributions or UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees have been made with this policy stipulation, and the acceptance of the restriction agreed upon in Paris to the use of reparation proceeds exclusively for the groups specified in Art 8, Par D, of the final

act of the Paris conference constitutes no deviation from this objective. The workings of the Reparation Conference were carried on in a very favorable atmosphere. It was one of the first opportunities for the liberated countries not represented on the Allied Control Council for Germany to meet together and to discuss the workings of the conomic policies for Germany enumerated in the Potsdam Declaration. In order to record their views on many problems associated with reparation but whose actual determination depends on the Allied Control Council, these nations drew up several resolutions which they requested the US, French and British governments to present to the Control Council. One resolution dealt with the problem of restitution of equipment looted by Germany.

It pointed out the importance of this problem in these countries' economies and asked that where possible restitution be made from German supplies if the original looted goods could not be found. Another resolution agreed fully with the principles set up for reparation by Potsdam and called on the Control Council to interpret these principles broadly, so as to maximize the amount available for reparation. These countries also suggested that as much war booty as possible be used for reparation, especially that suitable for civilian use. These resolutions will be presented to the Control Council by the American member for careful consideration.

# Retention Status of Officers

WD Circular 366, 1945, states that, effective December 7, 1945, all outstanding statements whereby officers volunteered to continue on extended active duty were revoked and each officer is required to sign by January 31, 1946 a statement in one of the following categories:

Category I — "I elect to continue on extended active duty for an unlimited length of time."

Category II — "I elect to continue on extended active duty until June 30, 1947."

Category III — "I elect to continue on extended active duty until December 31, 1946."

Category IV — "I elect to continue on extended active duty until...."

Category V — "I desire to be relieved from active duty at the earliest opportunity."

Circular 366 states that an officer who signs a category I, II, III, or IV statement, automatically waives his eligibilities relief from active duty for of War Department the provisions Readjustment Regulations by reason of his ASR score, his age, his length of service until expiration of the period of time specified in his statement. This does not constitute a contract on the part of the War Department to retain him on active duty until the expiration of that period of time. The War Department can, in the interests of the demobilization program, relieve officers who have signed statements in categories I, II, III or IV, but who are surplus to existing needs. However, the War Department has stated in Circular 366 that while no definite assurance can be given individual officers regarding the length of time their services will be needed by the Army, it is the intent of the War Department that those officers with the highest record of performance of duty, who desire to be retained in the service, will be retained longest and that every possible consideration be given to the wishes of the individual officer concerned."

In the opposite respect, signing a category I, II, III or IV statement does not effect an officer's eligibility for relief from active duty for personal reasons of the officer concerned, upon his own application under the provisions of Section III or Section IV, War Department Circular 290, 1945, or for convenience of the Government under Section II of the same circular.

Also, if an officer is not eligible for relief from active duty at the time he signs one of the statements, he does not automatically become eligible on the date specified in the statement unless in the meantime he has become eligible under War Department Readjustment Regulations.

# Official Redeployment Information

A USFET cable, giving official redeployment information, was dispatched this week to major commands, clearing the subject of redeployment of the confusion caused by erroneous press reports and rumors.

The cable explains that between the months of January 1 and July 1, 1946, approximately 53,500 men will be ship-

ped home each month from this Theater, plus the number of men for whom replacements have been received. This means that if 22,200 replacements are received during the month, 22,200 men in addition to the basic 53,500 will be homeward bound, a total of 75,700 men.

The men filling the outgoing shipments will be selected on the basis of highest point scores, longest length of time in service, plus those men who are over age and men with the required number of dependents.

Military neccessity was the basis on which the number of outgoing men was determined. However, no soldier will be retained in the Theater longer than absolutely necessary, according to the cable.

## Influenza Control

Special consideration is being given to the possibility of a civilian influenza epidemic in Germany this winter. Factors such as mass movements of expellees and inadequate living conditions favor such a possibility.

One of the measures taken by German civilians to combat such an epidemic was the establishment of a special school in Marburg. A German bacteriologist from each Land and from the U.S. Sector of Berlin is attending this school in Marburg (beginning Jan. 16), to learn the latest U.S. methods of influenza virus identification. These doctors will in turn instruct the various laboratory staffs in their respective Länder. At the first indication of an outbreak of influenza in any area, German doctors will send specimens to certain designated laboratories where facilities are available and latest technics used, to secure early and accurate diagnosis.

Should an outbreak occur, rapid reporting based on accurate diagnosis will greatly assist in establishing immediate control measures and so aid in control of generalized epidemic.

To date, there is no evidence of an influenza outbreak in any locality.

# PRINCE III

# Political Parties

In the following article, translated from the Wiesbadener Kurier, the position of the Social Democratic Party before the elections is explained, semi-officially, by one of its members. It might be described as the "collective reaction" of the leading party to its political responsibilities in the coming elections.

"All parties are at present engaged in setting forth their programs through the medium of the local newspapers, so that all voters will have the opportunity to make a thoughtful and well-considered vote at the coming municipal elections. I am afraid that the reader, after going over the programs, will say, 'Die Wahl, die Qual!' On the basis of the official programs, it will not be possible for everyone to select one given party as coming closest to his expectations. I shall try to explain here the relationship between the three leading groups, Socialists, Communists, and Christian Democrats, so the reader will have some additional information on which to base his choice.

"But first a few remarks. At the elections, the parties will reap what they have sown. At least, that is the way it should be. It would indeed be regrettable if certain parties were to reap the harvest sown by others, due to an incomplete understanding on the part of the voter of the fundamental differences between the parties. This often used to be the case when representatives of certain parties endeavored to take votes from the others by any and all means. Every person, then, should feel obligated to vote only for that party in which he is an enrolled member or which corresponds to his way of thinking. Election day is the day of

## as seen by a Social Democrat

political reckoning. Election day is payday. The voter with his ballot sits in judgment over the parties. This was not the case in the past. Germany was ruled by a clique made up of representatives of heavy industry, the syndicates, cartels, and trusts, the General Staff, and Hitler's lackeys. Their legacy to the German people is a heap of rubble This permanently disqualifies them from participating in German elections. But their friends, followers, and hangers-on will have to be reckoned with in the election results. Of the 36 parties which existed prior to 1933, only the Socialist Party and the Communist Party are presenting themselves to the public in their old form.

"This does not mean that the voter should look back at the past. The future must be taken into account in making his decision. Granted that the future appears vague and uncertain. The Christian Democratic Union, for example, were it judged solely by its andecedents, would not appear to good advantage. The actual leaders of this group, however, are building for the future; they believe that in 'Christian' Socialism they have found a principle which can unite the various elements of which the party is composed. From the Social Democratic standpoint, I should be glad to see the CDU achieve this goal. In Germany we should endeavor to establish a two party system, it is not only a simple and easily controlled system, but it is also one which presents the possibility of fruitful collaboration, if these two groups are 'Marxist', on the one hand, and 'Chrisitian' on the other.

"The three leading parties, Communist, Socialist, and Christian Democrat, might be described now as constituting the left, the center, and the right of the present political line-up.

"The Communists should come from the left wing of the working class; the Socialists from the right wing of the working class and left wing of the middle class; and the Christian Democratic Union, the remainder of the middle class. Such an arbitrary division is open to objection; but in the main it should hold true. The Socialist Party, then, has the function of serving as a bridge between the Communists and the Christian Democrats.

"In fact, it has already been called the new 'Center Party'. In addition to this function, the Socialists, together with the other parties, will carry out the necessary task of uniting all citizens who were not nazi activists or otherwise politically unacceptable.

"What is the relationship between the Socialist Party (SPD) and the Communist Party (KPD)? The division of the working class from 1914 to 1933 did not result from the maliciousness or stupidity of the two leftist parties. The entire period was characterized by the many political factions which came into being. The Weimar system sought to establish a balance between capital and labor. However, political capitalism, led by Stinnes, Hugenberg, and others, could tolerate no such division of authority, and Adolf Hitler was called to their aid. We know the result. Today, only 'Marxian' and 'Christian' Socialism are capable of governing. The controversial issues which formerly divided the KPD and SPD no longer exist. Together these two parties polled 30 to 40 per cent of the votes in 1933. At the coming elections, the

working class parties will, without any doubt, achieve a majority. The only question is how great that majority will be. The new situation imposes new responsibilities, and in view of these the split in the ranks of labor is an anachronism, or shadow-boxing with ghosts of the past. SPD and KPD must work out a common policy on matters of national interest. question of should be no There orientation toward the West or orientation toward the East, but amicable relations should be established with all neighboring countries. Unity of the working class in city and country is the absolute prerequisite and best possible preparation for German unity. Zonal separatism in party life must be avoided at all costs.

"We want no election battle with the other parties; but we do advocate clean and open competition between them. Before 1933, election campaigns were made up of pitched battles, and all conceivable underhanded and treacherous means of poisoning the political atmosphere were employed. That is now over. Party life must also be demilitarized and humanized. The leaders of the anti-fascist parties have suffered greatly during the twelve years of nazism. Many of them have been sent to prisons or concentration camps. Their relationship is much closer now than it was in former days when they were simply opposed to nazism. The need of the times does not permit strife, but demands mutual aid. We must help support the burdens of others. Everyone must seek to arrive at an understanding of the lot of his countrymen. The rubble left by the nazis must be cleaned away and the ruins must be built up. The curse of nazi destruction has left a terrible mark on the people. What can be saved must be saved. These, and similar tasks, must be shared by all parties alike. We suffer together under the burden of the occupation and reparations, and also under the universal condemnation brought upon us by the

nazis. A people with only the beginning of real political freedom, without national unity, without a foreign policy, and led by four occupational powers, must stand together if it is desired to become independent once more and to prepare for a happier future.

"I have stated above that the SPD and the KPD are the only parties functioning under their old names. That does not mean that they are the same in all respects as they were before. The painful experiences of the past twelve years have taught them much. The Communist Party is today a democratic party, and it is ready to assume its proper responsibilities in the civil administration. It has also become tolerant of religion. It thus takes the position adopted by the Socialist Party long ago. During the period of the nazis, a swarm of unemployed vagabonds, activists, and adventurers ruled the political field. Now the working class parties are putting forward men with the experience and assume responsible capabilities to positions. Today the fruitless distinction between the 'petit bourgeois' and the middle classes, and between the dependent and independent workers has been abandoned. The important thing is that the worker is a citizen and the citizen is a worker. The SPD, of course, will never forget that it owes its first support to the trade unions; nor will it forget the many employees, white collarworkers and intellectuals without whom its program could never be realized. But the SPD is, nonetheless, eager to obtain

the support of the left middle class as well as all those who have been impoverished through the destruction of war."

The "working class unity" envisaged by the writer of the above article does not mean an organic unification of KPD and SPD, but rather the working out of common problems together. Political unification of the two groups would be acceptable to the Socialists only by the absorption of the Communists into the existing SPD organization.

It is of interest that the Socialist writer makes no mention of a fourth political group, the Liberal Democratic Party. It is true that this group is, at present, very weakly organized, but is has many followers, particularly in the small communities where the first elections will be held. However, it is believed by the Socialists as well as by the Christian Democratic Union that the CDU will adequately represent the interests of all groups who make up the Liberal Democrats. Therefore, there is a tendency on the part of both to ignore this party. Their calculations may be upset by the returns from the coming elections.

The article, in playing down the differences between KPD and SPD, is making an obvious bid to win the votes of those Communists who may be wavering in their convictions. The whole tone of the article, incidentally, is far more generalized and vague than most political writing which is intended primarily for consumption by party members and not as feelers for non-party support. — EDITOR.



# Occupation Jailures....

## ... subject of many editorials

While news columns of American newspapers featured the protest meetings of soldiers overseas against, editorial comment underscored the fact that a combat army, eager to go home, was not fitted for the role of an occupation army. Editorial writers generally evidenced a realization of the need for a prompt decision on the post-war army, with several expressing the view that this should be made up of volunteers.

Other important topics in the comment of the week were the opening of the United Nations Assembly in London, American responsibilities in post-war Europe, German disarmament policy and the progress of the Nürnberg war criminal trials.

The recent report on the American occupation zone in Germany by General McNarney "is further recital of what must be considered thus far as a failure" declared The New York Times on January 6. "The primary cause of this failure is a confusion of purpose on the highest level of policy-making. But there has been clear evidence of failure, also, in administration".

## CAUSE OF FAILURE

Carrying its analysis further, The Times asserted that "the real cause of the failure of American administration has long been evident. It is that we attempted to do too much, too quickly, and with the most unsuitable instrument — a combat army never trained for such a job and determined to get home after the battle is over. The army itself was the first to realize this and Gen. Eisenhower asked

months ago that army rule be replaced by civilian rule, now scheduled to take effect by June 11.

Occupation failures in Germany, according to another critic, Walter Lippmann, are due to the fact "That our military planning and our political planning took place in separate water-tight compartments".

## POINT SYSTEM BLAMED

"The point system for discharging men was just to the individual and no doubt necessary" Lippmann said. "But it must have been evident to every experienced officer that this system would not only demobilize the army quickly but would undermine the efficiency of what was left. As the point system applied also to men who had been given specialized training for Military Government, the result was that when specialists were most needed and were beginning to have practical experience, they became eligible for discharge... Our political plans were adopted on the assumption that somehow we would have the kind of army which, as it was easy to predict, there was little chance of having. Had the State Department realized that there was no likelihood of our having such an army of occupation, they should have scrapped the political plan as unworkable and have looked for an alternative. There was an alternative. That was to let the Germans re-educate themselves and to fix our attention upon making it impossible for them to rearm. It is not too late to reconsider and revise our German policy. In fact, we shall be forced to reconsider

and revise it, or risk humiliation and failure."

The opening of the United Nations Assembly in London was well covered in the American press. The New York Herald Tribune warned, however, that we must not expect or demand too much from this meeting. "A viable international system has to be evolved slowly, developing many organs of consultation and policy formation as it goes" it said. "The great contribution which the United Nations Organization can make to that process should not be nullified by asking of it panaceas which it cannot produce or decisions for which as yet no basis anywhere exists."

Though commentators generally hailed with satisfaction the results of the pre-Christmas meeting of Big Three Foreign Ministers at Moscow, William Phillip Simms, writing in The New York World Telegram, expressed the view that by excluding France and other European countries from the peace table it had set the clock back a hundred years.

"To a vast majority of the United Nations, the outstanding tragedy of the Big Three meeting was the Anglo-American surrender to the Soviet thesis that world rule is for the great", Simms declared. "That world rule belongs only to the great was the foundation of Nazism and Fascism. It was against this conception that the United States entered the conflict against the Axis in 1940, more than a year before the shooting war began at Pearl Harbor."

## **Soldier Protests**

Protests of soldiers overseas against the slowdown in redeployment provided material for many editorials, the trend of comment emphasizing the need for a quick decision on the post-war military establishment. Mark Watson, in The Baltimore Sun, expressed the view that the effect of the demonstrations has been to "waken official Washington to a new consideration of what are to be the American foreign policies both in the Orient and in Europe". Several papers, including The Philadelphia Record and The New York Times, pointed out that the soldiers had apparently forgotten that they are still in the Army.

The Philadelphia Record also took officers to task, warning that "we may still lose the peace if our men aren't made to realize that their job is to guard the peace, if officers don't forget caste mentality long enough to tell them". While asserting that soldiers should know better than engage in such demonstrations, The Times declared that "the people here at home who criticize without knowledge and clamor without reason, and particularly the Congress, which seems to be more interested in the coming elections than in the overall welfare of the country are the real culprits."

The redeployment protests, in the opinion of The Washington Post, constitute a "plain index to the extent of the demoralization of what was so recently a magnificent and invincible Army". Asserting that "leadership is imperatively demanded to bring order out of the growing chaos", The New York Herald Tribune stated that "the failure to clarify the exact responsibilities of the man still in uniform and the lack of any fixed policy for the future are certain to add to the difficulties of discipline and morale with which the Army is now trying to deal".

## Dean of St. Paul's

The Control Commission and the Army received high praise recently for the work they are doing in Germany from the Dean of St. Paul's, following a recent tour of that country.

An abiding impression "which quickly makes itself felt is that the Control Commission and the Army are doing an almost impossible job with amazing efficiency and devotion", the Dean declared in an article in The London Spectator. "Those who still talk of 'Colonel Blimp' would revise their opinion of colonels after a few days in Germany, for they would be confronted with a country which is to a large extent not only being governed by brigadiers and colonels, but is being nursed back into some kind of civilized life. I do not think that these efficient and kindly governors have come to like the German people, but they see a task of construction to be done, and they are working day and night at it."

· In his conversations with Germans who had been leaders of the religious life of their country, the Dean reached the conclusion "that the one really vigorous and hopeful institution in Germany today is the Christian Church, both Catholic and Protestant... In my opinion the church is the only organization which shows any real signs of understanding democratic and representative government. The attempts which have been made to encourage local government on liberal principles have not so far been very successful, but the Council of Twelve which met at Frankfurt this month (December) really represents the greater part of the Evangelical Church in Germany".

## Civil Administration

Pointing out that the return of civil administration to German authorities in the U.S. Zone is in keeping with the American policy of accelerating the development of responsible German institutions, The Manchester Guardian expressed the view that in the neighboring British and French Zones "there is likely to be a feeling that this development is premature".

"German civilian autonomy in the American Zone has a better chance of success than in either the British or

French zones of occupation, for there is considerably more local transport available and the food situation, although bad, is not so desperately bad as in the hungry Ruhr and the equally hungry Saar towns", The Guardian said. "The decision will enable the number of Americans needed in the administration of Germany to be reduced... In itself there is everything to be said for increasing German responsibility and the authority of suitable chosen German institutions, but the dangers inherent in uneven political development in the different zones of Germany are real."

## Random Comments

"I declare emphatically that what the Russians want is not power or glory, or some of the world's possessions, but friendship, real solid friendship. They will not say so, for they have their pride and their bitter memories of sneers and snubs. But they are essentially a warm-hearted, impulsive and expansive people, eager to learn, anxious to teach, born artists and intellectuals, with much that is childlike in them still alive and unwearied. Such people do not want to live in isolation, misrepresented and mistrusted, suspected and suspicious" — J. B. Priestley in London Sunday Express.

"More and more observers agree that the French are right in insisting that the Ruhr Valley, with its coal mines and its smelters, be internationalized. Any man who thinks the dogmatic, fanatical creed of the Nazis can be eliminated in a year or two years, or five years, is deceiving himself worse than dangerously"— Editorial in Richmond New Leader.

*...***** 

"There are several decisions to be made with respect to American policy in Ger-

many which affect our present and future security and the peace of the world. Of these, the most important is the basic policy to be pursued regarding the disarmament of the Germans. Certainly, it should be obvious that our decisions about Germany - in so far as it is within the province of the U.S. to make such decisions — should be made without bias, solely in the national interest and in the interest of world security. No special or private consideration should enter into it. Hence, it is of the first importance to make sure that no persons whose private interests may be involved in Germany industrial recovery, and no persons with special privileges or warped viewpoints should be permitted to participate in the formulation of such policy, or have any responsible part in connection with it. It is cheering to know that the master file of the Nazi party, containing the lists of all party members both in Germany and other countries is now in the hands of the American military administration in Germany... As soon as possible, full lists of American citizens, or persons resident in the US, whose names are on that list, should be published in this country, together with the names of any non-American Nazis, who may turn out to be directors or stockholders in American corporations" - Major George Fielding Eliot.

"Here's a note to the home folks now turning the heat on congressmen. Our troops are being demobilized twice as fast as any other nation, and twice as fast as troops were ever demobilized before. You have already seen a transportation miracle; but if the pressure keeps up, you won't have any Army" — Morgan Beatty in NBC broadcast.

"Either Congress will have to enact legislation providing for the drafting of enough men to make up the shortage of volunteers, or else the government will

عود جازات المستعمر الرسي والأميية السنسالية

have to reduce its committments with respect to the forces of occupation in Germany and Japan. And a reduction in the committments would unquestionably cast doubt on the sincerity of our participation in the United Nations Organization and other international matters" — Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

"The controversy stirred by the remarks of Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick B. Morgan concerning the migration of European Jews is confusing. There is dispute over the factual background of the general's statements, over their effect and possible inspiration, over his very words. All this is perplexing, unfortunate and basically irrelevant. Whether the Jewish migrations on the Continent are organized or not, whether they are motivated by present anti-Semitism or past terror, the main fact is that Jews in Europe are desperately seeking a haven from their terrible memories and their fears for the future" - Editorial in New York Herald Tribune.

"The high hopes entertained before the (Nürnberg) trial started of the impact the evidence would have on the German people, especially, and upon those in the rest of the world, have not been realized. The German people don't like to be reminded of their misdoings, and neither the newspaper nor the radio reports are very skillfully handled. One valid criticism German newspaper readers make of the trial reports in their papers is that there is too much exhortation and too much sloppy reporting of the facts. But accounts of the trial in other countries seem to be receiving less attention than it was hoped they would" — Raymond Daniell in The New York Times.

"One factor becomes more evident every day we stay here and that factor is that Japan is always going to be a factor in the Far East, whether we like it or not. One of the most striking features of Japan today is the speed and the diligence with which the Japanese people are getting down to work rebuilding their shattered homeland. If we leave them to their own devices before we change their thinking, we are asking for future trouble, and it takes time to change the mental processes of a people. Japan is going to be an influence in Asia, which means the world, and it is up to us through our occupation policy to determine what that influence shall be" — Wiliam J. Dunn in CBS broadcast from Tokio.

"The Big Three which successfully led the fight to win the war must also lead the fight to win the peace. If that principle is firmly upheld, the peoples of all countries can march toward the future with confidence that their sacrifices have not been in vain" — Editorial in London Daily Worker.

"Belatedly and on a small scale, the U.S. War Department took over the Russian idea of re-educating Axis prisoners of war in the ways of peace and popular

government. But whereas the Russians did it to all prisoners, and gave special leadership training and experience to the most likely ones, we did not try it at all except on the most likely ones. Consequently we are sending back to the German and Japanese homelands thousands of prisoners still confirmed in the militarist faith in which they were captured, and only a few hundreds who have been exposed to a different set of ideas" — Editorial in Des Moines Register.

"As 1945 draws to a close, the whatto-do- about Germany riddle remains as ever. The danger in the coming 12 months is that America will default on its responsibility in Europe if only for lack of a workable plan...Belatedly the State Department has begun to try to assemble civilian administrators. It is not proving easy. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, military governor in the U.S. Zone, reported the other day that great progress had been made in restoring Germany to the ways of peace. That would seem to be too optimistic. The real roots of war have not been severed inside the Reich. They are hidden beneath the festering mess which is Germany today."_Marguis Childs.



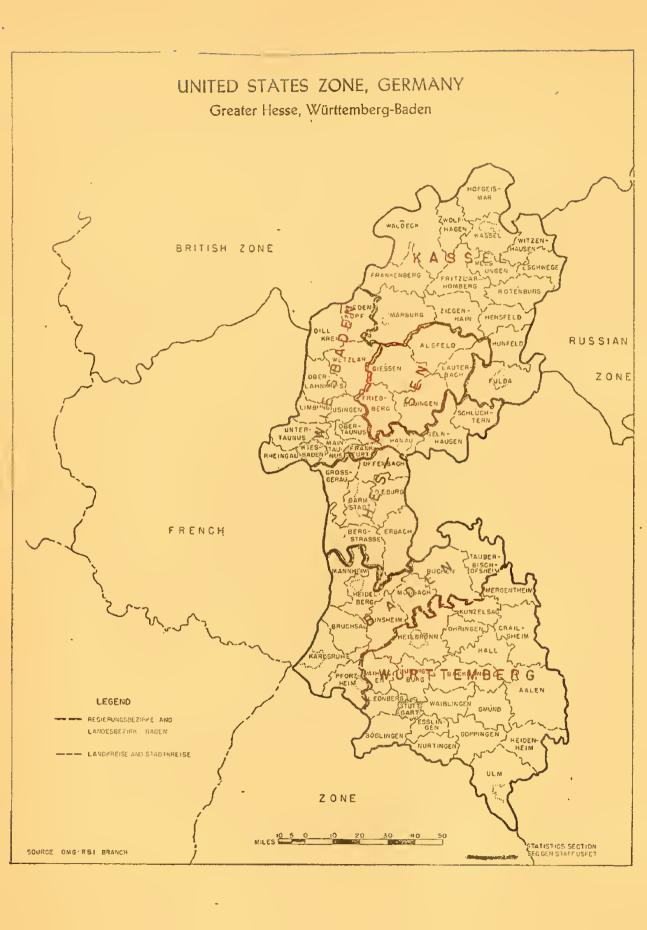
## Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July. 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Changes in Existing Laws of the Länder to Deprive the German Police of their Legislative Powers and Their Authority to Adjudicate	
Offenses	14 January 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Forthcoming Gemeinde Elections	15 January 1946 AG 000.1 GEC-AGO
Revision of letter, "Interzonal Exchange of German Refugees and German Expellees", dated 18 October 1945, file No. GE-EX 383.7-1 (Germany)	15 January 1946 GEC-DP 383.7-1 (Germany)
Interzonal Exchange of German Refugees and German Expellees	15 January 1946 GEC-DP 383.7-1 (Germany)
Fees for Appeals from Dismissals Under Law No. 8	17 January 1946 GEC 010.6 (Germany)



## The Theater Returns to

## The Bavarian Scene

Capt. Gerard W. Van Loon, Munich Det., O. M. G.

With the production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" at the Kammerspiele im Schauspielhaus (Municipal Theater) in Munich, the Bavarian public had its first view in 12 years of what has been going on outside the wall with which Hitler surrounded Germany.

For Bavaria, the production of this play was tantamount to a revelation. It has been heralded by press and radio alike as "the first important step in the rebuilding of the cultural life." It is only to be regretted that this step was not taken until seven months after the American occupation.

The most obvious hurdle to be overcome in this regard is, of course, that of the rights to plays. American and British authors, in view of the present currency block, are not likely to be interested in a German exploitation of their material. On the other hand, without the German rights to these plays — some of which lie with Swiss producers — it is practically impossible to foresee any real reeducational value in the reopening of the theaters.

## DEARTH OF PLAYS

German classics alone are not enough to build up a repertory, and all European theaters operate on a repertory basis. Besides, the German classics were, with few exceptions, done to death during the life of the Third Reich. Nor have any good, new German plays made their appearance as yet. It was far too dangerous for a man to put what he thought and Lack of production rights to American and British plays seen as depriving German stage of any real reeducational value.

felt onto paper in the Hitler era, and a certain period of time will have to elapse before the crop of free-breathing playwrights can get down to their type-writers again. It would seem, therefore, to be of prime importance that those plays which were produced in the democratic world during the nazi regime be shown in the new Germany.

Advertising, in the United States, is a commercial enterprise. Everybody accepts it, and almost everybody is influenced by it. Not for one moment would the average American think of calling advertising by its right name — propaganda. In Europe, especially Germany, advertising never really got under way in a commercial sense.

But the national socialists were quick to realize and capitalize on its potentialities. A special ministry was created for the express purpose of "selling" the German people and the world at large on nazism. Using for its outlets all those media which impart information to the people — the press, publications, radio, the movies, the theater and music — the nazi propaganda ministry under Dr. Goebbels "advertised" Hitlerism with such phenomenal success that its influence was felt far beyond the pre-war borders of the Reich.

## COUNTER MEASURES

In order to combat this pernicious influence and to create a counter measure. Washington, at the 11th hour, brought forth the Office of War Information. It also introduced the Psychological Warfare Division. Out of a combination of the two came the DISCCs. A DISCC (which, for the sake of the mystified, stood for District Information Services Control Command) was a psychological warfare tcam sent out to cover a given district. There were two such in Germany, 6870 for the Eastern Military District and 6871 for the Western District. They started out as separate commands under SHAEF, and when SHAEF dissolved the DISCCs were assigned to the respective armies and the functions of PWD SHAEF were taken over by ICD USFET. Recently, ICD became a part of the Office of Military Government, and the personnel of the two DISCC teams have been reassigned in order to provide information control service to the three Lander. The 6870 DISCC is now called Information Control Division, Office of Military Government for Land Bavaria. The 6871 DISCC has been divided into two branches (called inforbranches), mation control one Württemberg-Baden and one for Greater Hesse.

The mission of the DISCCs, as described in numerous directives and backed up by Military Law 191, was divided into three definite phases.

In the first phase, which began immediately upon cessation of hostilities, all information control activity such as the press, publications, radio, film production and distribution, the theater and music were halted. In the realm of the theater, this "clamping down" had already been conveniently attended to by the nazis. A decree by Hitler in September 1944 closed all places of civilian entertainment and sent all theater personnel either into the army or into an armament factory.

#### RECONNAISSANCE PHASE

The second phase, which began almost immediately, was one of reconnaissance. At the time, there were few telephones and no postal service. Hence, reconnaissance meant just that and was done mostly by jeep. Surveys were made to ascertain the degree of damage to entertainment facilities in the various sectors and to determine the whereabouts of certain key artists and directors.

At the same time, Military Government officials were contacted and the DISCC program outlined to them. The initial response was, for the most part, negative. German entertainment, in the eyes of the average MGO, was not a vital issue. This is readily understandable, as the original personnel of the Military Government detachments had their hands full endeavoring to bring order out of chaos and could hardly be expected to have an interest in reestablishing German entertainment.

The third and last phase, in which assistance was given by CIC, Public Safety and the Intelligence Section of DISCC, was that of licensing qualified theatrical producers. By this time, nearly August 1945, the original MG personne had, for the most part, moved out. The Third Army had taken over, and most of its officers had to be reindoctrinated into the work of 6870 DISCC.

#### THE G. I. PROBLEM

It is an old army adage that when an order can possibly be misunderstood it will be. Thus, due to careless reading of directives or varied "interpretations," much confusion was caused by the terms "registrations" and "licensing." Registration of a building, be it a theater or a store, is up to local MG. Licensing of a theatrical producer was strictly an Information Control function. But again and again it was found that a German, who was about to be prosecuted under Military Law 191 for performing without

a license, produced a slip of paper signed by some local MG officer permitting him to give one, two or even a week of performances. The number of these people who were nazis does not need to be pointed out to fully comprehend the situation.

Tying in with this and constituting a really big headache for the Theater Control Section was GI entertainment. The first troops who entered the area would take any entertainment could find and sometimes paid unheard of prices for very mediocre shows without giving a thought as to whether or not this money went into nazi pockets. Then self-styled agents presented themselves, and they in turn began taking in enormous sums by recruiting talent for the army. Long after explicit directives issued by Third Army stated that no Germans were to be permitted to-entertain U.S. troops, this happy-go-lucky system continued. Circular 120, dated 1 Sept. 1945 (which specifically stated that no producer unless licensed by Information Control could put on troop entertainment) finally brought the situation under control.

## BLACK LIST TALENT

Steps are now being taken to have licensed producers operate with Special Service officers in seventeen Kreise in Bavaria. Also, the aforementioned lack of knowledge of, or interest in, the complex political set-up in Germany hrought about a situation which was and, unfortunately, remains dynamite. This was the eagerness with which name artists were called upon to perform for officers and troops. In all fairness, it must be said that the officers responsible for employing these artists knew more about their names than they did about what role these people played in the propaganda picture of the Third Reich.

". I discovered a great little singer down our way... Says she has a brother in the States... Her questionnaire?.....

Sure, I saw it; looks okay ... "Yes, the questionnaire always looks okay. Some people were too clever to join the party. They were right in there with the nazi top-shots, however, and hence didn't have to. Thus it came about that Walter Morse-Rummel, Guila Bustabo, Elly Nev. the Höpfner Sisters, Ernie Baier and many others who cut a wide swath during the Hitler regime and whom we, under no circumstances could allow to perform publically were called upon to give the troops the benefit of their undoubted talents. The kickback from all this activity was naturally felt by Information Control. Licensees, while waiting for their license applications to be approved, saw the "Black List" competitors making money hand over fist and being paid outlandish prices which no producer of civilian entertainment could afford.

What positive steps were taken, in the meantime, to bring order into the existing chaos? The Theater Control Section, never up to T/O strength and seeing redeployment looming ahead, immediately began to employ German civilians and has been constantly adding to its staff. This move has met with marked success. Furthermore, although there was no existing directive to cover it, this section created a central registering office in the city in order to take down the names, addresses and qualifications of all entertainers in Bavaria. This registration office served as a rough screen through which prospective license applicants had to pass and thus helped to ward off many undesirables.

## STAFFED BY GERMANS

It was entirely staffed by Germans, most of them former agents or actors. They now have a file of close to 4,000 actors, actresses, singers, dancers and variety artists. As no actors' union or Reichstheaterkammer exists as yet, this central filing office has become a veritable artists' booking agency. Its files



The Munich Residenz as it looks today

are open to all licensees, be they agents or producers or both. Thus, when a licensee is badly in need of a certain type actor for a specific part, a telephone call will send a qualified actor on his way in a matter of hours. Until now this "down-town" office has had no function other than to record names, addresses and collect photographs. It is not empowered to undertake political clearing. The producer himself has been made to issue the questionnaires to his cast, look them over and pass them on to the local CIC branch for clearance, notifying this office that he has done so. No certificates of clearance have been issued to those employed in the theatrical profession. This means that every time an actor changes jobs he has to fill out a questionnaire again.

On the question of denazification, the theater is a case all by itself. It is generally thought that no known artists in the theater were forced to join the party. The propaganda ministry treated its ac-

tors with kid gloves. Theater people who paid lip-service to the nazis did so either because of ambition or (and this is the only valid alibi) they were in an exposed position because of Jewish relatives, and Communist activity. But theatrical people are individuals and must be treated as such. Many an actor whose questionnaire is without blemish was known for his pronazi activity and vice versa. You have to know your theater and your theater people to do the job well,

## THEATER INTEREST HIGH

Despite these unsettled conditions, interest in the theater - from Punch and Judy shows up to grand opera - has been intense throughout Bavaria. To date this section has handled approximately 450 license applications, 140 of which have already been approved! Although fuel is scarce, theaters have been packed. People are "show hungry." Also, theaters once more permit people to congregate socially under more or less normal conditions. Though it was thought that average person would almost certainly want light fare, the opposite has been the case. The Munich Kammerspiele, for instance, opened with "Macbeth." The difficulties facing the theater manager are manifold. In all of Munich, from over nine theaters only two were left standing. However, gymnasiums, cellars and beer halls have been refurnished and made to serve.

The Munich circus opened on schedule at Christmas in a wooden building which had

been built from the ground up. The Bavarian State Theater is constructing a new house for itself in the former palace or "Residenz." By the end of January, over 15 places of entertainment will be going in Munich alone. Moreeverv major over. Bavarian city (Nürnberg, Augsburg, Regensburg. Coburg, Würzburg, Hof, Bad Reichenhall, Bad Tölz) has at least one theater running again with

travelling companies taking care of the smaller towns. For the actors themselves, the lack of adequate transportation, the lack of heat both at home and in the theater and also the lack of adequate rations have caused not only great hardship, haphazard rehearsals and exhaustion but also memory failure. It must be remembered that the continental actors do not play the same role every night. They must carry as many as five roles in their heads at once. The prompter, a continental institution, is more necessary now than ever.





The Residenz gets a new roof

## FOURTH PHASE

The fourth and last phase of Information

Control's mission. which is not outlined in any directives. set in almost immediately after the first "customer" was happily licensed. It is the phase known as "How-to present-plays-when-youhave-to-rebuild everytheater!" It was simple enough to say, "license a man." But what then? All building materials had to be alloted by Military

Government and Third Army offices. These offices, unlike Information Control's were almost inaccessible to German civilians. Every day presented a thousand and one requests — after-curfew passes for rehearsing actors, travel permits, requests for gasoline etc. Every nail, every inch of thread had to be approved by the Information Control office.

Several would-be producers' already have thrown in the sponge and requested that their licenses be cancelled. But this is to be expected. It is a foregoue con-



Creation of this theater will provide a home for the Bavarian State Theater

clusion, that all the enterprises which have opened, will not survive. But the competition is going to be healthy. The nazis knew full well the value of the theater when they integrated it into their, propaganda machine. They poured unlimited moneys into the State and Municipal theaters whose purse strings they controlled. Existing private theaters were forced to the wall and absorbed. Thus, every theater became a mouthpiece for nazi doctrines. Newspaper critics were

told what to write about the plays, and audiences were herded into the theaters by the "Strength through Joy" program. Now emphasis is being placed on private enterprise.

Today the audiences are once more free to go to the theater when they please. They are eager, they are critical, and the newspapers and the radio once more speak their own minds instead of voicing the government's thoughts and opinions.

## Licensing a Free, Democratic

# German Press

Journalists and Newspaper Executives Who Failed to Follow the Nazi Party Line, Separated from Their Profession from Five to Ten Years, Having Difficulty in Introducing Freedom of Press to Germany

A lack of competent, acceptable personnel — the same obstacle being encountered in the restoration of so many phases of German life — is one of the major problems confronting the Press Section of the Information Control Division as it seeks to establish a free, democratic press in the U.S. Zone.

Prior to the end of the war, journalists and newspaper executives alike felt the full force of the nazi party's pressure, and almost without exception they were given the choice of following the Goebbels' line or retiring from their profession. To Military Government this means that licensees, editors, correspondents, and advertising, business and circulation managers who are politically acceptable today have been separated from the industry for five to ten years.

Other important factors faced by the MG Press Section in considering applicants for licenses are the questions of supply and adequate control of the contents of the newspapers.

## SOLID BACKGROUND NECESSARY

There is no substitute in the newspaper field for experience in the actual publication of a paper. This entails more than the printing of a Military Government announcement sheet or being appointed custodian of a printing plant.

For example, licensing in two target

cities is being held up because of the absence of personnel who know how to publish a paper. In one city, there is an acceptable board of licensees consisting of two experienced publishers. However, one is a Land official and would be able to devote only a small part of his time to the newspaper. One editor also is available, but so far the three men represent the sum total of potential help.

#### PERSONNEL LACKING EXPERIENCE

Another newspaper has been licensed and staffed with personnel lacking sufficient experience. Although two of the licensees were editors before 1933, their product now shows a deficiency in editing. Besides exhibiting a poor sense of news judgment, they sometimes publish reports five and six days old without including necessary data to bring the story up to date. Their idea of a newspaper is to use as received the file of DANA (Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten-Agentur), the only authorized news agency at present, completely ignoring local news. In the vernacular of the newspaper fraternity, they are called "paste pot journalists."

In this particular case, the city, for occupation purposes, was a "must" on the target list for the establishment of a newspaper. As a result of accepting inexperienced personnel, it is necessary for

the press control officer to act practically as an instructor. A weekly "class" is held during which time the preceeding issues are thorougly dissected and short-comings pointed out. The paper is slowly making progress, and, in a fcw months, may come out of the kitchen and join the rest of the family in the parlor when company comes in.

Prospective personnel often are found to be unqualified either politically or professionally. The principal recommendation given is usually that the candidate has published a newspaper in the area. If he continued his activities during the nazi regime, the odds are against him, because, although he might not have been a party member, his writings will not bear close investigation since he had to compromise with the nazis to continue his activities.

## HIGH QUALIFICATIONS SOUGHT

Another difficulty is the shortage of qualified American Press Control personnel. Such people should know nazi Germany and speak German well enough to be able to interview Germans and get their stories first hand. It is then necessary to evaluate those stories in the light of detailed knowledge of the workings of the nazi system and life under the nazis. Besides this, such people should have some knowledge of journalism and the newspaper business in general, a requirement which, in view of redeployment, cuts down the availability of press control officers almost to the vanishing point.

In order to facilitate production control by Military Government, newsprint is procured for licensed papers through ICD. Although it is admittedly true that a small number of publishers might be able to procure newsprint from private sources, this "wild cat" system of operation would defeat any effort upon the part of occupation forces to regulate production to accord with availability of

raw materials. If control regulations were lifted, demand would out-weigh supply to such an extent that blackmarketing and inflationary prices would exist.

A persistent applicant for a license to publish a newspaper in one location that is not a target city summarized the spirit of German publishers in a statement to a press control officer:

"You say there is a newsprint rationing. I received two wagons (freight cars) of paper yesterday and can get enough to last me a year. My family has published this paper for 90 years, and I know how to get supplies. I do not care about Stuttgart or Frankfurt or any place except my own town."

Newsprint procured through ICD sourccs is priced at 27 RM per 100 kilograms compared with 35 to 50 RM per 100 kilograms for paper bought on the black market.

Other items on the critical list include coal, gasoline, zinc, lead, mat paper, chemicals, and machinery. Applicants for licenses invariably make the same assertion: "But I have my own supplies — all that I need."

Investigation of these cases reveals that the statement is more often based on wishful thinking than on realities.

Once a newspaper is in operation, control is the principal task of the press control officer. This includes a constant scrutiny of the paper for content, editorial trend, news treatment and an alertness for variance from the course of a free press.

## CLOSE WATCH KEPT

Conferences with licensees are regular. During these sessions, the entire course of the publication is discussed and agreements reached. Editors suddenly released after 12 years of suppression are too prone to fill the paper by the simple expedient of "blowing off steam," to the neglect of local news. It is necessary for the press control officer to keep his finger on the news events occuring about

him, thereby being in a position to remedy reporting deficiencies.

At the same time, the press control officer is a type of safety valve for the board of licensees. Germany has never known a free press in the fullest sense of the word. Prior to 1933, the newspapers were owned either by political parties and operated by party members or were owned by individuals associated with political parties, sometime to the extent of drawing salaries directly from the party treasury. Accordingly, news reporting was limited to one-sided treatments or editorialized news.

Even a post-war Germany has not been able fully to reconcile its reading habits to non-partisan newspapers. Editors are under constant pressure from organizations. The press control officer frequently finds it necessary to advise licensees on future action in relationship to pressure groups.

## CIRCULATION PROBLEMS

Another supervision necessary is that of distribution. Since the circulation is limited to a ratio of one newspaper to five persons, distributors are sometimes inclined to ignore small communities that would normally receive only a few copies. Yet, for the purposes of information and psychology, it is necessary to insure

distribution to every village and hamlet, regardless of the remoteness of the location and the size of the population.

## FOMENT DISCONTENT

Occasions have been noted where distributors, in communities without a local paper, have undertaken to create a dissatisfaction with licensed papers published elsewhere, endeavoring to create a public demand for a local publication so strong that Information Control agencies would be forced to authorize one. This was encountered recently in the case of a newly-licensed paper at Ulm, the "Schwaebische-Donau Zeitung."

About a month after the "Sehwaebisehe-Donau Zeitung" was lieensed, the board received a letter from the Goeppingen distributor stating that Military Government there had ordered that the Ulm paper be limited to 4,000 eopies in Goeppingen. Investigation revealed that the order originated with a woman, who elaimied to be press control officer of the Goeppingen Military Government. She readily admitted that she had ordered a restriction on the number of eopies of both the "Stuttgarter Zeitung" and the "Schwaebisehe-Donau Zeitung" and the area in order to avoid prejudicing the prospects for obtaining a license for a local newspaper.

# **Democracy Catches on**



German People, Crossing Up Prophets of Disaster, Show Strong Taste for Democratic Way of Life as 83 Per Cent of Eligible Voters Stream to Polls in First Election

"The German people do not want elections." "The German people are too busy with practical matters to vote."

This has been the constant refrain ever since it was first announced that elections were to be held in the United States Zone. It was even said that if the Germans were given a chance to vote, all officials appointed by Military Government would have to go on the dole.

Now, however, the first elections have taken place and the prophets of disaster would appear to be the principal victims at the polls. For the first time in 13 years, on Sunday, 20 January, the inhabitants of 17 Landkreise in Greater Hesse deposited secret votes in the elections urns. And not just a select few, but the vast majority participated. A total of 376,794 votes were recorded, with 83 per cent of the 461,071 eligible to vote casting their ballots. Some 39,000 were barred from the polls by reason of their nazi connections. In all, election contests were held in 1,185 communities with a population of less than 20,000, and candidates were chosen from 1,742 electoral lists. Although the actual number of elected candidates from each party is not known at present, it will correspond in proportion to votes cast for the various party lists.

## **DECISIVENESS UNEXPECTED**

The victory of the Social Democratic Party, though not unexpected, was

probably more decisive than even its warmest champions had hoped. It obtained 40 per cent of all votes cast and 54 per cent of all votes for the four leading political groups. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that the elections were held, for the most part, in rural areas which are traditionally conservative and many overwhelmingly Catholic.

## SOCIALISTS GAIN

Although among the communities participating in the elections there were many which are industrial, and might normally be expected to Socialism, the same cannot be said for others which returned a substantial Socialist plurality. This would indicate that the Social Democratic Party has made considerable progress in accomplishing one of its announced strategic objectives - to emancipate the party dogma of class-conscious Marxism while retaining its program of socialization and economic reform, thus winning the support of large sections of the middle class while retaining that of the workers. The fact that considerable numbers of the middle class voted for the Socialist Party indicates that thenceessity and inevitability of some measure of socialization are now recognized by a large portion of the electorate. This be-

## Tabulation of 20 January Voting

Kreis	Number of Muni- cipalities	Total votes cast	Socialist votes	Commu- nist votes	Christian Democrat votes	Liberal Democral votes	Inde- pendent and various	Number eligible to vote	percen- tage partici- pating
Alsfeld	91	20 995	6 617	389	_	_	12 860	27 995	75
Biedenkopf	64	16 903	10 725	125	1 107		996	21 117	80
Büdingen	.99	29 802	12 239	2 526	4 239		8 879	38 686	77
Frankenberg	71	16714	5 029	276	7 488	852	2 486	22 294	75
Fulda-Land	163	36 561	2 784	91	27 208	178	3 413	41 400	87
Giessen-Land	83	33 696	19 132	1 043	<del></del>		13 521	46 007	73
Hünfeld	54	9 407	4 457		4 676	274		16 145	57
Kassel-Land	39	28 090	21 427	2 784	2 545	_	347	31 235	90
Marburg-Land	118	29 487	9 262	57	3 219	647	15 507	36 472	81
Melsungen	63	20 508	11 526	926	3 317	1 543	1 729	23 258	88
Oberlahn	65	22 914	11 665	631	7 217	551	1 649	26 223	87
Rheingau	24	21 878	6 325	506	13 658		275	25 <b>2</b> 59	87
Rotenburg	64	23 720	13 622	621	6 090	_	3 004	26 298	90
Schlüchtern	45	17 501	5 760	407	8 370	263	2 069	20 413	86
Usingen	43	11 449	3 352	406	1 864	516	5 054	13 044	88
Wolfshagen	36	16 252	10 899	333	2 863	1 032	208	18 989	86
Ziegenhain	73	20 917	7 998	134	5 730	80	6 200	25 875	76

comes even more apparent when it is considered that the Christian Democratic Union, which took second place at the polls, also advocates a milder form of socialization.

This does not mean that any revolutionary change has taken place in the German state of mind nor that any violent change in the social pattern is anticipated or advocated. The German Socialist Party, as nearly as one may judge on the basis of its rather sketchy program, is now ideologically closer to the British Labor Party than it is to its 1933 predecessor (although even then it was no advocate of violence). For the present and for the foreseeable future, it will confine its efforts to "democratizing" the German people and to putting into effect such reforms as are consistent with Military Government policy.

### REDS FARE BADLY

The second party of the left, the German Communist Party, came off somewhat worse than had been expected. It

polled but 16,608 votes, only slightly more than four per eent of the total, and little better than 10 per cent of the number polled by the Socialists. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the Communists were the first to obtain authorization to carry on political activity in many of the Landkreise in which voting took place and had officially functioning groups in all but one of them, Hünfeld. They also had been carrying on a most energetic campaign to win the support of the middle classes and of the farmers. They obviously failed in their efforts to proseltize last Sunday's voters. They polled only about three times as many votes as their officially enrolled membership in the area, while the Socialists piled up 10 times as manv.

It is to be expected that the Communists will make a much better showing when elections are held in the larger cities some time in March or April. Even so they can scarcely hope to do better than play a very poor second to the Socialists.

The comparative strength of Socialists and Communists, as shown by these elections, brings into interesting relief the question of unification between the two parties. Heretofore, when the matter was discussed, it was in terms of two organizations which were on nearly an equal footing. Had unification already taken place, responsibilities of leadership would probably have been divided between elements coming from the two parties, with the Communists possibly holding the whip hand.

## STRESS ON "ABSORPTION"

Although unification proposals will not automatically cease as a result of the Socialist victory, the emphasis will be greatly changed. Not "unification" but "absorption," with the Communists as the prospective victims, may be expected to become the topic of the day. Certainly Socialist leaders will consent to no other amalgamation of forces. Were the Communists to come into the Party as copartners, the Socialists feel that they would certainly lose the middle class support which they have taken such pains to win. The Socialists, should they desire to win all the workers, will probably attempt to win them as individuals, coming to the party of their own volition and not as members of the Communist Party. In the situation which has now develop-

In the situation which has now developed is seen a possible explanation of the great stress given to unification by the Communists and their insistence that it take place before the elections. Socialist reluctance becomes likewise understandable.

#### DOMINANT GROUPS

The Christian Democratic Union, with 99,591 votes or 37 per cent of the total, takes second place in the election results. On the basis of the last free elections held in the area, before 1933, this

large figure for a confessional party was to be expected. However, it must be taken into account that the CDU was rather late in getting started with political activity and it had to start from scratch. Although benefitting from the votes of former members of the Catholic Center Party, the CDU is a new organization while the Socialist and Communist Partics are not. Furthermore, it has only been during the past month that any attempt has been made to unify the groups calling themselves "Christian Democrat" and to work out a program which would be acceptable to all of them.

Christians and Socialists, on the basis of these first returns, are the dominant political groups in Greater Hesse. Although they represent, respectively, rightist and leftist, or conservative and progressive tendencies, the gulf between them is not so great as that which formerly divided the workers and the middle class. There is even a possibility that the two parties may be able to collaborate closely on certain specific questions.

## 92,383 FOR INDEPENDENTS

The so-called "Liberal-Democratic Party ran a very poor fourth. The reason for this is that the party itself is poorly organized and demonstrated very little activity during the campaign. Furthermore, it was felt that conservative interests were sufficiently represented by the CDU and that there was really no necessity for an additional rightist group.

In addition to those listed above, 92,383 votes were cast for candidates not affiliated with any party or clse belonging to splinter parties. A large number of these are probably accounted for by votes for "favorite sons" who chose to run as independents. In any case, this considerable block of votes represents conservative interests and must be taken into account as such in making a political reckoning.

On Sunday, the 27th, elections will take place in the remaining 22 Landkreise of Greater Hesse, in Württemberg-Baden and Bavaria. To what extent the results will confirm those already obtained remains to be seen. However, it is to be noted that Greater Hesse has, in the past weeks, given greater evidence of political activity than the other two Länder. And it was the first to grant authorization to political parties to function on the Land level. (Bavaria has now followed suit but not Württemberg-Baden.)

But even if the result of the elections

on the 27th should not be so impressive from the standpoint of the number participating, they will undoubtedly furnish further evidence of the wisdom of permitting the German people to vote at this time. Actually, the greatest victor at the polls was the principle of democracy rather than any one party, for, as Col. J. R. Newman, Director of O.M.G. for Greater Hesse, stated, "These elections will prove to the world that democracy was not altogether destroyed in Germany during the years of the nazi oppression."

# Fees for Appeals

## From Dismissals Under Law No. 8

Germans appealing from dismissals under Law No. 8 can now be charged moderate fees to cover the expenses of the German boards appointed to review such cases.

This action, approved by USFET in a recent directive, is the result of suggestions offered by some German authorities.

Directors of Offices of Regional Military Government are authorized to approve the charging of moderate fees, including fees to cover payment to witnesses called by such boards, and may delegate this authority to other Military Government officers at lower levels.

The authorization extends only to German boards of appeals for cases arising under the provisions of Law No. 8.

The conditions governing approval include:

- a. The request to impose fees must originate with German authorities of the level at which the boards are appointed.
- b. The estimated income from the fees must not be more than the estimated cost of the hearings and need not cover the full costs since the work as a whole is a public responsibility.
- c. Scales of fees should, as far as possible, take into consideration estimated difference in costs of various types of cases.
- d. No distinctions in the scales of fees should be made between successful and unsuccessful appeals.

e. No person shall be deprived of the opportunity to appeal because he is a pauper or is otherwise unable to bear the costs thereof.

## "Hands-Off" Policy

USFET has ordered all military personnel to maintain a strict "hands-off" policy in connection with the German Gemeinde elections. The first of these elections was held 20 January and the remainder are scheduled for 27 January.

This non-interference with German groups at the polls or en route thereto is designed to avoid any possible charge of bias, prejudice or favoritism. The only exception will be made in the event of public disturbances which cannot be handled by the German police.

#### German Guards

The use of Germans as guards, night watchmen, and private detectives has been authorized in a recently released USFET directive.

In order to control the use of these men and to provide for their proper selection, training and supervision, existing German municipal or rural police departments operating under Military Government supervision will be designated as agencies responsible for their employment.

Such guards and watchmen will accordingly be placed under the juris-

diction of the regularly authorized local police force for employment as a special police, subject to specified conditions and restrictions.

Military Government may also authorize the licensing of private detective agencies and watchmen services, provided there is compliance with existing military and civil laws and regulations.

Prior to 1933, industries and commercial concerns in Germany employed guards and watchmen within their own premises. Due to lack of adequate buildings for use as warehouses, and the shortage of vital civilian supplies, it has already been found necessary to employ Germans as guards and night watchmen in the U. S. Zone to prevent theft and destruction of property.

## **Police Powers Cut**

The power of the German police to enact legislation having the effect of law and to adjudicate offenses will be abolished from Land level and legal procedure, it has been announced by USFET.

The Minister President will be required to repeal all existing laws, ordinances and other legal enactments and such portions or provisions of otherwise non-objectionable laws, ordi-

nances and other legal enactments necessary to achieve this aim.

The legislative powers formerly exercised by the police will revert exclusively to the elected legislative bodies of the following jurisdictions when they are established: City Council, Kreistag, Bezirkstag, and Landtag.

Until the establishment of clected legislative bodies, the legislative powers formerly exercised by the police will be transferred to the chief civil authorities subject to the review of Military Government. The chief civil authorities will not be permitted to delegate legislative powers to the police, police officials or officers or any police agency.

Legislation enacted by the police or any police agency prior to the effective date of Länder laws implementing this directive will continue to be in force until expressly repealed by legislative acts.

Those judicial functions formerly performed by the police will revert to the Amtsgerichte or to any administrative agencies selected or created for that purpose.

Pending cases will not be affected by the above action, nor will repeals under this directive be allowed to operate retroactively. In order to meet nation's occupation commitments, editorial writers say....



## Congressional Action Needed

Problems of demobilization and redeployment featured press comment during the week in U. S. papers, with many commentators stressing the need for a strong America to fulfill the nation's over seas commitments. There were widespread editorial demands for Congressional action to secure an adequate flow of replacements for the armed services.

While sympathy was voiced with the desire of soldiers overseas to return to their homes in America, protest meetings were viewed by some commentators as adversely affecting the prestige of the occupation forces abroad.

Other important topics covered were the progress of the meeting of the United Nations Assembly in London, the initial successes achieved by Gen. George .C. Marshall in his mission to China, and developments at the Nürnberg war criminal trials.

#### HISTORY SEEN REPEATING

"Signs are multiplying that in the event of another world war the United States will be caught relatively as unprepared as at the outset of World War I and II," warned William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign affairs writer. "Some well-meaning, some not-so-well-meaning groups both in this country and abroad already are campaigning against the policy of a strong America. The general idea is for the United States to pull out of Europe, Asia, the Pacific and elsewhere, leaving everything to Russia,

Britain and others — especially Russia. It is startling how quickly recent and bloody history has been forgotten."

The New York Times, calling for action by Congress to assure replacements for the armed services, declared that the present crisis in manpower is one that should be resolved immediately. "It is not a problem that primarily concerns preparations to fight some future war," The Times said. "Our failure to provide the men affects the Army's ability to carry out present foreign policy commitments in Europe, which could mean prevention of a situation in which new wars might breed."

In similar vein, The Baltimore Sun declared that the situation "makes it clear that our military policy in the future must be more closely integrated with our political policies than it has been since V-J Day. The time has come for the country to adjust its whole military program to the requirements of our foreign policy and our national defense."

#### "GREAT DAY FOR GERMANS" -

In an editorial captioned, "Let's Have an Army," The Chicago News, on 8 January, asserted that soldier demonstrations against the slowdown in redeployment "are but another symptom of the fact that we still have no idea what we are going to do with the victory we won five months ago. Specifically, the trouble lies in the fact that we have no military policy."

"America must remain strong," said The Philadelphia Inquirer in another typical comment. "It is the manifest duty of Congress to act with courage and wisdom to create a long-range military policy that will keep it so."

"This, I can assure you, was a very great day in Nazi Germany, a great day, that is, for the Germans," John W. Vandercook said in an NBC broadcast on 9 January, following the mass meeting of soldiers at Frankfurt to discuss redeployment.

"Theoretically, we are continuing to occupy the ruins of our part of Hitler's Reich, not merely to keep the peace as Germany nowadays has not much fight left in it, but to convince the Germans of the joys of liberty and the infinite superiority of a democratic way of life. Thus far, with only the United States Army as an example, the Germans have witnessed little actual democracy in action. By long tradition, the Germans distrust liberty, but they have an outright horror of license and undiscipline and they have seen much more of the latter recently than the former."

H. V. Kaltenborn of NBC expressed the view that "the Army's fundamental mistake was the casual way in which it announced the demobilization delay." George Hicks, in an NBC broadcast, pointed out that the United States now faces the problem which Britain as empire nation has faced for years military forces away from home, living for many years in a foreign land. "Britain has handled this with a small, professional army, with officers from the traditional upper classes. I don't believe an aristocratic army can be the American system, but we need to develop some kind."

#### Problem of Ruhr

In solving the problem of the Ruhr, the Allies can not safely overlook the economics of the situation, a Dallas News editorial declared. Because France in normal times imports so much of her coal supply, she is now insisting on a policy that will assure her of this region's coal output, the editorial explained.

"France's plan to cut the Ruhr off from Germany and internationalize it is unfair and impracticable; but the decision on the Ruhr's fate should give France some assurance of a coal supply and should go as far as possible toward removing the Ruhr's coal resources as a possible cause of future wars," The News said.

According to The New York Herald-Tribune, the French plan for placing the Ruhr under international control may not represent either the best or the most workable solution which could be devised, but "is at any rate better than no plan at all and unquestionably deserves thorough study and consideration on its merits."

"The apparent inability of Washington and London to realize the seriousness of the French case and the larger seriousness of the issue of Western Germany which it raises has provided one of many evidences that the agencies of a democratic foreign policy are simply not equal to the most pressing needs of rebuilding peace," declared The Herald-Tribune."

#### Marshall in China

Editorial praise has been accorded to Gen. George C. Marshall for his initial successes in promoting Chinese unity as part of the mission on which the President sent him to China.

"Even if the terms have not been made public, the announcement that the Chinese Communists have reduced to writing the proposal for a 'nationwide immediate and unconditional truce' is as good news as has come from Chungking in some time," The New York Sun said in an editorial on 1 January. "It could be that the change in heart on the part of the Communists is caused by the apparent deter-

mination of Moscow to go along with the other Allied powers in backing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, The Sunsaid. "But the timing of the action is such that it is easier to attribute it to the rapidity with which General Marshall has made his influence felt. From the moment he landed on Chinese soil, he has made it evident that this country's one major purpose in China is to promote national unity. Right now it looks as if Gen. Marshall, under special instruction to do all in his power to promote accord, has made a most auspicious start."

Pointing out that good will in China, as in the rest of the world, is "a force more potent than armies," The New York Times, in an editorial on 3 January, declared that the importance of preserving good will had placed a special responsibility on the United States in general and Gen. Marshall in particular.

"Success of his mission to the Chinese will mean domestic peace," said The Times. "To Americans it will mean a speedier return of their soldiers, now hampered in the execution of their mission by China's civil strife. To the world at large, it will mean stability in the Far East, and, therefore, a brighter prospect for peace and progress."

#### Battle of Winter

Field Marshall Montgomery, in the British Zone, is winning the Battle of the Winter, declared Harry Ashbrook, in an article in The London Daily Mirror on 8 January.

"He has pulled the people under his rule through November and December," the article stated, "and there is every indication that he will vanquish Generals January and February.

"To those who were disturbed by storics of Germany's calamitous distress, it must be clearly stated that Germans are not falling down dead in the streets. Neither are they starving. Nor are epidemics sweeping through the land killing off thousands daily. That Germany has up to the moment been saved the full and expected horrors of winter is due in the main to the efficiency and hard work of the ordinary British soldier".

## **Random Comments**

"As delegates from 51 nations arrive in London for the epochal first meeting of the United Nations Organization, three deadly enemies of international operation to prevent war lurk in the shadows. They are cynicism, skepticism and suspicion. But the plain and solemn fact remains that if the UNO is to have a fair chance to prove its worth - and it constitutes potentially the greatest attack on wars of aggression in the history of humanity - vigorous and specific efforts must be made to combat these suspicions". - Editorial in Philadelphia Inquirer.

"The Army's decision to reduce its rate of demobilization from the current figure of one million a month to 800,000 in January and 500,000 monthly thereafter until July was necessitated by our military commitments in occupied Europe and Asia and the failure of the draft and enlistment program to provide the troops to fulfill these commitments. The situation makes it clear that our military program in the future must be more closely integrated with our political policies than it has been since V-J Day. The time has come for the country to adjust its whole military program to the requirements of our foreign policy and the national defense." — Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

"Italy is showing more and more impatience over the efforts of the Allied powers to reestabilish peace in the world which the Italians did so much to put in its present turmoil. The Italians are

too quick to forget that they are still on probation after a terrible offense against civilization. They are loath to remember that many thousands of Allied lives were sacrificed for the liberation of Italy. Let the Italians have patience. The Allied powers will not be too long getting around to the country that deserves so little and is complaining so loudly for so much." — Editorial in Wichita Beacon.

"How Germany is to survive after she has been stripped of her industrial equipment is a question which no one as yet has scriously considered. It is perfectly possible that once reparations have been exacted from her, it once more will be necessary for her conquerors to come to her aid in order to assist her to live; it is possible also that once again she will create political sympathy out of the destitution into which she may fall. The reparations agreement, therefore, inspires more doubts than satisfaction." — London Spectator.

"A group of American correspondents who junketed into Russian occupied territory are starry-eyed with amazement at discovery that the the Reds Sovietizing the zone. One wonders just what they expected to find going on there. It is perfectly natural to expect that the Russians, in establishing a new government for the territory they control, should apply the same system under which they live at home. Will Russian correspondents, entering the American Zone, be equally amazed to find that we are running that part of Germany in accordance with our conceptions of democratic government?" - Editorial in Detroit Free Press.

"When the American past is held up for inspection of the future, current judgment must be that the year now closing will be marked as the high point of achievement thus far in the nation's history and that of any people in the annals of the world. The American story of 1945 is thronged with titanic shadows and lethal bursts of unearthly light, too vast and too blinding to be more than suggested on any field of art or page of history. There are shadows on the year, and some of those shadows project into the future. But in a year of such illumined by events and greatness. achievements of a nation for which its history offers no parallel - and the histories of no other nations do - the weight on the scale of pettiness, politics. incompetence and sclfishness is slight by any comparison." - Arthur Krock in The New York Times.

"Nineteen hundred and forty six will almost certainly be one of the most decisive years in history. It will either start mankind along the road to lasting peace, via the UNO and world cooperation, or set the stage for his suicide. This year saw the end of the greatest conflict of all time, but it brought neither general peace nor international understanding. On the contrary, if anything, the principal victors drifted further apart. Today there is really little genuine understanding between Russia, on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other, the Moscow Conference notwithstanding. The coming year will go far toward deciding whether the world peace organization will work. Much, if not everything, depends on the Big Three, and to date their record is far from reassuring." - William Philip Simms.

## Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of

Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt

for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (S.p) Zuffenhausen Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

1st Lt E Thompson

#### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart
F-10	Stuttgart
F 11	Ulm
G-20	Aalen
G-21	Böblingen
G-22	Crailsheim
G-23	Esslingen
G-24	Gmūnd
G-25	Göppingen
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall
G-27	Heidenheim
G-28	Heilbronn
G-29	Ludwigsburg
G-30	Waiblingen
H-50	Backnang
H-51	Heilbronn
H-52	Künzelsau
H-53	Leonberg
H-54	Bad Mergentheim
H-55	Nürtingen
11-56	Ohringen
H-57	Ulm
H-58	Vaihingen

Württemherg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Esstingen LK Gnund LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbroom LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang SK Heilbronn LK künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen LK Ohringen Baden-Württemberg LK Vaihingen

Col W W Dawson Lt Col C L Jackson Lt Col I. L. Harlow Maj J K Owen Capt W A Becker Lt Col R L Rogers Lt Col J I Taylor Capt J N Krajnak Maj G W Ford Maj W T Neel Maj B \ Bloom Lt Col II M Montgomery Capt H K Manson Maj II W Freeman Maj G D Burchell Maj M L Hoover Capt W L Straus Cpt R S Deetz Capt S L Haber Maj S A Warren 1st Lt M Korson Lt Col J M Gregory Capt J G Cox

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach
E-7	Karlsruhe
F-16	Maunheim
G-43	Heidelberg
G-46	Pforzheim
G-47	Karlsruho
H-87	Bruchsal
H-88	Feudenheim
H-89	Buchen
H-90	Mosbach
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim
H-92	Sinsheim
I-137	Edingen

Landeshezirk North Baden SK-LK Mannheim SK-LK Heidelberg SK-LK Pforzheim SK-LK Karlsruhe LK Bruchsal Warehouse Opn LK Buchen LK Mosbach LK Tauberbischofsheim LK Sinsheim Warehouse Opn

1st Lt R T Lynch Col C Lisle Lt Col R S Smith Lt Col G P Kratz 1st Lt N. Semaschko Maj M S Pullen Capt G T Daughters Maj H E Kring Maj J A McGuinness Maj N O Moore Capt J F Moyer Capt G O Withey Capt R L Shadwick

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Hq 2d Mil Govt Med Gp Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman Capt F A Decker Capt B Sturdevan Lt Col W H Riheldaffen

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wieshaden	RB Wieshaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col F E Sheeman
F-15	Wieshaden	SK Wieshaden	Lt Col F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	•
•-		LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelohansen &	
		LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Ilanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &	
		I.K Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	llofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &	•
	•	LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &	•
		LK Obertaunus	Capt O Kuntzleman

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

-1-6-	2. C. Poo opposite standard		
Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Cot A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	•
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	
		LK Ziegeebain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marhurg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-I.K Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korhach	LK Wahleck & LK Frankenberg	Maj L J Dikeman
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	•
	8	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld ·	LK Hersfeld &	•
		LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	•
	• .	LK Wolfhagen	Capt S C Moore Jr
ML-1 (S _j	p) Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin

#### Reglerungsbezirk Hessen

Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
Darmstadt	Sk-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
	LK Gross Gerau	·
Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
Büdingen ·	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr.
Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard .
Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
Lauterbach	LK Lauterbech & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
Darmstadt		1st Lt A J Peysor
	Darmstadt Offenbach Bensheim Büdingen Dieburg Friedberg Giessen Lauterbach	Darmstadt SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau Offenbach Bensheim LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach LK Büdingen LK Büdingen LK Dieburg Friedberg Giessen LK Giessen LK Lauterbach

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

#### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt München Hq Co München Sv Co München 1st Maint Plat München 2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth 3d Maint Plat Straubing München R & T Co 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec München Lt Col F W Sutton Capt C B Doughty Capt J R Miller Capt J R Miller 2nd Lt Stuckert
1st Lt C T Enbody
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M J Kanner

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

	•
Co A	Ochsenfurt
E-202	Würzhurg
F-210	Würzhurg
G-220	Aschaffenburg
G-221	Schweinfurt
H-250	Bad Kissingen
H-251	Visingen
I-330	Kitzingen
	Alzenau
I-331	Brückenau
I-332	Ebern
1-333	Gemünden .
<b>I-3</b> 34	Gerolzhofeu
1-335	Hammelburg :
I-336	Hassfurt
1-337	Hofheim
I-338	Karlstadt
1-339	Königshofen
1-340	Lohr
1-341	Marktheidenfeld
1-342	Mellrichstadt
I-343	Miltenberg
I-344	
	Neustadt Saale
I-345	Obernburg
I-346	Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken SK-LK Würzburg SK-LK Aschaffenburg SK-LK Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Ebern LK Gemünden LK Gerolzhofen LK Hammelburg LK Hassfurt LK Hofheim LK Karlstadt LK Königshofen LK Lohr LK Marktheidenfeld LK Mellrichstadt LK Miltenberg LK Neustadt a. d. Saale LK Obernhurg LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt R E Handwerk Lt Col M E Henderson Lt Col J B Bradford Maj C M Emerick Lt Col J B Thomson Capt M A Potter Capt L A Mercadante Capt L A Mercadante

1st Lt K L Ellis

Maj H B Clark Jr

Capt R W Jones

Capt K II Callaway

Capt J M Simon

Maj E G Emery

Capt T F Griften

Capt W O Hitt Capt W O Hitt
Capt W O Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens Capt D J Huffman Capt E F Warnke Maj B II Logan Capt H A Storm

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

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Ĉo C	Ansbach "
E-203	Ansbach.
F-211	Nürnberg
G-228	Anshach
G-229	Fürth
H-261	Dinkelsbühl
H-262	Eichstadt
H-263	Feuchtwangeu
11-264	Gunzenhausen
H-265	Hershruck
H-266	Hilpoltstein
H-267	Weissenburg
H-268	Rothenburg
H-269	Schwabach
H-270	Scheinfeld
H-271	Windsheim
H-272	Lauf
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch
Co B	Bamberg
G-222	Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth

RB Ober and Mittelfranken SK-LK Nürnberg SK-LK Anshach SK-LK Fürth LK Dinkelshühl LK Eichstadt LK Feuchtwangen LK Gunzenbausen LK Hersbruck LK Hilpottstein LK Weissenburg LK Rothenburg LK Schwabach LK Scheinfeld LK Uflenheim LK Lauf LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch

SK-LK-Bamberg

SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen Col E M Haight Lt Cot C Klise Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr. Maj J D Cofer Lt Col J W Hall Maj W T Stoats 1st L D Smith Maj H W Zurn Maj H R Glaser Maj H T Lund Capt J J Carr Maj R C Anderson Maj R E Stringer Maj II C Kaufimann Maj E I Paul Maj E N Humphrey Maj F K Hinchey
2d Lt B Lyons
Maj J A Watkins
Lt Col C J Reilly

G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coliurg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Mai B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermaunstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aiscb	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbacb	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Regle	erungsbezirk Niederbayeri	ı & Oberpfalz \cdots	
Co D	Regenshurg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	O Doy.o
0-200	W Cluch	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J G Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Auberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275			Capt E Fichter
H-276	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	
H-277	Parsherg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Ilimic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
1-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
<b>I-352</b>	Riedenberg .	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutska
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt L Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Reilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg	· ·	1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj II T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Plarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J Langer
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Водел	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379		LK Gresnaeb	Capt G E Peterson
	Kötzting		Maj W Wickersham
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt S R Jacobs
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	
1-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E J Zabeick
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
1-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

#### Reglerungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich .	₹.	1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

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G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norius
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürsten leldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsherg	LK Landsberg	Maj C E Carlsen
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290 H-291	Weilheim Wolfratshausen	LK Weitheim LK Wolfratshausen	Capt R J O'Dowd Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233 G-234	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff Maj R L Montague
G-235	Altötting Rosenheim	LK Altötting SK-1.K Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding .	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth
Regie	rungsbezirk Schwaben		
Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augshurg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augshurg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Southofen .	LK Sontholen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242 H-292	Kempten Dougueranth	SK-LK Kempten LK Donauwörth	Capt B M Ziegler Capt L A Proper
H-293	Donauwörth Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuherg a. d. Donau	Capt W Il Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin Capt C E Witney
H-300 I-369	Krumhach Illertissen	LK Krumbach LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
1-370	Kaufheuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
1-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr
		U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT	
	•	U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT	
Office of			
Mil Covt (U.S. Sect	ha		
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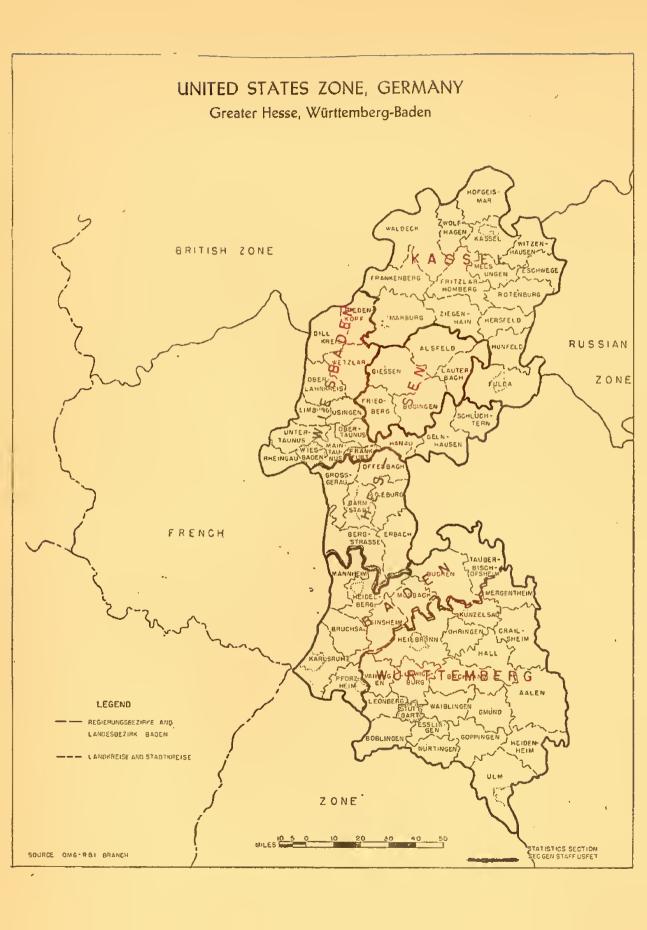
## Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Repatriated German Prisoners of War Available for Employment by Military Government Detachment or German	
	7 Januarŷ 1946 , GEC-253.5
Basic Policy for Information and Information Control Operations in Germany	17 January 1946 AG 350.05 (CS)
Military Government Regulations, Title 23, amended by adding thereto Control Council Order No. 2, "Confiscation and Surrender of Arms and Ammunition"	18 January 1946 AG 014-1 GEC-AGO
Financial Responsibility for German Broadcasting Operations	21 January 1946 AG 210.711 GAP-AGP
Emergency Return of Military Personnel to Zone of Interior	21 January 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Rural Police	26 January 1946 GEC-EX 015 (MG Germany)
Insignia, Shoulder Sleeve	25 January 1946 GEC-EX 421.4
Sentences by Military Government Courts in Cases Involving. Possession of Firearms	19 January 1946 AG 322 011 GEC-AGO

# Denazification Policy Unified

New CC Directive Emphasizes Strict Denazification in Commerce and Industry, and Prescribes Identical Categories for All Four Zones

Two new developments have occurred in denazification. The first, described on this page, is a four-power directive, establishing the class of persons and types of jobs to be denazified throughout Germany, the second, described on page 6, is a proposal, recommending the U.S. Zone procedure and action to be taken against the nazis.

With the signing of Control Council Directive Number 24, the Allies have fixed a uniform denazification policy, applicable in all four zones of Germany. The directive embodies substantially the same provisions now governing denazification within the U.S. Zone. Its newly promulgated and discretionary removal and exclusion categories are virtually identical with those listed in the U.S. Zone 7 July directive. Moreover, no important changes or modifications of existing policies will be required as a result of the Control Council Directive.

A major advantage of the new directive is that a nazi, excluded from office or employment by one Zone Commander, automatically falls within the mandatory removal and exclusion categories affecting all zones. In addition, the directive strengthens denazification by underscoring the policy that near relatives of prominent nazis should not be employed.

The new directive calls for a strong denazification policy in business it in-



sists that the denazification of industry be carried out with the utmost vigor, and that the small size of an enterprise shall be no reason for failure to denazify. Once a person is "denazified" in industry he is to be discharged forthwith. He is to have no influence, no direct or indirect participation in the concern with which he was associated.

Nazis are to be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany. It is essential, the directive continues, that the head executive German officials at the levels of Provinz, Regierungsbezirk and Kreis be confirmed anti-nazis, even though this entails the employment of persons less well qualified to discharge their administrative duties.

Concerning discretionary removals, the directive states that in cases of doubt persons are not to be employed or left in office if others are available who are politically more reliable, although perhaps administratively somewhat less qualified. Wherever possible, persons in discretionary categories will be given posts of minor responsibility only, until they have proved themselves politically reliable.

# Proposed Denazification Program For the U.S. Zone

The U.S. Denazification Policy Board, composed of the directors of five Divisions of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), and the Political Adviser, has proposed a long-range program for the punishment of major nazis and the eventual rehabilitation of minor nazis within the democratic community. The Board's recommendations, submitted for consideration to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, set forth a new procedure to carry out the denazification policy of the Control Council Directive.

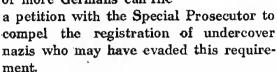
If adopted, this proposal will determine the political and economic status of nazis eliminated from office. It will set up a system of penalties, forfeitures and sanctions to be imposed upon nazis in accordance with their degree of culpability. On the basis of this system, the Board seeks to avoid arbitrary classification by categories and to give individual treatment to cases, thereby allowing greater discrimination.

It should be realized by MG personnel that the Board's recommendations must be approved in principle by General Clay and General J. McNarney, the Theater Commander, before detailed implementation can be undertaken between the Board, representatives of Headquarters, USFET, and the Minister Presidents.

#### PROPOSED PROCEDURE

Registration is the first step under the recommended plan. This registration will include all members of the nazi party or affiliated organizations, all persons within the mandatory removal categories of the Control Council Directive, influential.

nazi supporters, particularly businessmen and industrialists,
and the more active militarists. In addition, five
or more Germans can file



After registration, the cases of those persons who are considered war criminals will be referred to the United States Chief of Council for War Crimes. All others are to be placed in one of the following four classifications:

Class I — Major Offenders (those who took a leading part).

Class II — Activists, Militarists and Profiteers (active participants or supporters, or recipients of exessive or unjust profits).

Class III — Followers (those who, though members, were never more than nominal nazis).

Class IV — Non-offenders.

As a guide in making these classifications, the Board recommended that presumptive categories be prescribed for "Major Offenders", "Activists", "Militarists", and "Profiteers". These classifications, while not conclusive, will cast the burden upon the nazi to prove by convincing evidence that a lower classification should be made in his case. Another factor in assuring individual treatment of cases is that the penalties, forfeitures and disqualifications to be imposed upon the Class I and II nazis will vary in duration and type according to the degree of guilt.

#### RECOMMENDED PUNISHMENTS

Among the recommended punishments is the assignment for a specified period to hard labor or to labor camps within Germany. This will be mandatory only for Class I offenders. Other actions to be taken against nazis include forfeiture of property in excess of a specified sum; prohibition for a fixed period from public office or certain professions closely connected with the formation of public opinion; loss of civil service or pension rights; prohibition for a fixed period from owning or controlling business or professional enterprises, or being ployed at other than ordinary labor, and communal labor for a specified period.

Mandatory punishments, however, will not be required for Class III registrants, although the German authorities, if they deem it beneficial, may impose discretionary penalties upon such nazis. In addition, nazi party members, even though not in Class I or Class II, will not be allowed, for example, to hold policymaking positions in government or engage in political activities except as approved election codes permit them to vote.

## ENFORCEMENT — GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility for executing this program will be placed primarily upon the Germans, who will therefore have to establish special denazification machinery. Each Land will have a Denazification Minister who will appoint one or more denazification tribunals for each Kreis, with a Special Prosecutor for each Tribunal. The Tribunal will consist of at least three anti-nazi Germans. At Land level the Minister of Denazification in consultation with the Minister of Justice will designate an Appellate Tribunal, comprising at least three anti-nazijudges.

Investigation of each registrant is to be made by the Special Prosecutor, and important cases will be heard by the Kreis Tribunal whose decision, in appropriate cases, can be appealed to an Appellate Tribunal. As an additional precaution, the Minister of Denazification is empowered to review any case or class of cases. If the Minister believes any classification to be too low, or penalty too lenient, he can re-open the case, order a re-hearing or take other appropriate action.

#### MG SUPERVISION

Under this plan, the role of MG is one of supervision. The Minister President and the Denazification Minister will be directly responsible to MG for effective and just denazification. MG control will be exercised primarily at Land level through directions to the Denazification Minister and through approval of regulations issued by the Minister under a German denazification law, to be enacted in each Land if the plan is approved.

While policy will be supervised at Land level, the operation will be checked at Kreis level by MG's Special Branches which are vital links in the new program. MG will have to be kept continuously informed of the workings of the Tribunals and Prosecutors. It will, therefore, have to maintain an effective organization reaching down to the Kreis level. The present Special Branch, operating under the direction of Public Safety, will be the supervising agency in each Kreis. Because of this, Special Branch and Denazification Field Inspection units will not be reduced if the plan becomes effective. Their staffs, on the contrary, may need strengthening.

#### TRANSITION PERIOD

In this connection, the Board envisaged a 90-day transitional period during which Special Branch would have to perform certain functions to accomplish the turnover of denazification to the Gcrmans. The main function will be screening of the German personnel who are to administer denazification. This in-

volves vetting the Ministers of Denazification, Special Prosecutors, members of Kreis and Appellate Tribunals and the principal members of their staffs to assure that only qualified officials are entrusted with this responsibility. German officials will also need aid and advice in setting up offices, training their employees and establishing proper procedures. During this transitional period, Special Branch will have to continue screening Germans for important governmental and private positions.

This turnover phase will allow Special Branch to arrange for the orderly transfer of backlogged denazification matters to German Tribunals and to advise the tribunal of necessary priority in which such cases should be considered. From the experience gained in this transitional operation, Special Branch offices will be able to determine their own supervisory procedures for checking the work of the Germans and the types of reports to be required from the German authorities.

After this 90-day period, the functions of Special Branch will include the screening of new officials and employes of German denazification agencies; maintenance of central nazi party records and informational service to assist the German denazification officials, and provision of such further aid as is necessary.

Most important of all Special Branch duties after the complete transfer of denazification responsibility to the Germans will be the constant checking of the operations of the Tribunals and Special Prosecutors. This is to be accomplished by a thorough analysis of individual case records, statistical reports, spot checks, investigations of denunciations and other complaints from the people at large.

Only through this incessant vigilance will MG be able to assure that denazification is being carried out in accordance with Control Council Directive Number 24. If necessary, MG can exercise its reserved power to order, through the Minister of Denazification, the re-opening or review of any particular case in which it feels justice has not been done.

## **USFET** Insignia

The shoulder sleeve insignia worn by members of Headquarters, USFET, is also authorized for wear



by the military personnel of the Offices of Military Government for Bavaria, Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden

and the elements thereof.

Directors of the designated Offices of Military Government have been instructed by Headquarters USFET to insure that the members of their commands wear only the authorized patch on their left shoulders and not those of any previous commands to which they may have been assigned or attached.



When a German in the prc-V-E Day Reich, mailed a letter, or sent a telegram, or used the phone, or listened to the radio, or rode on a bus, he was probably using one of the many services of the vast network of organizations called the German Reichspost. This huge autonomous organization had reached into the vitals of nearly every means of communication.

To compare this organization with any in the United States, the U.S. Post Office would have to incorporate into a single government agency the telephone companies, the telegraph companies, a majority of the radio network and communication services, and a large part of the bus services. It would also have to provide an extensive banking and financial system for the public. If all this were done the U.S. Post Office would approach the complexity of the Reichspost.

#### ORGANIZATION

Direction and control of the Reichspost was accomplished through the Ministry of Posts in Berlin, headed by a Cabinet Member who was usually a careerist in the postal service. The Ministry performed staff functions for regulating and coordinating communications throughout Greater Germany. The Reich was divided into 38 areas known as Reichspost Districts (Direktionen), each headed by a president who was fully responsible for the direction of all communications services within his area, in conformity with the regulations and instructions provided by the Ministry. Interference from the

Ministry was held to a minimum, thus providing a highly decentralized administration and allowing the presidents to adapt the services of the Reichspost to the best advantage for the particular community it served.

#### **PERSONNEL**

All Reichspost employes, with the exception of some laborers and miscellaneous housekeeping personnel, are regular government employees with an organization very similar to the U.S. Civil Service. The German Civil Service, however, occupies a much more important place than corresponding services in other countries. Its history goes back some hundred years and it survived the German Empire of Bismarck, the Weimar Republic and functioned with a high degree of success under the nazi regime. Officials are sub-divided into two categories; the "career service" entry to which is by competitive examination, and the "political service" which requires no examination. The latter category was frequently used by the nazis for inserting party members into various positions in the Reichspost with the additional requirement of a personal oath of allegiance to Hitler. Because of the high technical qualifications required of communications personnel, the greater percentage of Reichspost employees, belonged to the "career service." Preference in both categories was given to ex-military personnel to a much greater degree than in the United States and other countries. During the Weimar Republic, it was cusTomary to employ all soldiers who had served at least 12 years in the army communications system. The nazis followed a much more liberal policy of preference for all ex-members of the armed forces Kas a part of their plan to keep a reservoir of trained technicians available for instant call to active service. In addition, positions were often the reward for joining the party and active support of party policies. This practice is largely responsible for the present shortage of personnel, especially in the important administrative and supervisory positions which were infested with "political service" employees appointed under nazi rule.

#### V-E DAY

On V-E Day the Reichpost was completely paralyzed. By order of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, all civilian communications were suspended throughout the occupied areas. Years of intensive Allied air attacks had destroyed large quantities of equipment, buildings, transport and records without which such an intricate organization cannot operate. Employees had been scattered and disorganized: Many of them been prominent nazis who feared retribution and remained in hiding for many weeks. The Wehrmacht had drawn heavily on technical personnel and many had been killed or were prisoners of war. The only communication channel was a small group of Allied-operated radio stations which were used primarily for disseminating news and instructions to the people. Even this means was limited by the destruction of receiving sets during the campaign.

## PROGRESS IN RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

As the first step toward providing common communications policies throughout occupied Germany, the Allied Communications and Posts Committee was established in Berlin, under the Directorate of Communications and Posts, a division of the Allied Control Council. However, until a Central Department of Communications and Posts is established the communications in Germany will be administered separately by the four occupying powers.

Of the 33 Reichspost Districts that made up pre-war Germany, six are in the U.S. Zone. Postal Telegraph and Telephone officers were assigned to each district to reorganize and direct the restoration of communications services. A Communications Branch was established in Frankfurt, as part of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMG (US Zone), for the direction and supervision of operations in the zone. Directorates of Reichspost officials were set up at each Reichspost District headquarters in organizations very similar to the pre-war administration, and communications on a limited scaled were resumed.

#### POSTAL SERVICES

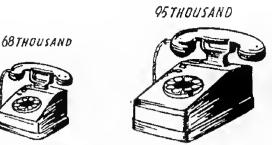
Prior to the occupation, the Reichspost operated an extensive postal service system, which included all the fcatures of the U.S. Post Office Department, plus many services not provided by our system. Among these are the Postal Check and



Fig. 1. Volume of mail originating in US Zone in past four months.

Fig. 2. Increase in telephone rehabilitation in US Zone.

116 THOUSAND





SEPTEMBER

42 THOUSAND

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

Transfer system, the collection of commercial accounts and an extensive pneumatic tube delivery service in Berlin and Munich. The Postal Check and Transfer system is a banking service for the payment by cash from one account to another, intended primarily for the use of small businessmen and persons whose means do not warrant a bank account. It is widely used by commercial firms, however, and had expanded to some 1,600,000 accounts by 1942. The postal savings system was non-existent in Germany prior to 1938, but after "Anschluss," the Austrian Post Office Savings Bank was absorbed by the Reichspost and its services extended to all parts of the Reich. It operated as a non-profit service paying a low rate of interest to avoid competition with the banks, and offering maximum security to the depositers. The Reichspost also provided a money order service similar to that used in the United States. All financial services are now in use in the U.S. Zone, on an intrazonal basis, pending agreement by the four occupying powers to extend facilities to all zones.

#### OTHER SERVICES

In addition to letter service (ordinary, registered, express and special delivery, c.o.d., and money letters) the Reichspost acts as a distributing agency for newspapers, domestic and foreign, and periodicals. Subscriptions are accepted at post offices and deliveries made by post. The

post office does not engage in buying and selling, nor does it accept responsibility for deliveries. However, cheaper postage rates are offered and most publications arc handled in this manner: Some 9,700,000 newspapers were delivered in the U.S. Zonc during December 1945. Parcel post is not being used extensively at the present due to the limitations of transport and personnel, but the volume is increasing monthly with some 400,000 pieces handled during December 1945. Interzonal mail service to all occupied zones was inaugurated in October 1945. It provided for the distribution of postcards, letters (ordinary and registered, up to 500 grams) group articles up to 500 grams (packages subject to easy inspection containing articles of similar nature, usually samples), commercial papers and corresponence for the blind. The volume of mail (excluding newspapers, periodicals and parcel post) originating in the U.S.Zone during the past four months is shown in Fig. 1.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICE

German telephone service is also provided by the Reichspost and, in terms of station equipment and personnel, is one of the best in the world. It is estimated that 85 percent of all installations were automatized before the war. Limited long distance dialing was available up a distance of 40 kilometers, and plans and experiments had been made to provide di-

aling for long distance service throughout Germany. Government ownership and direction provided standarized equipment and qualified employees, subsidized technical research and encouraged a uniform distribution of networks. The relative usefulness of this service was reduced, however, by the German attitude that the telephone is a luxury for the poor and little effort was made toward distribution to the masses. This is perhaps the leading factor in Germany's low (eleventh place) standing in telephones-per-capita among the leading nations. Prior to the war there were only 4,000,000 telephones in service in Greater Germany (including Austria and the Sudetenland) as compared to approximately 22,000,000 in the United States. At present restoration of telephone is restricted by the difficulty encountered in replacing fixed plant equipment destroyed during the Battle of Germany. Progress is also hampered by a critical shortage of politically acceptable administrative and technical personnel. Progress in the rehabilitation of telephone service in the U.S. Zone is indicated in Fig 2.

#### **RADIO**

Prior to V-E Day, the Reichspost was responsible for the technical supervision and maintenance of all radio broadcast facilities in the Reich. Programs were provided and controlled by a government corporation under the Propaganda Ministry. Since radio is one of the foremost means of direct contact with people, the nazis encouraged maximum development and provided unlimited funds for expansion. Continous experimental work was earried on by the Institute of Research, a division of the Ministry of Posts, and by the highly cartelized telecommunications equipment industry. To prevent listening to foreign broadcasts, the nazi government encouraged the manufacture and distribution of a cheap (approximately RM 35), low-powered receiving set and the construction of numerous low-powered stations for simultaneous transmission on the same frequency, thus providing programs well within the reach of every German.

Point-to-point radio communications were almost entirely limited to international circuits, since wire facilities were considered adequate for a country of Germany's size. The Reichspost also operated the Marine radio services and aeted as technical adviser and personnel examiner for the extensive aeronautical network maintained by the Air Ministry. Among their special services was the radio equipped Berlin-Hamburg express trains which enabled passengers to maintain contact with their homes and offices while traveling. Amateur radio was rigidly supervised and it was forbidden even to listen on the amateur frequencies without a special license. There were only 5,000 licensed amateurs in Germany 1939 as compared with over 50,000 licensees in the United States.

All civilian radio activities have been suspended since the occupation. The Information Control Division operates six radio broadcast stations to provide programs of news and entertainment for the German people and Displaced Persons, and a Hellschreiber (radio teletype) system is being used for news distribution to German language newspapers published in the U. S. Zone.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPEMENT**

Future development of all telecommunication services is subject to an agreement reached at the Potsdam Conference, which specified that the standard of living in Germany would not exceed the average standard of living of the other European countries exclusive of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. Although definite numerical limitations have not as yet been placed on the telecommunications. developement of tentative recommendations have been submitted to the German Standard of Living Board, and final decision and action is pending quadripartite discussion.

# Sterner Justice



## for Gun-Toting Germans

Germans who persist in carrying weapons in the U.S. Zone, in defiance of occupation regulations, are to face sterner justice in the future. In accordance with a recent USFET directive, the gravity of this offense must be taken into full consideration in meting-out sentences.

It is felt that the German people have been given sufficient warnings and offered ample opportunities and periods of amnesty to turn in firearms. The security of Military Government, the military forces and the civilian population has been constantly threatened by violations of this type, and the maintenance of law and order in the U.S. Zone depends upon the proper disposition such cases.

Weapons cases in which there is sufficient evidence to justify a trial will be transferred from a summary military court, after a preliminary hearing, to either a general or an intermediate military court for action and disposition as it is deemed that the jurisdictional limitations of a summary military court are insufficient to allow adequate punishment.

#### TO PUBLICIZE SENTENCES

In the past, there has been a wide diversity in the sentences imposed by the different courts for such infractions of the law, and henceforth it will be the policy to have the penalties as severe as the circumstances in each case warrant.

Where a death penalty or a long term prison sentence is imposed it is intended to publicize widely the action of the court in order to bring home to the German population how scrious an offense Military Government considers illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Prosecutors in these cases will be instructed to make every effort to impress upon the court the following considerations:

- a. During the eight months since the capitulation of Germany, two periods of amnesty for the surrender of weapons have been granted, and in addition a 10-day period has been allowed under the provisions of Control Council Order No.2.
- b. A case of possession arising today is, therefore, of a much more serious nature than in the past, since ample opportunity has been given for proper disposal of any weapons a person may have had.
- c. To constitute adequate punishment, in view of the above, and to act as a deterrent to future offenders, sentences imposed upon conviction must be very severe.
- d. Pleas and evidence introduced in mitigation must be examined thoroughly with the above facts in mind, for the possibility of extenuating circumstances at the present time which would justify a reduced penalty is remote.

## **Uniform Information Policy**

A quadripartite information directorate, designed to implement the major tasks agreed upon at the Potsdam Conference and to disseminate world-wide news

Continued on page 16

# THE LEADERS of th

Not only men and equipment but also wise leadership were the decisive factors in beating the German Wehrmacht. But winning the "fighting war" was only half the task of the United Nations. To win the peace and prevent Germany from ever again threatening world security will demand statesmanship and wisdom of the highest caliber.

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# UNFINISHED TASK

To the men named here falls the difficult task of achieving the Quadripartite aims for Germany. The Control Council, Coordinating Committee and Staff is reproduced so that all MG personnel may familiarize themselves with the men who are now working to finish the job.

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Sovies - K. I. Koval Alternate -

American - Brig. General William H. Draper Alternate - Captain C. David Ginsburg

#### DIRECTORATE - REPARATIONS **DELIVERIES, RESTITUTION**

British - Mr. G. S. Whitham Alternate - Mr. R. H. Parker

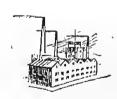
French - M. Glasser Allernate - M. le Conseille Allain

Soviet - Maj. General P. I. Zorin Alternate - Colonel N. M. Popov

American - Colonel Leslie W. Jefferson Alternate - Lieut. J. P. Crona, USNR









Continued from page 13

throughout Germany, is being considered by the occupational powers.

Such services would be maintained for a considerable period of time extending beyond 1 July 1946.

Pending the establishment of such agreement, informal quadripartite discussions with representatives of the information control services of the four occupying powers will be continued as a means of securing agreement for informational programs to be carried out by the occupying powers acting jointly, or action which will be taken by the information control services of each of the zones acting independently from the others.

In the U.S. Zone, Information Control Services is working to accomplish a threefold task: (a), to remove remaining influences of nazism and militarism; (b), to further a desirable political development along democratic lines; and (c), to help guide the reorientation of German thinking.

It is hoped to turn responsibility for information services over to the Germans as rapidly as possible, consistent with maintenance of the present degree of thoroughness with which German participants in information services are vetted and the efficacy of present devices for preventing the dissemination of nazi or militaristic ideology.

#### **Rural Police Force**

Orders to establish a rural police force at the Land level of government in the U.S. Zone of Germany were contained in recent USFET directive.

The organization will be created within the Ministry of the Interior. Towns of up to 5,000 population will be allowed to contract with the Land rural police for police service in lieu of creating an independent municipal police department.

Facilities and suitable personnel of the abolished National Gendamerie (including the Motorized Gendamerie and the Moun-

tain Gendamerie) and all existing rural police agencies may be used in establishing the Land rural police.

Rural police personnel will confine their operations to the rural areas of the Land except in emergencies or when requested by the chief civil authority of a Stadtkreis or Gemeinde to render police assistance or when directed to do so by the Minister of the Interior.

## Hiring of Ex-PWs

Repatriated German prisoners of war considered for employment by Military Government or by the German civil government must be re-screened by the Special Branch before hiring, in accordance with the appropriate denazification directives, USFET has ordered. Experience indicates that such re-screening is necessary to eliminate undesirable candidates.

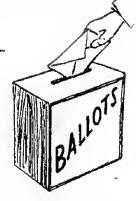
## **Emergency Furloughs**

The return of military personnel to the United States for emergency reasons will be expedited under the provisions of War Department Circular 14 issued 15 January 1946.

Authority to approve applications of emergency returnees is now vested with the theater headquarters. This authority normally will be used when authentic information has been received that the return of the individual will contribute to the welfarc of a dying member of the immediate family, or where, through the death or scrious illness or accident to such a close relative, important responsibilities are placed on the soldier which cannot be met from overseas or by any other person.

All approved applications forwarded through channels to USFET Headquarters will include individual's name, rank, ASN, organization, home address, statement clearly outlining emergency, and supporting evidence such as cablegrams or letters from persons having knowledge of the circumstances.

# Election Results Show DEMOCRATIC PROCESS BEGINS



The results of the elections of January the 27th in Greater Hesse confirm the results obtained the previous week in 17 landkreise. Here again the Socialists have a wide margin of victory over all the other parties, receiving some 45 per cent of all votes cast. The Communist Party did somewhat better, due to its large support in the industrial kreise of Hanau and Gross Gerau. The Christian Democrats again took the lead in the prevailingly Catholie landkreise, Limburg, strasse, and the Taunus. In strongly Protestant areas the Liberal Democrats had some measure of success, indicating that they are far from accepting the assurances of non-denominationalism coming from the leaders of the Christian Democrats.

Military Government in Wiesbaden has pointed out that analysis of the figures: obtained from these first elections reveals that the SPD did not receive the victory which the mere statistics would seem to indicate. Practically 70,000, nearly onehalf, of the votes it obtained in the elections of the 20th came from Gemeinde in which it presented the only list or was opposed only by the Communists. Since the Christian Democrats more votes per eandidate than the Socialists in Gemeinden where the two were in competition, it is felt that a further extension of the CDU organization into all the communities where the Socialists are functioning would materially cut down the latter's lead.

It is considerations of this nature which make it exceedingly difficult to

draw any specific conclusions from the recent elections. Now, however, that the leading political parties have been authorized at a Land level throughout the Zone, it may be assumed that they will all have an equal opportunity to campaign for the coming elections and to present lists in all communities. Some of the features which were objected to in this election will thus be eliminated.

#### WÜRTTEMBERG

Although, as of the time of writing, for the final results are not known Württemberg, partial returns indicate a very great difference between it and the other districts in the Zone. In Württemberg voters were given a "write-in" option which they might use in case they did not choose to vote a party ticket. It appears that the great majority actually did choose to by-pass the recognized parties. In 12 out of 19 Kreise some 230,000 votes were cast for a total of 4,786 councilnien. Of these votes 3,575 were for independent eouncilmen. The parties trail far behind with the Christian Democrats electing 691 councilmen, the Socialists 371, the Democrats (Demokratische Volkspartei) 65, and the Communists 54.

In such a situation it is manifestly impossible to draw any conclusions as to the real division of political strength. The question remains to be solved how those so far undecided will vote at a general Land election when, it is to be presumed, they will have to vote party tickets. The moderates, that is, the Christian De-

mocrats, maintain that they will eventually receive the backing of this very considerable portion of the electorate.

As yet no explanation of the curious results in Württemberg has been offered by either the Military Government officials or by the German licensed press. On the face of it one is tempted to jump to the conclusion that the German voters have in Württemberg clearly signified their distrust of organized political parties. This may be a more or less conscious hangover of Goebbels' anti-democratic propaganda, or it may simply testify to the inadequacy of the present political organizations. In either case these results do not confirm the generally encouraging trend of political activity in other areas. On the contrary, they cast some doubt on the validity of the returns obtained elsewhere. It might even be concluded that Germans who voted for the recognized parties did so in the other areas only because they had no choice. However, this would signify a general attitude of indifference and scepticism toward the elections themselves which the high percentage of returns does not bear out.

#### **BADEN**

In Baden, as was to be expected from this predominantly Catholic region, the Christian Democratic Union polled an absolute majority of all votes cast. As shown in the table, they received almost double the number of their nearest competitor, the Social Democratic Party.

There were certain peculiarities in the voting procedure in Baden which should be noted. According to the returns only 64 per cent of those eligible to vote actually participated. This would seem far out of line with the zonal average of 83.6 per cent. However, in many communities only onc list of candidates was presented. When this occurred the list presented was considered automatically to be elected and no voting actually took place. In the towns which presented only one list, 949 seats out of a total of 1070 went to the Christian Democrats, and most of the remainder to the Socialists. In contested Gemeinden the Christian Democrats again won 1,827 seats as compared with the Socialists 445. (This four to one lead is in marked contrast with the two to one lead in popular suffrage.)

## Tabulation of 27 January Voting

(Excluding Württemberg)

Land or Regierungsbezirk	Total votes cast	Socialist	Com- munist	Christian Democrat	Liberal Democrat	Indepen- dent & various	Percent partici- pating
Greater Hessen Baden Niederbayern Oberpfalz	764 578 231 675 474 944	343 324 70 138 68 831	9 725		18 565 12 286 —	81 786 6 071 116 715	86 64 82
Oberbayern	466 990 304 742 406 199	77 227 29 428 107 794	11 078 4 160 15 922	225 491 88 624 91 919	1 716 160 18 654	111 905 178 005 159 547	89 86 86
Mainfranken	274 879 2 924 025	41 438	5 448		51 381	94 344	82

#### **BAVARIA**

In Bavaria the Christian Social Union, inheritors of the tradition of the Baverische Volkspartei as well as of numerous other conservative groups, was the sensational winner, polling something less than half of all votes cast. Only in Ober- and Mittelfranken did the Socialists fare better than the Christians. If it is true, as Josef Müller, leader of the Christian Social Union, states, that by next elections the independents will have come over to the CDU, this party could then count on the support of 75 per cent of the rural population. Leaders of leftist parties have conceded that these votes probably would go to the CSU in a general election.

#### "THE NAZI VOTE"

Bavaria is, of course, the only Land in the United States Zone which has at present the same boundaries which it had at the last free elections in 1932. It is, therefore, possible to make a comparison between the two elections. The Frankfurter Rundschau has done this in an editorial published the 29th of January. Here are the percentages it gives for the clections held on the 24th of April, 1932.

	- '
Bayerische Volkspartei	32.6%
NSDAP	32.5%
Social Democrats	15.4%
Communists	6.6 %
Landvolk	6.5%
German National	3.3 %
German People's Party	1.7%
And the figures for the recent	clections
Christian Social Union	$43.20/_{0}$

Independents and various 32.1 %Social Democrats 16.5% Communists 2.3% 1.0% Liberal Democrats

The comparison is indeed striking. It would appear, as the Frankfurter Rundschau suggests, that while the parties of the left have retained their former supporters, the Christian Socialists have taken over those of the BVP and the

other rightists parties, and the supporters of the NSDAP have voted almost to a man for the so-called independents and various splinter groups. Attractive as this hypothesis might be to some, it is not supported by an examination of the facts. In the first place. no account is taken of those who were not cligible to vote in this election by reason of their affiliation with the NSDAP. Second, a comparison is made between figures based on Bavaria as a whole in 1932 and others based only on the most conservative sections of Bavaria in 1946. Practically speaking, it will be impossible, without direct interrogation of individual voters, to determine the political orientation of former nazis.

#### "CHRISTIAN" A MASK

The Socialist and Communist party leaders in commenting on the recent elections have severely criticized the use of the label "Christian" by a conservative party. They maintain that this is simply a mask used to conceal narrow and reactionary group interests. In many cases, it is stated, the voter had no knowledge whatever of the programs of the various parties and simply chose the lists headed by the word "Christian" because of its reassuring connotation. Had there been more time for the parties to develop their organization and their program the results, it is contended, would have been quite different. The "Christians" readily agree, but state that the results would have been still greater in their favor, as it would have given them the opportunity of "Christianizing" the independents.

It is generally known that the Christian parties in the Zone all stressed the fact that they were non-denominational, while the pre-Hitler "Christian" parties were Catholic. So far, it would seem that neither the CSU or CDU has succeded in winning over any large number of Protestant followers. These, as a group,

are more largely represented by the independents than by any authorized political organization. The Socialists are also making a strong bid to win their support, while the Liberal Democrats, the "also-rans" of this election, would seem to be the natural inheritors of at least the conservative wing of the Protestant

group. Without doubt, before the Land elections take place, this large group, which has not as yet committed itself for any party, will undergo a marked political evolution. The direction this evolution takes will largely determine the outcome of subsequent elections.



# BETTER PAID ARMY . . . .

## a suggested solution to occupation problems

Demobilization and occupation news continues to feature both press and radio comment as well as receiving prominent space in the news pages of the world.

Airing his views on the size of the postwar army on a Mutual Broadcasting Company program, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, puts the matter primarily on a



dollar and cents basis. His comment was: "We've had no trouble hiring all the policemen we have wanted simply because we make the service and the pay attractive. In war-

time we recruit an Army largely on the noble impulse of patriotism, and in peace-time on the basis of three fairly good meals a day and a place to sleep. If we would make peacetime military service really worth while and pay what we pay policemen, for instance, we would have more volunteers than we could possibly use."

#### **VOLUNTEER ARMY**

Taking generally the same position as Senator Johnson, Cedric Foster on his MBS program expressed the opinion that "a voluntary Army of Occupation probably, in the last analysis, is what eventually will come about and that army will never come into existence unless leadership in the U.S. Army takes a realistic attitude about the responsibilities on its shoulders. The President, as Commander in Chief, should insist that a volunteer

army be made attractive enough for men to enlist in it; and they must know they are going to serve in foreign lands."

#### STRONG FORCE NEEDED

Commenting on the need for maintaining occupation forces, John Kennedy, on the American Broadcasting Company network, asserted: "The cold fact faces us that enough force must be maintained by all the Allies to control Germany and Japan, or else they will be up to their old tricks again. Today, for instance, there are Swiss businessmen predicting that Germany will stage an industrial and economic comeback quicker than any war-riven country, quicker even than her conquerors."

## ETO vs PACIFIC

David Wills of the American Broadcasting System, championing the case of the Pacific soldiers stated: "There's a difference between the G.I. in the Pacific and the G.I. in Europe who wants to come home. Those in the Pacific mostly have been all the way through the conflict. Most of the combat troops in the European Theater who fought the Germans have been replaced by fresh troops who did not know the German in combat, who didn't want to go there. They were sent there. They were drafted for the war - when the war was over. They were sent over there for occupation; they're bored."

#### 100,000 SOLDIERS NEEDED

H.V. Kaltenborn, on his NBC program said: "If we don't keep at least 100,000 well armed and well trained soldiers in Germany, that country will be taken ever by Communists from within and without. That will probably mean another war in Europe before too many years."

#### REDEPLOYMENT-ISOLATIONISM

According to Ceeil Brown of the Mutual Broadcasting System, "Britain and Russia recognize that they have a job to do in Germany and intend to do it. The end result of this cry of bring the Boys back home' is isolationism.

"The reasons why soldiers want to eome home are many, and some of them are good reasons; but we have to remember that if the panic of home-coming is unchecked, then it will be understandable if America's influence abroad goes sinking. The need for men to keep up our strength overseas is obvious. These men have to come from somewhere, and they are not coming from voluntary enlistments, and the present draft is a war-time measure."

## German Heavy Industry

Sharp issue was taken by John B. Kennedy on an ABC network program with the notion that Europe needs German heavy industry for its economic wellbeing.

"Those who are trying to keep it alive today are those who did business with the German eartels in the past," he charged. "They did it for the profit to themselves and the ruin or near ruin of their country. Germany's road to peace leads to the farm. Men and women in the German labor force can best serve themselves and the world by cultivating the German soil."

## Occupation and Redeployment

An ironical situation is seen by The Washington Star and The Minneapolis Times, in which while trying to re-educate the Germans, we have failed to sell



the American GI on the necessity and desirability of occupation.

"One of the prime reasons for the series

of 'we want to go home' demonstrations by troops abroad has been the failure of the soldiers to understand the Army's occupational and demobilization polices," avers The Star.

The Times theorizes that "there has been a serious failure somewhere to keep the American G. I. well informed as to the reason for his continued presence overseas. It is a little ironical that while we are trying hard to re-educate the enemy we are badly botching the job of explaining to our own soldiers the simple facts of occupation and demobilization."

#### MILITARY TRAINING BILL

The fact that the Army has not been receiving enough draftees from Selective Service since last August to refill fastdwindling ranks, which, in turn, jeopardizes the Army's ability to earry out present foreign policy commitments abroad is termed a sign of Congressional laxity by a New York Times editorial. As a remedy, The Times suggests adoption of the universal military training bill and unification proposal made by President Truman. "Passage of these measures," the editorial asserts, "would do much to remove the present uncertainty which bedevils our military commanders and weakens our representatives in dealing with other powers."

### Britain Turns to UNO

That Britain's foreign policy has taken an all-important new tack is evidenced by an article in The London Evening Standard wherein it is hinted that the



Cabinet has decided that "the cornerstone of future British foreign policy and security shall be the United Nations" and

further, that "Britain will oppose the settlement of international disputes and problems by meetings of the Big Three or Big Five."

In explaining the reason for this decision, the article goes on to say that the Ministers take the view what the future peace of the world is now solely dependent on the United Nation's Organization being made effective."

### Unification Bill

Members of the Scnate Military Affairs Committee reveal that an armed forces unification bill incorporating suggestions of both the Army and Navy is now being drafted and will be submitted to Congress for action within a month, according to The Washington Post. The bill, Senator Thomas, chairman, declared, will follow the general lines of the plan recommended by President Truman in his pre-holiday message.

### Denazification Skepticism

The New York Times carried a story by its Berlin correspondent announcing plans of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) to transfer the "responsibility for denazification from American to German hands and the fixing of a general long-term policy for the Nazis in Germany."

It is pointed out that a skeptical attitude is taken towards the plan by some, because of the "political tendencies of the German people towards Faseism," the admission of "German political leaders that a free election held in Germany today would bring a modified nazi government into power" and finally the statements of MG officers who bring up the matter of the "1,000,000 nazis in the U.S. Zone not yet screened by the Military Government."

### More On Occupation

In his discussion of the demobilization problem at a news conference in Toronto. The New York Times notes that General Eisenhower, like Mr. Royall, attributes much of the unrest to a wave of "bringthem-home" public opinion which is blinding American occupation troops to the importance of the Allies' unfinished task in Germany and Japan. The paper quotes the Chief of Staff as declaring: "This elamor to bring the boys home gets back to the soldier and has a very definite influence on his attitude and morale. He thinks, 'well, if everyone says bring us home, we must not have much to do over here.' It is extremely difficult for a commanding officer, in the face of this kind of thing to convince the men of the real importance of their assignment. If the democratic Allies believe that a good solid occupation of hostile territory is necessary, it is up to them keep our forces at a reasonable strength.".

Drew Middleton, writing in The New York Times from Berlin, has a story that a high ranking officer there views soldier demonstrations as doing "more than anything else to lower the prestige of the U.S. in the eyes of the German population and weaken the authority of Military Government." Others, he asserts, "regard the demonstrations as a direct encourage-German resistance ment to movements, which in recent weeks have begun to remind the Germans through pamphlets that national socialism is not dead, even though it is underground."

### Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNTT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adeock

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt Office or min-for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mll Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

Ist Lt E Thompson

### Württemberg

E-I F-I0 F-I1 G-20 G-21 G-22 G-23 G-24 G-25 G-26 G-27 G-29 G-30 H-50 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-55	Stuttgart Stuttgart Ulm Aalen Böblingen Crailsheim Esslingen Gmünd Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall Heidenheim Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Künzelsau Leonberg Bad Mergentheim Nürtingen Ohringen	Württemberg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Esslingen LK Gmünd LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen LK Nürtingen LK Ohringen	Col W W Dawson Maj R H Stimson Maj J Owen Maj M Hoover Capt W A Becker Maj T Taylor Lt Col J I Taylor Capt J N Krajnak Maj J A Holbrook Capt H A Wyatt Maj B V Bloom Lt Col H M Montgomery Capt H K Manson Maj H W Freeman Capt W J Manno Capt W J Strauss Capt R S Deetz Capt R Forrest Maj S A Warren 1st Lt M Korson
	Nürtingen Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	Capt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col I L Harlow
G-46	Piorzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N A Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK, Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Col J R Newman Capt F A Decker Capt B Sturdevan

### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 E-6 F-15 G-41	Wiesbaden Frankfurt Wiesbaden Wetzlar	RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar	Col J R Newman Lt Col F E Sheeman Lt Col F A Sansome Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
11-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt J C Nelson
H-83	Rūdesheim	LK Rheingau &	•
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Untertaunus LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Maj J G Gavin Capt O Kuntzleman

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kussel &	
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	
		LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj E J Dikeman
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	-
	•	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-6?	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	_
		LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbuli
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	
		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S C Moore Jr
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin

### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
		LK Gross Gerau	• •
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Mai R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Glessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsherg
DP-20	Darmstadt		1st Lt A J Peyser

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt München Hq Co München Sv Co München R & T Co München 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec München Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Maj A S Keller
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

### Reglerungsbezirk Mainfranken

0-			
Co A E-202 F-210 G-220 G-221 H-250 H-251 I-330 I-331 I-332 I-333 I-335 I-336 I-336 I-337 I-338 I-339 I-340 I-341 I-341 I-342 I-343	Ochsenfurt Würzburg Würzburg Aschaffenhurg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brückenau Ebern Genünden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Jlofheim Karlstadt Königshofen Lohr Marktheidenfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg	RB Mainfranken SK-I.K Würzhurg SK-LK Aschaffenhurg SK-I.K Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Ebern LK Gemünden LK Gerolzhofen LK Hammelsburg LK Hofheim LK Königshofen LK Konigshofen LK Konigshofen LK Konigshofen LK Lohr LK Mellrichstadt LK Mellrichstadt LK Miltenberg	1st Lt R E Handwerk Lt Col M E Henderson Lt Col J B Bradford Maj G M Emerick Lt Col J B Thomson Capt M A Potter Capt L A Mercadante Capt K L Ellis Maj H P Clark Jr Capt R W Jones Capt J J Widmann Capt J M Simon Maj E G Emery Gapt J R Ellis Jr Capt E F Smith Gapt W E Brayden Capt L F Girolani Gapt Elmer E Kelly Maj M B Voorhees Lt L K Owens Capt D J Iluffman
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-344 I-345	Neustadt Saale Obernhurg	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale LK Obernburg	Capt B F Warnke Maj B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Crain

### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof ·	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
I1-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-253	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcbeim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

_			
Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-247	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
F1-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt T E McGee
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vobenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
1-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt R D Canover
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt L C Johnstone
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf,	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg	211 Daileadh 110dhining	1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
11-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocei
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
1-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
1-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt C N Ahlstrom
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
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### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
$\mathbf{E} \cdot 205$	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286 H-287	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-288	Landsberg Pfaffenhofen	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-289	Starnberg	LK Pfaffenhofen LK Starnberg	Capt J E Thayer Mai M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg	7 77 77 44	Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232 G-233	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-234	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff Maj R L Montague
G-235	Altötting Rosenheim	LK Altötting SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr
Regl	erungsbezirk Schwaben		
Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294 H-295	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-296	Memmingen Mindelheim	LK Memmingen LK Mindelheim	Maj R F Wagner Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	2nd Lt W A Grahm
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr
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Lt Col J M Shamel

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Lt Col L S Diggs

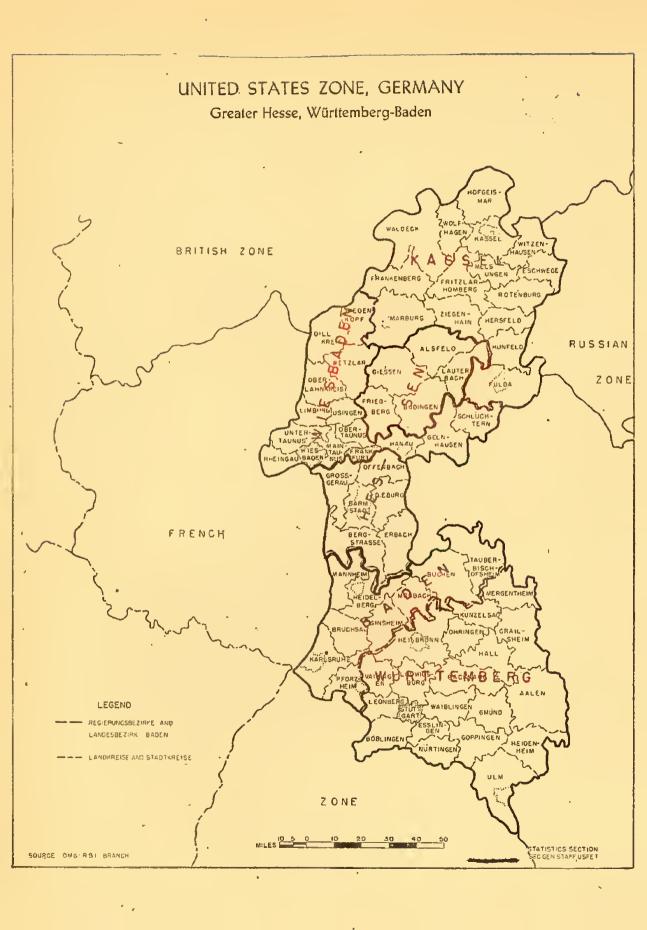
### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



### MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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## MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

172 - 42 - 12 A B & 12

Amendment concerning denominational schools, superceding provisions of Par. 14, Section VII, Part I	26 January 1946
	AG 461.01 GEC-AGO
Functional Channels	28 January 1946 OMGUS
Civilian Employment with Military Government, European Theater	28 January 1946 AG 230.14 GAP-AGE
Scheduled Vetting of Reichspost and Transportation Employees	30 January 1946 GEC-EX 014.12 (Germany)
Enforcement of Theater Letter of 26 November 1945	31 January 1946 GEC 388.4 (Germany)
Possession by Military Personnel of German Indigenous Currency in any Denomination or of other Continental Currency	
Notes which Exceed Certain Denominations	1 February 1946 AG 123 GAP-AGO
Status of Non-Employment Mandatory Categories	2 February 1946 AG 230 GEC-AGO
Information on Officer Integration	1 February 1946 AG 210.3 AGE
Overseas Separations to Accept Employment as Civilians with U. S. Forces in European Theater	2 February 1946
	AG 210.8 x 220.8 GAP-AGE
Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichspost	4 February 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

## IS GERMANY SHORT OF LABO

Is there enough labor in Germany to clothe,

feed and house 67 million Germans? Military

Government thinks not, but except for guid-

ance and democratization, places the problem

on the Germans to solve, The Manpower

Division of OMGUS tells why there is a

labor shortage, and what the Germans are

doing about it.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK I. MC SHERRY DIRECTOR MANPOWER DIVISION OMGUS

Manpower concerns human resources. We commonly say that a country is rich in natural resources. We rarely hear anyone boast that his country is rich in human resources: We don't envy China or India.

The manpower problem, therefore, may be said to consist of how to employ human beings. An harmonious combination of these factors is difficult to achieve, but it is generally agreed that an orderly, organized society cannot exist un-

less an effort is made to approximate this ideal. For this reason there are manpower divisions in all the Allied military governments of Germany, and a coordinated policy on manpower is being

sought. Beyond vigilant guidance, concerning productivity and democratization however, the problem belongs to the Germans themselves.

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

Germany today proves that population and manpower are not synonymous. A large number of people does necessarily mean that a large amount of labor is available. Germany is rich in the former and poor in the latter. A count of heads would show nearly as many people as ever. By the end of this year 66 to 67 million people may inhabit what is left of the Old German Reich. The present rump Reich, an area

only two-thirds as large as that of republican Germany, will have to support a population only 4 percent smaller than it was in May 1939. The American occupied areas already have a population 10 percent greater than the same areas in 1939, and before the end of 1946 the increase will probably be over 25 percent - 19 million people instead of 15 million.

The upward trend of the population usual developments runs counter to

during and after a war. It invalidates all estimates made before and immediately after V-E day, because it was not foreseen that all Germans in Reich territories annexed by the USSR and

Poland would be evicted along with Volksdeutsche in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The United States at the quadripartite level agreed to accept in the American zone, territories. The expulsion, and by inference the influx into the American zone, was agreed to be "orderly," both for humanitarian Trainloads of these "expellees" will double the population of the majority of rural Kreise to which they must be directed in order to keep them out of the ruined cities. The unauthorized refu-

2,250,000 Germans expelled from these and practical reasons. gees from Eastern Europe and from other zones in Germany may swell the influx by another 500,000 this year.

The "expellees" and refugees combined with the devastations of war has changed the whole structure of the population. The devastation in terms of human lives, stamina and efficiency cannot be measured so easily or so accurately as the number of houses destroyed, railway trackage plowed up or bridges demolished. The most conspicuous however, are the preponderance of women and the scarcity of young men. The combat age group, men aged 18 to 35, has been decimated. And since the best labor is also drawn from this age group, the effects on the labor force are serious.

### WAR-DEPLETED POPULATION

Under normal conditions of population growth there would now have been 10 million men aged 18 to 35 in the territory of the Old Reich proper. Today only 7,500,000 of them are believed to be alive. That is a decrease of 25 percent, accepting the lowest estimate of military deaths (300,000) and assuming that somewhat over 80 percent of all the German war dead were in the combat age group.

At least another 25 percent are still prisoners of war. About a million, or 10 percent of the total in the age group, are believed to have been permanently incapacitated at the front by shot or shell, disease or frost. Of another 10 percent originally rejected as unfit for military service, a part — probably 100,000 — is unsuited for manual labor. A fraction of those exempted from the draft because they held key positions in civil life were killed in air raids, in concentration camps or during the fighting.

It adds up to the fact that about 4 million of the original 10 million men in the prime of life are left in Germany for hard work in civilian occupations. The war and its aftermath has cut out six of every 10. No one knows exactly how many there are left, but the figure of 4 million is deemed a fair estimate.

The stamina of the whole working population and of boys now coming to the age of 18 has been undermined physically and psychologically by malnutrition and the strain of the last few years. Present physical examinations and uncovered records of the Wehrmacht recruiting offices show this very plainly. There was a marked deterioration in the fitness of young men from year to year during the war, and in spite of the lowering of medical standards the number of army rejects increased proportionately. In 1944 one out of every four drafted men in the combat age group had to be deferred from combat training in order to pass "fattening up courses" of from two to three months.

Comprehensive or comparable figures today are not available. Recent medical examinations of the unemployed in Heidelberg revealed that only 15 percent could be classed as fully employable. . The present caloric allowance in food rations has undoubtedly contributed to these findings. In December, 15 percent of the registered labor force of over half a million in the Berlin sector of the American zone was classed as unemployable. This was 35 percent of the total unemployed. The high percentage is partly explainable by the fact that the registered age groups were from 14 to 65 for men and 18 to 45 for women. Students, housewives and others were considered unemployable because they were not in a position to take jobs. In Bavaria under similar registration circumunemployables and employables constituted over 55 percent of the recorded unemployed.

### SEX RATIO

The greatly reduced number of ablebodied men and the decline in physical condition of the remainder naturally lowered the percentage of the male population available for manual labor, the type of labor most needed. The decrease in the number of adult males also had the effect of increasing the proportion of females in the total population. In 1939 there were 105 females of all ages in the Old Reich for every 100 males. More than 20 years of natural population increase had not made good the losses in men of World War I. The disproportion between males and females after World War II is being accentuated by the influx of "expellees" and refugees, an abnormally high percentage of whom are female.

The net result of both these factors - the war losses in men and the increase in women - is that the percentage of employables in the total population has declined. In the present Americanoccupied areas of Germany slightly more than half the total population was gainfully employed before the war. This includes the so-called family helpers but excludes housewives. On an average the labor of one person supported one other. Registration figures indicate that at the present time only about a third of the population is working or able to work. And it is very possible that in the near future one working German will have to support three non-workers.

### FULL-TIME WORK UNPROFITABLE

General economic conditions at the moment favor the trend towards a lower working population. The incentive to work is not great. Spending power is limited by food rationing, fixed prices and the scarity of clothing and other consumers' goods. City dwellers with some savings and personal possessions can live better by foraging for food and fuel than by working for paper marks.

Curtailed spending power is also one of the main causes of absenteeism. Labor office estimates in cities such as Ulm show that office and factory illness and avoidable absenteeism are on the increase. When people can earn all they may legitimately spend by working fewer than the official 48 hours a week.

they find that taking time off to cut and haul firewood, for example, increases their standard of comfort more than working for wages. All factors considered, the rate of absenteeism is probably higher than the estimated 20 percent During the war a rate of 10 to 12 percent was considered normal and unavoidable. In bombing target areas the rate in 1944 was 15 to 17 percent, even in high priority war industries where every conceivable inducement was offered to keep employes at work full time.

### HUMAN RECONVERSION PROBLEM

The war has brought about a special problem of reconversion. In the United States reconversion is largely a matter of reconverting war industries and maintaining purchasing power. In Germany the problem is mainly the conversion of manpower, which means re-allocation and re-training. The ban on the production of war materials required by the Allies, the restrictions on heavy industrial production in general and the Allied decision to hold the German standard of living at a level no higher than the European average will necessitate major readjustments in the occupational structure of Germany. How revolutionary this change will be can only be surmised because quadripartite decisions about the permitted level of industrial activity are still pending.

picture of May The worth bearing in mind. At that time 22.5 percent of the population in the present American occupied areas, excluding Berlin, were dependent on agriculture and forestry for a livelihood; 38.5 percent were dependent on manufacturing; 15.1 percent on trade, commerce and transport; 9.7 percent on public service or free professional activity; 13 percent on domestic service and 12.3 percent on social insurance benefits, pensions or interest on investments. Since the end of the war the percentage dependent on agriculture has greatly increased and will probably continue to increase, while all other occupational groups will probably decline.

Some occupational adjustments are being made voluntarily, but there is widespread reluctance, especially on the part of former office workers, to take more menial jobs. To encourage and speed such adjustments is one of the foremost problems today.

A study of three Regicrungsbezirkc in Bavaria showed that 15 per cent of all male employed and 8 percent of all female employed were working in occupations outside those in which

they were registered at the labor office. About 27 percent of the male white-collar workers were doing something else, so were 22 percent of the engineers technicians, 19 percent of the metal workers, 18 percent of the food industry workers and 13 percent. of the transport workers. Wurttemberg-Baden it is estimated that

there are 50 male applicants and 55 female applicants for every vacancy of the white collar type.

Throughout the American zone uncomployment and the necd for labor exist side by side. The job openings are largely in agriculture, forestry and the construction trades, for all of which varying degrees of brawn and skill are required. There is also a large unsatisfied demand for male common labor, though there is a surplus of unskilled female labor. Vocational direction and re-training seem to be the only solution for the Germans.

### VOCATIONAL RETRAINING

Training schools, especially for the building trades, are operating in practi-

cally all the large cities of the Americanoccupied areas. They cater in general to two types: (1) youths and returned war veterans who have not had civilian jobs, and (2) adults who used to work at trades which have no future or which are no longer vital. Standards have had to be lowered and the apprenticeship period cut in many places from the normal three years to two.

The re-training courses vary from three weeks to six months. To fill inmediate needs some labor offices are conducting advertising campaigns to attract labor to the building trades. The results have not

been startling but they have been sufficient to assure the success of the emergency program for the winterization of houses damaged by bombs.

Steps have been taken to rehabilitate the disabled and the handicapped. Under German law still in force factories are required to employ at least two percent of disabled employ-

ees, but owners as a general rule are loath to comply.

The tasks German officials have tackled under supervision of MG are stupendous. Progress has been slow because it has taken a long time to restore administrative machinery. And when all is said and done manpower is not on isolated problem. Its solution depends (and what labor officer isn't continously reminded of it!) on the supply of coal and power for industries, on transport, on raw materials, on adequate working clothes, on economic conditions generally, to say nothing of the intangible incentives such as hope and faith in the future.

### ARE YOU BEING

## Followed?

THE **(WIB** IS EAGER TO FOLLOW YOU WHEREVER YOU GO. BUT FIRST, YOU'VE GOT TO TELL US WHERE YOU'VE GONE. PLEASE REMEMBER . . .

### NOTIFY US PROMILY OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

... AND INCLUDE BOTH YOUR OLD AND NEW ADDRESS WHEN YOU WRITE.

## GERMAN JUSTICE



The launching of a revised criminal code in all three Länder of the US Zone seeks to re-establish humanitarian and equitable principles in the administration of justice.

## REVAMPED

When Allied Forces under General Eisenhower's command broke through the Siegfried Line and swept across the Rhine, they found that civil litigation had come almost to a standstill and that what there was left of criminal justice had been subverted to the demands of total war. They did not come unprepared for the emergency.

Courts were closed completely for a time to permit the vetting of personnel which, as in other branches of German government, had been largely infected with nazism, and to provide an opportunity for eliminating the worst features of nazi doctrine. Long and careful study of the more than 9,000 laws, ordinances and decrees enacted since 1933 had convinced the Allied command that outright repeal of all such legislation was neither feasible nor desirable but that a more painstaking surgical process was required. The worst laws were suspended at once, and general principles were laid down to reestablish certain fundamental concepts of justice and to prevent the application of any invidiously discriminatory laws pending the completion of the survey of German law. Finally, before criminal justice could function properly in German courts, their independence had to be re-established, their jurisdiction fixed, and applicable procedure settled in detail so that every one could be certain what law governed. This has now been accomplished, within the U.S. Zone by a revised code for the administration of criminal justice.*

### TO FREE THE COURTS

To restore in Germany the rule of law, which is essential to liberty and true democracy, it was necessary first to guarantee the independence of the judicial process from outside interference. Thus, while the power of the executive in the appointment of judges and in the administrative supervision of the courts was recognized and maintained, the shackles which the nazi tyranny had put upon the German judiciary were struck off. A law for the administration of justice was announced which recognized judicial independence as a basic objective. This principle was extended to all of Germany by the Control Council which proclaimed that "Judges will be independent from executive control when exercising their functions and owe obedience only to the law. Access to judical functions will be open to all who accept democratic principles without regard to race, social origin or religion. The promotion

^{*}In the article, "New Criminal Justice for Germany," published in Weekly Information Bulletin No. 2, p. 6, it was reported that the revised codes would be given effect by Military Government law. In view of the fact that the codes are in German text, however, and in line with the policy that German authorities assume primary responsibility for legislation and for the operation of the machinery of government, it was felt more appropriate to enact these codes as German legislation and it was so agreed at the meeting of the Ministers of Justice at Stuttgart on December 18, 1945. In the British Zone, similar codes were placed in operation by instructions to judges but have since been declared to be law by a Military Government ordinance.

judges will be based solely on merit and legal qualification."* Although these precepts seem self-evident to us every one of them had been honored by the nazis only in the breach.

### HITLER'S TOOLS

When Hitler assumed power, he did not find that all judges were pasdevoted to democracy sionately  $\mathbf{or}$ even hostile to nazi theories and doctrines. The leniency of the courts toward nazi and militarist violence against political adversaries and against the state itself had been a factor in undermining respect for law and weakening the foundations of the Weimar Republic. Many judges, however willing they may have been to apply faithfully such legislation as the nazi machine poured upon the statute books, were by reason of their training reluctant, perhaps unable, to become dynamic instruments of nazi policy. They had difficulty in giving a nazi twist to still-unrepealed pre-nazi law or disregarding it when convenient, and in using forcefully and to "good purpose" the discretionary clauses, such as the new analogy principle in the criminal code. The party, especially as represented by those without legal training, was impatient. It was not content to have on the bench judges who were mere lackeys but wanted men imbued with the fanaticism of the "old fighters."

Despite the facade of legalism behind which the regime liked to carry on its schemes, this thought runs through utterances of nazi "bigwigs" in that period though always carefully hedged with phrases giving lip service to judicial freedom. Thus one assault after another was made upon the judicial system. These assaults were successful in a passive sense: Judical independence was reduced to a mere shadow. They did not, on the whole, succeed in infusing into the courts a pas-

sionate zeal for advancing the nazi revolution of their own accord.

The attack took various forms. Power over the courts was acquired by the centralization of the administration of justice, in 1934 and 1935, under the Reich Ministry of Justice. The law permitting removal of any official who could not be relied upon to support the national socialist state unreservedly at all times was applied to judges. A few years later this appeared somewhat softened by enactment of a provision that retirement of a judge for such cause could not be based on the material content of a decision. Yet these measures did not seem sufficient. On April 26, 1942, Hitler, using the Reichstag as a sounding board, denounced the judiciary for its leniency and failure to recognize the call of the times. The Reichstag, utterly disregarding "so-called vested rights" and prescribed procedures, confirmed the sweeping power of the Führer, to punish, divest of his rank and remove from office any judge or other official who failed to do his duty as a "German." This started the attack in earnest.

### JUSTICE COERCED

The Minister of Justice regularly (Richterissued confidential letters briefe) to and prosecutors judges who, of course, knew what awaited them if they did not "do their duty." One can imagine the content of those letters. To cap the climax, the Presidents of the Oberlandesgerichte (the highest courts of the Länder) were admonished to keep themselves informed of important pending cases through the Presidents of the Senates, of those courts, and of the Landgerichte (the next lower courts). They were to meet personally with the Landgerichts-Präsidenten from time to time and offer advice and counsel to them in a "comradely way" should difficulties exist. Bluntly stated, this was an injunction to exercise political influence upon the decision of individual

^{*}See Article IV of Control Council Proclamation No. 3.

cases. Finally, junior judges were attached to certain courts and judges with the understanding that they were to act under instruction.

### JURISTICTION CURTAILED

In view of the attitude of the nazi party toward the regular courts and its lack of success in converting such courts into spearheads of nazi policy, it is not surprising that the regime greatly curtailed their jurisdiction and largely transferred it to other tribunals. Thus, the People's Courts and certain so-called "Sondergerichte" (special courts) were created, staffed with reliable nazis, and given jurisdiction to try various types of political offenses, certain economic offenses, and any other offense brought before them by the public prosecutor. Orders and acts of the Gestapo, as well as of the ordinary police on political matters, were placed beyond the jurisdiction of the regular courts by special legislation in Prussia and by tacit understanding elsewhere.

Disputes between the party and its members, or between members of the party, were decided by party courts unless such courts consented to the submission of the case to a regular court. Jurisdiction of the police to impose fines and imprisonment for offenses - so-called "Polizeistrafverfügungen" - was substantially extended. Jews, Poles, and other special groups discriminated against were placed beyond the jurisdiction of any court and exclusively within the power of the police. Finally, the police and the Gestapo were given the right, without accusation of any breach of the law and without trial, to impose "protective custody" either in jail or in the justly-feared concentration camps. All these encroachments upon the liberty of the individual and the jurisdiction of the regular courts have now been swept away, by the new criminal code.

A problem which requires further consideration involves the re-introduction of

the lay element into the judicial system of the German criminal courts.

Prior to 1939, lay judges (Schöffen) sat with a regular judge in the Amtsgericht (the lowest regular criminal court) as a so-called "Schöffengericht" (lay assessors' court) in the trial of some of the more serious types of offenses. At the Landgericht there were two criminal tribunals, the Great Criminal Chamber (Grosse Strafkammer), and the Small Criminal Chamber (Kleine Strafkammer). The Great Criminal Chamber was composed of three regular judges and two lay assessors (Schöffen) and had jurisdiction of all major offenses not within the jurisdiction of the Amtsgericht, whereas the Small Criminal Chamber (1 judge, 2 assessors), acted as court of appeals against judgments of the Amtsrichter.

### JURORS REDUCED

The court of assizes (Schwurgericht) was used for the trial of the most serious crimes, other than treason and similar offenses. The term "Schwurgericht" had been a misnomer ever since 1924 when the "Geschworenen" (jurors) were reduced from twelve to six and their functions so changed as to convert the court into what was in fact indistinguishable from a large "Schöffengericht" composed of three professional judges and six jurors.

distinction between The the two In a Schöffengecourts this: richt, which is an institution indigenous to Germany, the lay assessors sit and decide upon all questions with the regular judges, including questions of fact and law and the ultimate question of guilt. In the traditional jury court, which was introduced in Germany in 1877 and taken from the Anglo-American system, the jurors, usually twelve, sit scparately from the judge's bench, take their instructions in the law from the judges, and in secret session apply the instructions to the facts as found by them and deliberate upon a verdict which

report to the court. At the outbreak of the war, the participation of lay judges at both levels was abolished.

### TRIAL BY JURY?

The new codes give authority to the Ministers of Justice to reintroduce the institution of lay judges at both levels and to determine how such courts should be constituted, their jurisdiction, and their procedure. The reinfusion of the lay element into the judicial process as soon as conditions permit is undoubtedly desirable in order to democratize the administration of criminal justice in Germany.

Whether these mixed courts should be recreated in the old form, existing up to September 1, 1939, or whether a traditional jury system should be created is, however, a different question. While we have always regarded trial by jury as essential to the preservation of our liberties, it can hardly be insisted that this form of mixed court be imposed upon the German people regardless of German experience. Jury courts have been fairly popular here, but they have met with considerable criticism on the part. of legal writers and of judges whose experience with them has not been a happy one. Eventually, of course, the Germans will be able to decide through their legislatures which system they desire or whether both should be used. In the meantime, the choice may be left to the Ministers of Justice.

### **JURISDICTION**

Under the new codes, the jurisdiction of the Amtsgericht will be limited to the imposition of fines, sentences of detention, imprisonment not exceeding five years without hard labor, and imprisonment not exceeding two years with hard labor. The Landgericht, as a court of first instance, will have jurisdiction of all cases in which the Amtsgericht would not have jurisdiction to impose appropriate punishment.

It will depend to a large extent upon the judge of the Amtsgericht and the public prosecutor to determine provisionally what, in the event of conviction would be an appropriate punishment and thus before which court the matter should be brought to trial.

### NAZI LAW vs. NEW CODES

Some of the more salient differences between the Nazi law and the new codes affecting the rights of the accused, deserve mentioning.

1. Rights pending trial: Apart from the very important abrogation of the power of the police to confine persons obnoxious to the regime without charge or trial, a vital difference exists between nazi law and the new law in encroachments upon the accused's liberty and property rights pending trial. Nazi law gave the public prosecutor broad powers to order searches and seizures and issue warrants for arrest on his own responsibility. Under the nazis a man's home was neither eastle nor refuge, and his liberty was cheap.

Moreover, the duty of the court periodically to review the propriety of a person's detention, painstakingly regulated before the advent of the Hitler regime by the so-called Lex Höfle, was reduced to a merc sham by nazi amendments converting pre-existing provisions to a four-line theoretical requirment that the court constantly consider on its own motion whether continuation of custody is necessary or proper. The old provisions, with their meticulous regard for individual liberty and their requirement of careful review of prc-trial custody at fixed intervals will now be restored. The public prosecutor will no longer be able to order arrests or searches and seizures without prior judicial order, except when delay would be dangerous. In such an event judicial approval must be promptly obtained thereafter.

Continued on page 22

# Religious Study Is Optional

## in Public Schools USFET Orders

No German school which draws on public funds shall compel a student to attend classes for religious instruction, or refuse children the possibility of receiving religious instruction, it has been ordered by USFET, in a statement of agreed quadripartite policy and implementing instructions.

When a suitable number of students is available, such religious instruction shall be given as an optional part of the regular school curriculum in school buildings and in school time for not less than two hours a week. No teacher may be compelled to give such instruction.

The appropriate German authorities will determine all matters concerning denominational schools drawing on public funds, religious instruction in German schools and schools maintained and directed by various religious organizations in accordance with local traditions. The wishes of the population will be taken into consideration insofar as they can be determined and in conformity with the general directives governing the control of education in all subjects and all schools, including the purging of personnel and curricula.

At the request of parents, guardians, or of such other persons as may have the legal right to determine the education of the child, schools of their creed or philosophy of life are to be established within the framework of the general system of elementary education, provided a suitable number of pupils is concerned.

### **Currency Possession**

Possession by U.S. military personnel of German-issue currency (Reichsbank currency) in any denomination will be considered sufficient cause for investigation as to source and as to means by which it was acquired, USFET again has pointed out in connection with the revising of a currency directive of last April.

Also considered a cause for investigation will be posession of Belgian, French, Netherlands or Austrian currency in denominations greater than the following: Belgian fr. 1,000; French fr. 5,000; Netherlands 100 florins; Austrian 1,000schillings.

The above figures do not pertain to the total amount which may be held in an individual's possession but refer only to the denomination of each.

Appropriate disciplinary action will be taken in cases where the facts uncovered by the investigation warrants.

### **Denazification**

Reichspost employees removed as nazis or militarists may not be demoted to common labor if qualified persons of higher employment priority are available, states a USFET directive. Local labor office facilities will be used to help locate such qualified personnel.

### Centers for Civilianization

Major commands have been directed by USFET to establish separation centers and take final action to discharge military personnel to accept civilian employment in the theater.

Personnel will not be sent to reinforcement depots for separation.

### Hiring of Ex-PWs

Repatriated German prisoners of war considered for employment by Military Government or, by the German civil government must be re-screened by the Special Branch before hiring, in accordance with the appropriate denazification directives, USFET has ordered. Experience indicates that such re-screening is necessary to eliminate undesirable candidates.

Many words have been spoken, many directives written, defining and describing MG policy in Germany. Few have expressed our policy as tacitly and simply as the OMCUS order reprinted below. MG personnel should bear in mind in all dealings with Germans the last statement in the order; "The efficiency of the German Government is not itself our responsibility except as a lack of efficiency interferes with the execution of the approved United States policy."

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
APO 742

AG 014.1 (AG) APO
MEMORANDUM TO: All OMGUS Personnel

16 January 1946

### INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER PRESIDENTS

1. It is dssired that the following instructions bs at hand for constant reference.

2. In general, the instructions to Minister Presidents should be confined to the fullest extent possible to the delineation of policies and should avoid detailed instructions as to the execution of such policies.

3. The German Laender Governments should be required to prepare and present plans for execution of policy for the approval of Military Government. The action of Military Government on such plans should be based only on the compliance of the proposed plans with United States policy and not on its views of the afficiency of the plan. The afficiency of German government is not in itself our responsibility except as a lack of efficiency interferes with the execution of approved United States policy.

FOR THE DEPUTY WILITARY GOVERNOR:

Telephone BERLIN 42031

### Fragebogen Priority

USFET has instructed Special Branch offices to give priority attention to handling backlogged fragebogen of Reichspost and transportation employes. Deadlines scheduled by previous directives for vetting these employees have already passed without being met.

### Nazis Must Go

Steps designed to correct the situation whereby substantial numbers of persons are being retained in their work, contrary to denazification directives, have been taken by USFET.

Special Branch officers on 15 February and on the 15th of each month thereafter will submit a report to the detachment directors with information copies to the Land Offices of Military Government and to Headquarters USFET listing the following:

a. The names of all persons in nonemployment mandatory categories who have been retained or employed contrary to directives from USFET, showing the position held by each and including the function, such as public safety, legal, public health, etc.

b. The same information on all persons in non-employment mandatory categories on whom action sheets have been outstanding for more than 30 days.

On reciept of such a report, the detachment directors will issue orders to the appropriate local German authorities to remove all persons who have been so listed and who have been

F. W. MARSHALL Lieutenant Colonel, AGD Adjutant General retained or employed contrary, to USFET directives. The directors will also submit a report on the last day of each month indicating the date on which each person was removed.

### **Functional Channels**

The continued transfer of functions and personnel from the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), Frankfurt, to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), which in some functions has already resulted in the transfer of the entire responsibility to Berlin, increases the necessity for utilization of functional channels directly from Berlin to the Land Offices of Military Government.

A recent USFET directive stipulates that functional communications enunciating new policy or directing execution of a new program, where the main office is in Berlin, will be prepared by the office or division concerned for transmittal to the directors of the Land Offices of Military Government over the Chief of Staff's signature. This also will be done for any functional communication resulting from a staff study requiring approval of the Deputy Military Governor or the Chief of Staff. Information copies will be sent to the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) by the Secretary General.

In functional fields closely related to army activities, or where operating responsibility is still at Frankfurt, all proposed directives will be sent to the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone), which will effect the necessary coordination within Headquarters, USFET, and arrange publication in Frankfurt.

### Civilian Job Applications

The procedure to follow in applying for civilian employment with Military Government, European Theater, has been outlined in a USFET directive.

The applications will be initiated by executing Standard Form No. 57, "Application for Federal Employment," or facsimile thereof, in duplicate, together with a letter requesting employment as a civilian after discharge from the armed forces.

Both copies of Form 57 and the letter of request will be forwarded to the headquarters having custody of the applicant's personnel records (Service Record, Soldier Qualification Card, etc.). The office having these records will indorse the letter of request giving the following information: Sick record; assignment record; character and efficiency ratings; all violations of Articles of War, stating charges and disciplinary action (a negative statement will be made when the individual has no record of breach of military discipline); and approval or disapproval, with reasons if disapproved. Also, a statement of any other factor bearing on the suitability of the applicant for federal employment is desired.

The original application and the indorsed letter then will be forwarded to the nearest civilian personnel office. which will review the applicant's qualifications in connection with existing vacancies within its jurisdiction and will, in appropriate cases, take necessary action to effect the employment of the individual concerned. Applications that cannot be utilized locally will be referred in sequence through higher echelons so that the applicant will be considered for all theater vacancies. If there is no suitable vacancy in the theater, the individual will be so advised by the Adjutant General, Headquarters, USFET, and the application will be properly classified and filed in that office for consideration for future vacancies.

The duplicate application, with a signed copy of the indorsement, will be forwarded direct to Headquarters, USFET, APO 757, Attention of Director, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone)



# Where Was The Ultra-Right

## In the Recent Election?

Reports from Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden Indicate Possible Consolidation of Forces in the Coming Länder Voting.

All who have studied the results of the recent Gemeinde elections held on the 20th and 27th of January in the United States Zone were no doubt struck by the fact that, for all practical purposes, no extreme right political party was able to poll more than an insignificant fraction of the votes cast. It was variously assumed that many of the conservatives who would have voted for candidates of the right were disfranchised because of their nazi affiliations, and that many others had "seen the light" and swung over to the less extreme conservatism represented by the "Christian" parties. Furthermore, it was noted that the so-called independent candidates and splinter parties polled an extraordinarily large percentage of the votes cast. Many of these were, no doubt, non-political votes, but many more, there can be no question, were cast by people whose sympathics and allegiance would have gone to a recognized ultra-conservative party, had any such presented itself with sufficiently energetic leadership to enlist support.

The failure of the right, then, must be attributed more to a lack of organization and leaders than to a lack of followers. If, before the next elections, a conserva-

tive party with capable leaders were to be established in the United States Zone, it can be safely assumed that it could challenge the lead taken by the "Christian" parties. Such a party could count upon support from conservative Protestants who are none too happy in the self-styled non-denominational confessional parties, from malcontents who did not vote or who voted "independent" tickets, and from the splinter parties.

### GREATER HESSE REPORTS

Summary of MG reports from Greater Hesse offers the following analysis of the position and role of the rightist parties in that area. The weaknesses, inconsistencies and contradictions of the rightist parties throughout the Zone are exemplified in the situation here given.

"The German 'Right,' the party of the second part in Harzburger Front, has until now been in hibernation, with a few of its intellectuals resting on the laurels earned by their remote connection with the "20 July Plot." Some activity can now be noted, however, and though only a vulgarization of their program has been publicized by the National Democratic Party, its main points are ready to be put before the public. The leaders of

this group are few in number but because of their positions in university circles they are playing important roles in present public life. A basic point in their program is, strangely enough, a condemnation of the Weimar Republic, with its multiple party system. It is not the nazi regime, therefore, but the Weimar constitution which allegedly made nazism possible, that is bearing the brunt of their criticism.

In order to avoid future repetition of the mistakes of Weimar these conservative elements are now advocating adoption of the two party system. To accomplish this aim they propose to eliminate the party list system of election and to replace it with single candidate election districts. They hope thereby to give candidates who cannot conform to the narrow framework of party discipline a chance to come before the voters. They claim it will also result in a better selection of representatives and will give the German people an intellectual leadership. 

To safeguard the hegemony of this leadership it is proposed to restrict the franchise to persons over 25 years of age with certain other qualifications. The executive agencies representing the majority party are to be given legislative powers or powers of legislation by decrec. The tendency is to promote a government as strongly centralized as the Allies will permit, based upon a federation of about ten Länder of equal size whose formation is to be based upon economic and political aspects rather than upon tradition.

### HARZBURGER PROGRAM

The program of the former Harzburgers is based on the traditional policies of the propertied class, but is clothed in the erudite language of college professors. They advocate a free economy with the functions of the state limited to police powers and the prevention of unfair practices. They reject the concept of the national guilt of the German people as well as the denazification program. Guilt, it is claimed, can be shared only by rational beings who are in control of their destinies. A people who are merely the objects of political policy rather than its formulators cannot be charged with crimes in which premeditation is an essential element. The proponents of this ideology are at the moment restricted to the intellectual circles of the university towns. A number of industrialists are now beginning to join them, however.

### FREE ENTERPRIZE SUPPORTED

The National Democratic Party, with headquarters in Bad Nauheim, is advocating a coarse vernacular version of this program, culogizing the system of private property and castigating the state for its interference in the economic process. It advocates the restoration to private owners of many of the state-owned enterprises. Economically the state is to be organized on an estate system, with all Germans falling into one of the seven proposed estates. Each estate is to arrange all matters concerning its members, including wages, hours of work, public welfare, etc. The state itself is not to engage in or subsidize any enterprise in competition with private entrepreneurs. A two party system askin to the English is advocated. One of the parties is to be a National Democratic Party, which is to unite all non-Marxian clements. Other points in the program are the reorganization of Germany into a federal state with Frankfurt as its capital, abolition of proportional representation by the institution of the single seat electoral district, and the formation of a West European Confederacy of Nations under the leadership of Great Britain.

The National Democrats are now attempting to organize on a Land level in Greater Hesse. Dr. H. Leuchtgens, leader of the party, has been busying himself with the alignment of individuals in dif-

ferent Kreise for organizational purposes. In Wiesbaden several politically indistinct and nondescript individuals are trying to form another Kreis organization at his request.

The leadership of the Christian Democratic Union is watching very closely all developments on the right. They considers all attempt to form new parties as mere political charlatanism. Some of its leaders, however, are complaining about the reactionary tendencies emanating from the Church itself and tending to disrupt Christian unity.

The internal organization of Germany is another moot question with the Christian Democrats. While some are inclined towards a federation, others also advocate that such a federation be headed by Bavaria. Several members of the Greater Hesse executive committee have proposed a two party system based on a strong Christian Democratic Union and a strong Socialist Party. The former, they say, is programmatically tolerant enough to include anyone who is to the right of the Socialists except the anti-democratic and intransigent elements."

## WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN REPORTS (Reprinted)

Present political leadership in Germany is very conscious of the liabilities it inherited from the ill-fated Weimar Republic and of the disrepute into which German democratic leadership has fallen. To divest itself of these liabilities and to restore the prestige of the democratic movements of the days preceding the advent of Hitler to power, is a primary concern of German political leadership today. It is seeking to accomplish this by disavowing the collective guilt of the Germans for the rise of nazism and the

fall of the Republic and distributing responsibility among domestic and foreign political and economic interests.

Among the cardinal principles guiding German political leadership today is that of independence. The idea is emphasized that Germany cannot commit herself to follow the lead of any foreign power without ultimately inviting internal and external strife. It is alleged that the present division into four zones, exposes Germany to the danger of becoming hopelessly split up into so many political eamps. Such a split, it is argued, can be averted only if the political parties succeed in maintaining their organizational and ideological independence and in resisting outside pressure to conform to any particular pattern or policy other than their own. The issue of so-called independence has become the cornerstone of the struggle of the Social Democrats and the parties of the Center against the Communists.

All parties, however, are committed to the national unity of the German Reich. A conscious effort is being made to rehabilitate the word nationalism, to restore to it its original and historic meaning, and to disengage it from its unhappy associations. German political leadership is convinced of the potency of the national thought in German life and is endeavoring to harness its force at the very beginning in order to direct it into constructive channels and identify it with democracy and social progress. It is particularly anxious to prevent nationalism from becoming the rallying point of all anti-democratic and reactionary forces in the future and for this and other reasons, condemns all separatist, particularist, or federalist movements in Germany.

### **Prominent Anti-Nazi Proposes a**



## GERMAN STATE FEDERATION

"Who will be the leading men of Germany, if any, in the next five years?" commences a story by Edward P. Morgan in the Chicago Daily News.



As one possible candidate the writer puts forward "the tall, strange, striking figure of Dr. Hans Bernd Gisevius, who

would have been one of the ministers of the new cabinet if the July 20th attempt to assassinate Hitler had worked. Gisevius is six feet four, forty-one years old and human. He was among the inner circle of conspirators in the bomb plot and survived with his blond hair turned gray and a packet of experiences that now is keeping him busy writing books.

"Gisevius, himself, has not figured out what should be the solution of the German problem except that he believes Germany might best be handled as a federation of states. He is opposed to the reestablishment of a central German government, because he thinks that the Germans are not yet ready to bear the responsibility it involves without becoming aggressive again.

"Gisevius is somewhat vague about his own ambitions, but his knowledge of Germans is vast. There is an alarming dearth of administrative talent in Germany today. Gisevius, whose anti-Hitler scheming nearly cost him his life, looks like the kind of man who could be used to fill the gap.

"He once worked for the Gestapo, but was fired after three months and devoted most of his efforts from early in the Nazi regime to intriguing against Hitler and his henchmen."

### "ACHT UND ACHT"

Hints of a new nazi secret society known as the "8 and 8" have recently come to their attention, say Allied intelligence officers in Nürnberg according to a New York Herald Tribune dispatch. The officers had no evidence of its existence, however, "and were inclined to laugh off the report. The name is supposedly derived from the 8th letter of the alphabet, and the two eights stand for 'Heil Hitler'. Members are said to greet one another on the street with 'acht und acht.'"

### BRITISH OCCUPATION

Major General Sir Brian Robertson, Field Marshal Montgomery's deputy in charge of the British Zone, speaking at a recent press conference, is credited by the New York PM as saying "that he and Montgomery felt very strongly that all their efforts would prove to have been wasted 'unless we solve the problem of German youth.' The British are convinced that they are going to have to keep a watchful eye upon German education for many years. We are already turning the schools back to the Germans." General Robertson further stated that 11,000 teachers have so far lost their jobs in the British zone, not all of whom were nazis.

"There were Germans with bad ideas in their heads long before Hitler came along," said the General. In conclusion, he touched on the US policy of "giving the German people democratic privileges with the hope that they will learn how to use them properly."

### INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt announced recently that she would sponsor within UNO a move for compulsory teaching of one internationally understood language in the schools of the world. Addressing more than 400 soldiers in a London theater, Mrs. Roosevelt cited the many tongues spoken in the General Assembly and said "the language barrier is a very severe one — to international peace."

### GERMAN INDUSTRIAL REVIAL

The New York Times carries a news piece concerning U. S. plans "to supply Japan and the American occupation zone in Germany with the raw materials to permit the revived operation of certain key civilian industries. "Through arrangethe Commodity ments malde with Credit Corporation by the War Department, 50,000 bales of American cotton will be shipped to the American zone of Germany. The new policy, which will also apply to the American occupation zones in Austria and Korea, was initiated by the State Department's Division of Economic Affairs. The suggestion was passed on to the War Department which was made responsible for procuring and initially financing such supplies for Germany as the U.S. would assume responsibility for in carrying out objectives in the Berlin declaration."

### UNO EYES U. S.

Great curiousity, says the New York Times is evidenced by UNO General Assemly delegates "about strikes in the United States and the demands of the

American soldier to go home. Specifically, they are asking how much the world can count on the power of the U.S. if its Army and Navy are going to melt away . . . and on the assurance of the executive branch of the U.S. Government when neither Congress. management nor labor seems anxious to carry out the Administration's program. "Most of the questions are being asked by those who are relying on the U.S. to establish world security with its moral and physical strength ... and deeply disturbed by what appears from London to be a "serious division within the American republic,"

### INTERNATIONALIZATION APPEAL

For the sake of French security and the peace of Europe, members of the French National Assembly with pre-war premier Edward Herriot notably in the forefront, addressed a plea to the U.S., Great Britain and Russia "to sanction the internationalization of the Ruhr and Saar areas, reports the New York Herald Tribune. Speakers... in a debate on foreign affairs emphasized that the main preoccupation of the French is the status of western Germany. Herriot reduced the French position to ... coal."

### FRATERNIZATION DELUXE

Critical attention is called in a New York Post story written by Edward P. Morgan to the arrangement whereby military personnel and accredited civilians are permitted to entertain German girls in their quarters inside the USFET Headquarters compound. The writer terms practice "fraternization this deluxe" which "technically is open to both officers and enlisted men." He inclines to the belief, however, that, since "there is more privacy in an apartment, say, than in a GI barracks this form of fraternizing, in actual fact, operates in favor of the officers."

### U S A BEING WATCHED

Taking up the matter of the recent rise in I.G. Farben stock on the Hamburg Stock Exchange, Gabriel Heatter of the Mutual Broadcasting System expresses



the view that "Maybe a good many people in Germany are watching our industrial battle here at home and believe we have decided to liquidate each other (rather than I.G. Farben)

and that we'll be too busy doing that to worry about Germany's military comeback."

### OCCUPATION DEMOBILIZATION

From Elmer Davis, speaking on the American Broadcasting Company network, comes the opinion that "Two things about the US are being carefully noted abroad: the soldiers' demonstrations demanding an immediate return home, and the multiplying evidence that most of us at home are more concerned in fighting each other than in trying to maintain the power and standing of the nation." The clamor may, at least, prove salutary, Mr. Davis asserts, in dispelling any notion abroad of American imperialistic designs. He believes, however, "our influence in international affairs is going to be gravely limited if we are unable to maintain enough of an Army abroad or to maintain it long enough to do our part in the occupation of enemy countries."

### DISPERSED ARMY UNSOUND

John W. Vandercook of the National Broadcasting Company puts forth the argument that "No nation or empire, however powerful, has long succeeded in preserving a great land army when its geographical or political position is such as to require the stationing of much of that army in areas outside the homeland. The rulers who tried it discovered to their undoing that a large military force, if an attempt is made to scatter it too widely, becomes a source not of national strength but of national weakness."

### ANOTHER DEMOB ATTITUDE

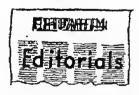
Morgan Beatty of the National Broadcasting Company remarks that "Disarmament is an objective that has defied the best talents of men for thousands of years. No nation is willing, except America it seems, to demobilize all of its military force, and even we seem to be doing it in fact without approving the idea in principle."

### SOLDIERS NOT TOLD

In the opinion of Raymond Gram Swing. speaking of the American Broadcasting Company network, the War Department deserves praise for its wonderful job of training soldiers to fight but should be taken to task for not training them to think. It is his contention that "they were not told clearly and comprehensively what the war was about . . . what victory would mean in terms of responsibility. It's not their fault . . . (but) of the men who created and trained the Army. It may prove to have been one of the costliest and most tragic faults of the war which calls for more inquiry and cogitation than what happened or didn't happen at Pearl Harbor."

### WD STAND DEFENDED

Siding with Acting Secretary of War Royall in his criticism of the American public who agree with the general principles of occupation and demilitariza-



tion of enemy nations while at the same time asking for demobilization, a Springfield #!Union editorial notes that:

"The War Department stand is defensible. It has a job to do — an important one — in connection with the problems of occupation. Troops are essential to the accomplishment of its mission. If the Army falls down on the job, it will be criticized. Therefore, the War Department seeks to hold as many men in uniform as it feels are required to do its job. The pub-

lic should give fair consideration to the War Department's point of view."

### WE HAVE OBLIGATIONS

The Houston Chronicle, in an editorial, cautions "every citizen and every member of Congress to remember that the United States has assumed obligations under the terms of surrender in both Germany and Japan that call for the use of large and permanent forces. Generals MacArthur and McNarney cannot be expected to accomplish their assignments without the aid of adequate troops. Congress has the right to determine what the size of the various establishments shall be, but once it has done that, it should not attempt to dictate the decisions of the military commanders with respect to the men in service as long as those leaders operate within the framework of authority that Congress and the Constitution have given them. As a dominant world power, if not the dominant power, we must support our military force, not seek to destroy it."

### SEND IDLE MEN HOME

In an editorial discussion of General Eisenhower's order to send home unneeded men regardless of points, the Columbia State advances the opinion that this action will save a lot of beadaches, since, once a man becomes idle on a job, it is hard for him to see why be should stay around. In the soldier's own mind, "he has done his duty. Why not let him come home? And when that mental state obtains, unrest follows."

### GI's DON'T UNDERSTAND

Unrest in the armed forces has been both evident and, perhaps, inescapable ever since the end of the war, says a Norfolk Ledger - Dispatch editorial. This unrest may be attributed to many minor causes, but, claims the editorial, the

major reason is simply a "lack of understanding by the men of the urgent necessity to make victory secure if the war sacrifices are to be of any value. The inordinate pressure on the home front for breakneck demobilization of the military organization will, unless it is reduced, jeopardize the objective for which we fought."

### LA GUARDIA DEFENDS ARMY

Note is taken in a New York Herald Tribune editorial of an assertion by F. H. LaGuardia that blame for the tangled demobilization program rests less on Army officials and more on civilians - in the War Department and Congress. The editorial agrees that "Army brass hats have certainly served as a lightning rod for more Army discontent than is its just portion" but it also insists that by arbitrarily transferring the blame to civilian "felt hats there is danger in setting up a new symbol of ineptitude. To sneer at the wearers of felt hats, or brass, takes in a little too much territory and opens the way to specious generalizations. After all, it is not the hat that matters, but the head that's under it."

### JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Prospects appear bright, a now Washington Post editorial believes, for settling a much-discussed side of the Jewish immigration problem in light of the testimony of Robert Nation before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. It was estimated by Mr. Nathan that "Palestine can advantageously absorb 615,000 to 1,125,000 displaced Jews within the next ten years. President Tuman reiterated his belief that 100,000 Jews ought to be admitted to Palestine at once. Every consideration of justice and humanity should impel the British to accede to the President's request that this number be admitted."

Continued on page 23

### Continued from page 11

- 2. Assignment of counsel: The curtailed the right of the acnazis cused to have counsel assigned to him by the court when he did not have counsel of his own choice. As nazi laws stood at the time of occupation, the accused first, that they will speak only on subjects i nwhich they are well qualified; qualified; second, that since they will be second, that since they will be are well might be sentenced to a long term of penal servitude without having the assistance of counsel, and it was often left virtually to the prosecutor's discretion whether defense counsel should be obtained at all. Subject to some amendments necessary to adjust the text to present conditions the new code restores the law as it existed prior to 1933. This requires the court to assign defense counsel if the accused fails to select counsel and if the assignment is necessary on account of the gravity or difficulty of the case, and the accused is unable to defend himself. Counsel must also be assigned if the case is punishable by penal servitude, or if counsel is requested by the prosecutor or the accused, and in certain other cases.
- 3. Indictment: Nazi law made it unnecessary to state the results of the preliminary proceedings if this was "not required for the preparation of the trial," thus making futile the accused's right to have an indictment served upon him to present objections against hearing of the case, and to apply for obtaining evidence in his favor. The new code reverts to the former law which required that the indictment contain a legal definition of the charge, a description of the evidence to be adduced by the public prosecutor, and an account of the results of the preliminary proceedings.
- 4. Witnesses, evidence: Until 1942 the accused could enforce the attendance at the trial of witnesses whom the public prosecutor or judge had refused to call. This right, known

as the right of immediate summons (unmittelbare Ladung), has now been restored. The sweeping discretion of the court to reject evidence it did not regard as necessary for the ascertainment of the truth has now been limited by recognized standards. The right of cross-examination, abolished by the nazis even though in but limited use before 1933, has been restored.

5. Appeal: As the nazi law finally stood at the time of occuappeal by the accused pation, no from a conviction was possible except by special permission of the trial court. Only the prosecutor could as of right take the case to a higher court regardless of such permission: That is, by resorting to the right of "extraordinary objection" which removed the case to the Reichsgericht (Supreme court) for a new trial, or by the so-called plaint of nullity. It seems safe to assume that the public prosecutor rarely if ever exercised this right in favor of the accused. Even when a case was taken to a higher court by the means still permitted and the conviction was sustained, a more severe penalty could be imposed than by the lower court. Thus, the accused often was taking a serious risk by applying for an appeal.

A more proper balance between prosecution and defense has now been created. The new code permits an appeal by the accused as of right from the Amtsgericht to the Landgericht on questions of fact and law. It grants, in effect, the right to a new trial before a higher court under the German proceedure governing such appeals. It further authorizes the Ministers of Justice to provide by general order for a direct appeal, on questions of law only, to the highest court in the new judicial structure, the Oberlandesgericht. If a case is tried in the first instance before the Landgericht, an appeal on questions of law only now lies to the Oberlandesgericht. Finally, the

accused may no longer be prejudiced by an appeal taken by himself or by the prosecutor in his behalf.

### PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE

The fundamental principles of justice laid down at the beginning of the occupation and since in Zonal or Control Council legislation may be summarized as follows:

- as follows:

  1. All persons shall be equal before the law.
- 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- 3. No person shall be detained unless charged with a specific offense, nor shall any person be punished without lawful trial and conviction.
- 4. No charge shall be preferred, no sentence imposed, and no punishment inflicted for an act, unless the act is expressly made punishable by law in force at the time of its commission. Punishment according to the principle of analogy introduced by the nazi regime is prohibited.
- 5. No cruel or inhuman punishment may be inflicted, thus outlawing the punishment of castration. The death penalty is abolished, except for acts punishable by death under law in force prior to 30 January 1933 or promulgated by or with the consent of Military Government. Sentences imposed under the

Hitler regime on political, racial or religious grounds shall be quashed, and all punishments imposed prior to occupation and of a character prohibited by these principles and not yet carried out shall be modified to conform thereto or annulled. No sentence of death shall be carried out without the consent of Military Government.

6. In any criminal prosecution, the ac-

6. In any criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the rights recognized by democratic law: To be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, a speedy and public trial, the right to have witnesses in his favor, and assistance of counsel in his defense.

The new code will have to be interpreted, and any doubt or ambiguity resolved, in the light of these basic principles. It does not purport to be a definitive reform. It is rather a tentative review of the law governing the constitution and jurisdiction of the criminal courts and criminal procedure to furnish a working basis for immediate resumption of normal activities by these courts. More could doubtless be done to modernize and further liberalize the code so that it may eventually become a model for legislation of its kind. It is, however, the hopeful beginning of a new era in the administration of criminal justice in Germany.

### Continued from page 21

### COMMENDABLE ACTION

The Wilmington Journal in an editorial commends General Eisenhower for ordering the return of overseas troops who are not needed and believes the action will put an end to any further disturbances. Also commended in the editorial was the "decision to take no disciplinary action against the men who have participated in the recent disturbances... and the announcement that the whole demobilization program is to be the subject of new and probable revision."

### IMPLEMENT OF DIPLOMACY

It might as well be recognized by the American people, declares a Springfield Union editorial that a very natural alliance exists between armed might and diplomatic power. The editorial further points out that: "We are in a position where our armed forces implement our foreign policy. The war is not over ... peace has not been concluded. Conditions in Europe and Asia are still critical and loaded with potential danger. Any person who reads even the headlines realize this. In such circumstances, the demobilization program ... is an essentially sound one."

### Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of

Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Min for Württemberg-Stuttgart Office of Mil Govt

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

1st Lt E Thompson

### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ŭlm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Grailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen ~	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt V J Manno
H-52	Kūnzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
	ŭ	v	•

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16 G-43 G-46 G-47 H-87 H-89 H-90 H-91	Durlach Karlsruhe Mannheim Heidelberg Pforzheim Karlsruhe Bruchsal Buchen Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim	SK-LK Heidelberg SK-LK Pforzbeim SK-LK Karlsruhe LK Bruchsal LK Buchen LK Mosbach LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt R T Lynch Col C Lisle Maj L L Lewis Lt Col I L Harlow 1st Lt N Semaschko Maj W T Neel Maj E V Le Blanc Maj J A McGuinness Maj N A Moore 1st Lt J Zecca
	Tauberbischolsheim Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	1st Lt J Zecca Capt H D Peterson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Col J R Newman Capt F A Decker Capt B Sturdevan

### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 E-6 F-15	Wiesbaden Frankfurt Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman Lt Col F E Sheeman Lt Col F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Mai M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	
		LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	•
		LK Schlüchtern	Mai M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &	,
	<b>g</b>	LK Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt J C Nelson
H-83	Rūdesbeim	LK Rheingau &	
		LK Untertaunus	
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Maj J G Gavin Capt O Kuntzleman

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	•
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	
		LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj E J Dikeman
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	•
	g .	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-6?	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	•
		LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	•
		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S C Moore Jr
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin
(4)			

### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt		RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12 Darmstadt		SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13 Offenbach G-31 Bensheim G-32 Büdingen G-33 Dieburg G-34 Friedborg G-35 Giessen H-62 Lauterbach DP-20 Darmstadt	ŧ ţ	LK Gross Gerau SK-LK Offenhach LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach LK Büdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt E J Emerick Maj A C Leggatt 1st Lt T A Norris Capt J M Nutt Jr Maj R J Willard Maj D M Easterday Capt H Nickelsherg 1st Lt A J Peyser

#### LAND BAVARIA .

Office of Mil Govt for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt München Hq Co München Sv Co München R & T Co München 3d MG Med Det Münch 3d MG Med Sec München Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Maj A S Keller
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelsburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernhurg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt R E Handwerk
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt K L Ellis
Maj H P Clark Jr
Capt R W Jones
Capt J J Widmann
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt J R Ellis Jr
Capt E F Smith
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt J R Crain

### Reglerungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach
E-203	Ansbach ·
F-211	Nürnberg .
G-228	Ansbach
G-229	Fürth
H-261	Dinkelsbühl
H-262	Eichstadt
H-263	Feuchtwangen
H-264	Gunzenhausen
H-265	Hersbruck
H-266	Hilpoltstein
H-267	Weissenburg
H-268	Rothenburg
H-269	Schwabach
H-270	Scheinfeld
H-271	Windsheim
H-272	Lauf
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch
Co B	Bamberg
G-222	Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth
_	J

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein
LK Weissenburg
LK Rothenburg
LK Schwahach
LK Scheinfeld
LK Uffenheim
LK Lauf
LK Neustadt a. d. Alsch
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
1st Lt L D Smith
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj E I Paul
Maj E N Ilumphrey
Maj F K Hinchey
2nd Lt B Lyons
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col C J Reilly

G-224 Erlangen LK Erlangen Lt Col F Robie G-225 Coburg SK-LK Coburg Maj S Klein G-226 Kronach LK Kronach Capt J F-Begley G-227 Hof SK-LK Hof Maj B P White G-247 Lichtenfels LK Lichtenfels Lt Col J R Case H-252 Ebermannstadt LK Ebermannstadt Capt J J Bianchi H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson H-255 Pegnitz LK Pegnitz Maj M F Skinner				
G-227 Hof SK-LK Hof Maj B P White G-247 Lichtenfels LK Lichtenfels Lt Col J R Case H-252 Ebermannstadt LK Ebermannstadt Capt J J Bianchi H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson		rlangen	LK Erlangen	
G-227 Hof SK-LK Hof Maj B P White G-247 Lichtenfels LK Lichtenfels Lt Col J R Case H-252 Ebermannstadt LK Ebermannstadt Capt J J Bianchi H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson	G-225 Co	oburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-227 Hof SK-LK Hof Maj B P White G-247 Lichtenfels LK Lichtenfels Lt Col J R Case H-252 Ebermannstadt LK Ebermannstadt Capt J J Bianchi H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson		ronach	LK Kronach	
G-247 Lichtenfels LK Lichtenfels Lt Col J R Case H-252 Ebermannstadt LK Ebermannstadt Capt J J Bianchi H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson		of '	SK-IK Hof	Mai R P White
H-252 Ebermannstadt LK Ebermannstadt Capt J J Bianchi H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson				
H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson	G-247 Lie	ichtenfels		Lt Col J R Case
H-253 Hochstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Maj R G Hanford H-254 Kulmbach LK Kulmbach Lt Col P B Lamson	H-252 Eb	bermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	
	H-253 He	lochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	
H-255 Peopitz LK Pegnitz Mai M F Skinner	H-254 Kr			Lt Col P B Lamson
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H-256 Munchberg LK Munchberg Maj A C Abbott	H-256 Ma	lunchberg	LK Munchberg	
H-952 Rehan Mai B H Dadds			LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259 Wunseidel LK Wunseidel Mai D H Alexander H-260 Final Mai D H Alexander LK Forebeit	H-259 W	Vunseidel	LK Wunseidel	
11-200 Foreneith LK Foreneith Maj it 3 Neison	H-260 Fo	orcheim	LK POTCHERM	
I-347 Naila LK Naila 1st Lt W P Morris	I-347 Na	Vaila	LK Naila	
I-348 Stadtsteinach LK Stadtsteinach 1st Lt H F Casademon	I-348 St	tadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

			_
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	•
	,, 5245	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-247	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath ,	LK Kemnath	1st Lt T E McGee
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach		Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Oberviechtach LK Riedenberg LK Vohenstrauss LK Roding	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit .
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt R D Canover
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt L C Johnstone
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
1-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
1-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt C N Ahlstrom
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
-	•	•	•

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

Office of Mil Govt for Wesermünde

Wesermünde

C 997	In anlated to	SVIV Tomolotode	Mai I H No-ing
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
		IV Walteral	
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Fraising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
	Freising		TA C-1 T E-U-
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altotting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282		LK Mühldorf	
	Mühldorf	I I WILLIAM	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr
1-001	Thousand P	Tit Thombore	tot at c c c man or
Regie	rungsbezirk Schwaben		
Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauworth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372		LK Wertingen	2nd Lt W A Grahm
	Wertingen	IV E-indham	
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmüneben	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr
		U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT	
Office of	•		
Mil Gove			
		,	
(U.S. Sec		*** ^ ^ ** ** ** ** .	
Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District	Col F L Howley
		(APO 755)	
		BREMEN PORT COMAND	
		(APO 751)	
0.00		(ALO 101)	
	f Mil Govt		
	Port Command) Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
		Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
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(Bremen	Port Command) Bremen f Mil Govt	Bremen Port Command SK Bremen	Lt Col C H Scott  . Lt Col J M Shamel

Lt Col L S Diggs

SK Wesermünde

#### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletim



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



#### MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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## MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Arrest and Detention — Germany	2 February 1946 AG 250.3 GEC-AGO
Amendment to letter, "Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichspost," Dated 20 Nov 1945, same file number	4 February 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Review of Cases of Detention by Security Review Boards	4 February 1946 AG 013.3 GEC-AGO
Changes No. 8, Volume I, ETO-SOP No. 29-Civilian Labor	4 February 1946
Military Government Regulations	
Privileges of Soviet Liaison Officers in Displaced Persons Camps Other Than Wholly Soviet	7 February 1946 AG 383.7-3 GEC-DP AGO
Control Council Order No. 2, Confiscation and Surrender of Arms and Ammunition	12 February 1946

# Can A Potentially Dangerous Focus of Resistance

Extracts from a report of the Office of the Military Governor have been combined with selections from the Seventh Army I and E Newsletter to picture the potential security danger of the black market and the efforts to combat it through rigid price control.

## Be Eliminated By Price Control?

If the Germans should begin a resistance movement the black market would be the logical place to begin. The organization for a resistance movement would be ready. And the same unscrupulous persons who today engaged in the illegal procurement and sale of necessities would be in a position to procure guns and ammunition for those who might want to use them against the occupation armies.

When the black market takes on the character of a business, like any business it requires organization. Since the black market is illegal business ganization must be clandestine. Sources of supply must be kept hidden from the eyes of the civilian and military police, ways of transporting illicit commodities without being intercepted must be devised, dependable confederates must be found and disciplined in the manners ... of defying the authorities, and finally the goods must be disposed of in secret. This organization and illicit communication is the primary requisite for concerted subversive activity.

As a matter of fact, the French Resistance movement, which gave so much trouble to the Germans, was inextricably intertwined with the black market in traffic France. Its in arms and

ammunition, or in individuals wanted by the German authorities, its experience in the evasion or corruption of guards, its extended communications, and similar characteristics made the black market organization in France during the German occupation of that country a desirable thing - from the point of view of the Allies.

#### PETTY TRADING

At present the German civilian black market deals generally in necessities and has not reached the large scale proportions where professional lawbreakers go into such activity for the sake of huge profits. Under conditions of commodity scarcity it is natural for some unscrupulous persons to engage in black market activity. Farmers may keep their produce from the channels authorized to provide city-dwellers with food in order to get higher prices elsewhere. Meat dealers may pretend to have no stocks on hand at the same time that, in violation of rationing and price regulations, they offer extra cuts to those who can afford steep prices.

By and large, the German who trades in the black market today does so in order to supplement his authorized food or clothing ration, to get some gas or

tobacco or other commodity which is scarce or virtually non-existent in his authorized market, or to turn an occasional profit in a commodity he happens at a particular time to have more of than he needs.

#### THREAT TO MISSION

From infractions such as these the black market can mushroom into a big business. Profiteers go into it on a large scale and undertake to supply. disreputable distributors with the scarce commodities. The profits are huge. The only problems are getting the mcrchandise and not getting caught.

MG must therefore maintain a careful watch on black market activity. From small beginnings the illicit traffic can grow into a highly organized big business, similar to the bootlegging industry in the United States during prohibition. If it should do so, the black market would become a definite threat to the security of our forces and mission in Germany.

At the moment our position is the same in certain respects as that of the Germans who occupied France. MG is the occupation authority and is determined to execute certain policies of its own. It cannot afford to let any obstacle arise to the accomplishment of our mission here, especially such a potentially dangerous force as the black market.

The situation surrounding the level of prices and the value of the Reichsmark is confused and contradictory. No official price indices have been calculated since the end of 1944, although provision recently has been made by Military Government for a resumption of price index studies. Direct observation, however, gives abundant indication that there are in the three Länder of the U. S. Zone two entirely separate levels of prices: Controlled prices and black market prices.

The field of controlled prices includes most rationed foods and most acrossthe-counter transactions in other items. Here, prices are still generally around the same levels they were when the German Price Stop order went into effect in 1936, plus the increase of about 10 per cent in the price level which had occurred up to the end of 1944.

In terms of a rough estimate of the purchasing power parity of the pre-war Reichsmark and the pre-war dollar, this level of prices gave the Reichsmark a purchasing power of roughly 30 to 35 cents in 1939. There was some additional rise of the controlled German price level during 1945, although permitted price increases have been negligible. There also has been quality deterioration. By July 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce "Survey of Current Business," the purchasing power of the dollar also had fallen from the 1935-39 level by 21 per cent measured by retail food prices. For controlled prices, then, the Reichsmark today still may be said to have a purchasing power of roughly 35 cents. This is proven by using the 35 cent purchasing power parity rate in converting controlled Reichsmark prices into dollars. The calculation yields dollar and cent prices which are not out of line with the prices of the listed articles in the United States.

#### COMPARATIVE PRICES

On the black market, the situation today is entirely different. Reichsmarks are being disposed of at prices which represent a drastic devaluation from prewar value. There is no single rate of depreciation. Each person discounts his stock of Reichsmarks at his own estimate of their present and future value. There are, in effect, many rates of discount, many values of the Reichsmark. Commodities on the black market command from 10 to 100 times the legal prices. It is virtually impossible to compute the black market price level from the many isolated, illegal transactions. However, typical black market prices chosen at

random from field reports, and compared with typical dollar prices for the same commodity, show calculated purchasing power value of Reichsmark on the black market of about two cents. A comparison between legal and typical black market prices in the U.S.Zone is shown in Figure 1.

In spite of the increase in the pressures operating against the controlled price level and legal prices, the line still is being held in the U.S. Zone. For one thing, the sense of catastrophe, the desperate atmosphere of Berlin, is weaker in the predominantly agricultural regions Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse In addition, the German Price Control offices have been retained, reactivated and restaffed, and are now

beginning to operate in the U.S. Zone. The importance of maintaining price controls is recognized thoroughly by the German price authorities in the U.S. Zone, who are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Military Government program. They have made free use of press and radio to awaken an apathetic public to the prime importance of maintaining legal price ceilings. They are still hampered in the effectiveness of their work by inadequacies of staff, by untrained personnel, and by a lack of transportation. There was, of course, a loss of experienced personnel as a necessary accompaniment of the denazification pro-

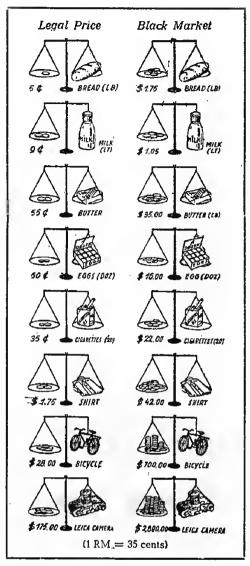


Fig. 1. Comparison of US Zone Prices

gram. Since the occupation, some 465 price control officials have been removed from officials

Reported violations and fines have risen in all three sectors of the U. S. Zone during the last few months. As indicated in the accompanying table, Greater Hesse presented the heaviest increases.

Penalties for price violation have averaged a little under RM 600 per violation. Grave doubts have been expressed by German price officials as to efficacy of monetary fines in view of the tremendous profits made in the black market. Other penalties for price violation are suspension of license a given period, closing of establishment and imprisonment. Recently it has been agreed that, in future,

these penalties will be invoked more regularly in place of the former reliance upon fines.

Price violations in late 1945 occurred most frequently in food, rent and transportation, as shown in Figure 2.

#### SMALL INCREASES PERMITTED

Despite the flood of black market transactions and the tremendous pressures on legal prices, the price formation offices give serious consideration to requests for price increases but have held permitted increases to a minimum. Each application for a price change must be supported by cost and financial data which are analyzed carefully in accordance with the authorized criteria for price adjustments.

#### INFLATION POTENTIAL

It is indicative of the present contradictory price situation that while some firms probably resort entirely to barter as a basis for sales, others continue to file applications for price increases involving relatively small adjustments above the 1936 fixed level of prices. Similarly, German officials who spend most of their time combatting black markets, where prices changes are quoted in 50 and 100 Reichsmark units, remain conservative and strict to an extreme in granting permitted price increases of a few Reichsmarks or even Pfennigs.

Doubtless one of the main reasons why the German officials are so eager to combat black market activity is their recollection the desperate economic of situation in Germany in 1919-1923. During this period Germany underwent a terrible inflation. In 1919 the aggregate German currency amounted to 41 billion marks. The next four years witnessed an unparalleled rise in prices, reaching in the final phase an extreme such that people were paid literally in bales of money, all of it practically worthless. By 1923, although the total issue of German currency was almost 75 billions of marks, the actual value of this gigantic sum on the dollar exchange was only 722 million gold marks. Here is how these figures look when placed together for contrast:

Issue currency:

RM 74,954,803,000,000,000,000
Actual value (what it

would buy): RM 722,000,000 Inflation has been defined as an abnormal increase in the quantity of purchasing power, accompanied by a fall in the value of money, per unit. It may be brought about by any of a number of factors, or by a combination of them. The introduction of a great deal of newly printed currency, which is not backed by anything, can bring it about. Loss of confidence in the existing currency can bring it about. In periods of scarcity such as the present, if prices are permitted to rise without restriction, inflationary effects will also be felt.

The significant thing about the definition of inflation given above is the phrase, "fall in the value of money per unit." A piece of currency is really worth what it can be exchanged for, what it will buy.

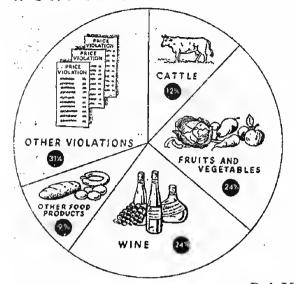
Uncontrolled inflation, as judged by the experience of Germany, is a sure way to wreck the economic organization of

#### Increase in Black Market Violations and Fines

(U.S. Zone)

Land	No. of reported Number of Fines		Amount of Fines (in Reichsmarks)						
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Sep	Oct	Nov	Sep	Oct	Nov
Total	1,828	3,281	4,107	782	1,996	2,640	551,477	1,000,426	1,542,391
Bavaria	917	1,453	2,101	338	897	1,288	182,029	511,544	519,113
Württemberg- Baden	7,29	1,343	1,344	270	707	873	179,323	281,725	496,377
Greater Hesse	182	485	662	174	392	479	190,125	207,157	526,901

#### WURTTEMBERG-BADEN



a country. Onec started, the inflationary tendency snowballs. Everyone loses.

government The loses because of the time interval between tax assessment and collection during which money continues to decline. The fixed income group - civil servants, teachers, pensioners, fixed income investment owners loses because their

set incomes decline in purchasing power. Wage earners lose because wage and salary raises always lag behind price rises, and also because of lowered purchasing power.

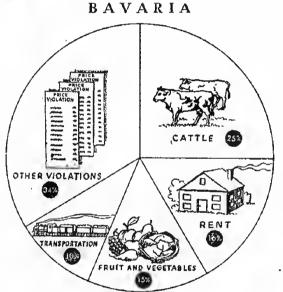
In the beginning inflation does not affect the willingness of people to hold money. But as soon as they discover what is happening they try to protect themselves by getting rid of the money they have as soon as possible in anticipation of price rises. They seek to buy

goods. But those who have goods are reluctant to sell, preferring to hold "real" articles of any sort.

On a national seale, the aggregate of saving declines. National income declines. There is general insecurity. The upshot is a wrecked economy and a tottering or fallen government.

At the present time, there is a mounting problem of absenteeism, and the need for a stronger incentive to work is a principal reason for the necessary anti-inflation. program. People are still working at the controlled wage rates which form the counterpart of the controlled price level. But if, or as, the

distinction between the two price orbits and food distribution through legal channels breaks down, the first sign of such real inflation will be the disappearance of the incentive to work at controlled rates. If such a situation is permitted to remain uncorrected. for however short a time, panic is apt to result. Mass exodus employment, from



GREATER HESSE

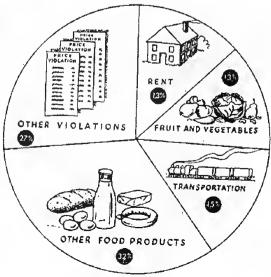


Fig. 2. Price Violations By Type in US Zone

frantic efforts to convert increasingly valueless cash into tangible goods, widespread hunger, and even rioting are not unlikely concommitants.

#### BERLIN PRICES HIGHER

In the City of Berlin, the price control situation is entirely different from that in the U.S. Zone. With the exception of food, most Berlin prices are already considerably out of line.

with those in the U. S. Zone. U.S. Military Government directives on price control do not apply to Berlin, nor even to the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Berlin price policy is formulated by the Allied Kommandatura, a quadripartite council.

The German municipal officials activated a Price Office in July 1945 on the basis of an ordinance approved by the Kommandatura. Establishment of a Committee was authorized to formulate general policies of price formation and price supervision. The Price Supervision Section includes a Price Exam-Service made up of economic experts, price auditors and

examiners. One hundred men in the Police Department are also engaged in price supervision and price police work.

There is one important difference between the policies in effect in Berlin and in the U.S. Zone. In the Zone, all former laws and regulations on prices were continued in force after elimination of discriminatory Nazi features. Although the Berlin Price Office is said to retain the powers and responsibilities of the former

Price Formation and Price Supervision Offices, the Berlin Price Ordinance merely fixes the prices of daily necessities, scarce consumer commodities and vital services at the Icvel of 1 April 1945. At that time, prices were at the same level in Berlin and in Southern Germany, so that under this ordinance, controlled prices in Berlin have continued at the same general level as those in the Zone.

A departure of great significance has been made from the usual German price system. In Berlin, it has been decided to yield to the pressures and to allow new realistic prices on consumer goods other than foods and vital services.

In Berlin, therefore, there are three separate levels of prices. Only rationed food prices and a few serviees are strictly controlled and have remained in line with controlled prices the U.S. Zone. At the extreme, black market, despite by the oc**effort**s authorities cupying to abolish it, still flourishes. Some black market prices are almost unbelievable; all

are much higher than in the U.S. Zone. In the middle bracket, there is the third group of prices, peculiar to Berlin, consisting of the prices openly marked and charged in retail establishments other than food stores. These are not black market prices. They are legitimate, and arise out of a different concept of price administration on the part of the Berlin municipal price authorities. Whereas black market prices in Berlin

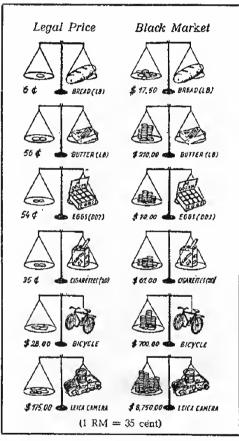


Fig. 3. December 1945 Berlin Prices

are one to several hundred times higher than the former legal prices, these intermediate legitimate prices lie in a range roughly from two to ten times the old legal levels.

The prices of rationed food in Berlin remain directly in line with wartime levels. Even the scarcest items in the Berliner's food budget, meat and fat, are available at prices which are still completely in line with a Reichsmark having a 35 cent purchasing power. A recent survey of permitted food prices in Berlin showed no significant changes between 1 April and the end of the year, and no significant variation between these Berlin prices and the present legal prices in the U.S. Zone.

In Berlin, the black market Reichsmark has an average value ranging from one-tenth of a cent to slightly above one cent. That is, in the Berlin black market the Reichsmark has perhaps one-tenth the value that it has in the U.S. Zone. Recently quoted prices indicate the special character of Berlin's black market, as shown in Figure 3.

#### **BIG STORES REOPENING**

Some trade has been restored in Berlin, in comparison with the complete black-out of business which prevailed at the beginning of the occupation. Not only food stores but other retail stores of all types have re-opened, although stocks are limited. They include the big department stores with famous names like Wertheim and Emil Koester, fashionable specialty shops on Kurfürstendamm and a multitude of small shops.

One of the strictly enforced rules of the Berlin Price Office is the requirement

that all retail prices be clearly and conspicuously posted. Food stores show a complete list of all prices charged; other retail stores mark each commodity. These posted retail commodity prices disclose at once the new, intermediate German price level. Kitchen utensils, selling at legal prices of about RM 2 in the U.S. Zone, are on sale now in Berlin and are crudely manufactured out of former war materials, for RM 8 to RM 16. Men's woolen winter jackets, formerly priced at about RM 25, are now to be seen in the better stores, made of dyed, restored Wehrmacht uniforms, and marked at RM 59.

Roughly computed on a purchasing power parity basis, the Reichsmark appears to have a value of between 10 and 20 cents in this special, intermediate Berlin price orbit. Taking into account quality changes, the extent of the real price rise is considerably greater. The goods of recent manufacture are shoddy and unfinished and would mostly be quite unsaleable in the United States.

This new intermediate price level in Berlin has tremendous significance for the future of price control in Germany. The black market might be eliminated by strong control measures, further restoration of minimum economic activity and necessary financial and monetary measures. But if present efforts to consider Germany as an economic unit are followed and meet greater success, the occupying authorities will be faced with the serious problem of determining how prices will be integrated between Berlin and the rest of Germany and which level of prices will become the future overall level.

# Farben Securities Transfer

## Prohibited by New MG Law No. 55

Despite CC Law No. 9 of last November ordering seizure, control and destruction of the plants and property of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., and vesting title in the Control Council, securities of the former chemical trust have figured prominently in German stock market transactions.

With the issuance of MG Law No. 55, prohibiting all transactions in Farben securities, MG offers further proof to the Germans that the Potsdam Agreement concerning demobilization of war industries will be strictly executed.

Effective January 29, 1946, Farben securities of all description may no longer be bought, sold, exchanged, transferred, loaned, mortgaged, bartered or delivered in the U.S. Zone. Transactions violating the prohibition are null and void.

Violations or attempts at evasion will be prosecuted in either German or MG courts. Punishment will be by fine not exceeding RM 100,000, or by imprisonment up to five years, or both.

#### Railway Fare

Standard fare will be paid by all military personnel riding German civilian passenger trains in the U.S. Zone, USFET instructs. Travel warrants may be obtained upon presentation of competent U.S. Army orders, however.

#### Sale of Clothing

Civilians leaving the employ of the U.S. Army may retain Army clothing and

equipment if necessary to prevent hardship, states a recent change in SOP on civilian labor. The clothing must be dyed to conform with pre-existing provisions, and paid for by wage deductions.

Clothing and equipment may also be issued, when necessary, to static laborers upon Regional Labor Office approval. Neither of these provisions, however, is to be interpreted as authority to sell or issue new clothing prior to discharge.

#### Arms and Ammo

The period of immunity from prosecution for carrying arms and ammunition has been extended from 0001 hours, 7 Jan 1946, to 2400 hours, 21 Jan, USFET ruled in clarifying the effect of Control Council Order No. 2.

The order dealing with confiscation and surrender of arms and ammunition stated in part that carrying, concealment or ownership of arms or ammunition would not be considered an offense if they were surrendered to the nearest Allied military commander within 10 days of the publication of the order.

Control Council Order No. 2 was signed on 7 Jan and published at 1800 hours 11 Jan, at which time the 10-day period allowed for surrender began. This period ended 21 Jan. A person found with arms or ammunition during the 10-day period is, therefore, not subject to prosecution since the allowed time for compliance had not elapsed. The arms, however, are subject to confiscation.

A person found with arms or ammunition between 7 Jan and the date of publication, 11 Jan, is not subject to prosecution for he, too, has not been given the opportunity to surrender such materials in accordance with the above-mentioned instructions.

Persons whose arms or ammunition were seized either prior to, or after the expiration of, the period of immunity may be prosecuted. Those persons who surrendered arms or ammunition or whose arms or ammunition were discovered during the period of immunity may not be prosecuted.

Abandonment or delivery of arms or ammunition to another individual is not surrender to an Allied officer and will not provide immunity from prosecution

#### Medical Supplies

The turnover of certain quantities of captured German medical supplies for Military Government use has been authorized by USFET.

These supplies will be handed over to Military Government after consolidated requisitions to meet six months medical supply requirements for displaced persons and civilian internees in the U.S. Zone have been filled.

The outstanding requisitions for displaced persons and civilian internees in the U.S. Zonc of Austria also will be met before the turnover to German civilians is accomplished.

#### Black Will Be Worn

Effective 12 Feb all outer clothing of German POWs will be dyed black, instructs a War Department cable. POWs already on the way to the ETO are wearing undyed German national uniforms.

#### **Automatic Arrest**

Four groups of persons whose detention was formerly mandatory have been removed from automatic arrest categories, according to a recently-released USFET directive.

The groups are: (1) the German intelligence services; (2) all officials down to and including the rank of oberst (colonel) in the Kriminal policei (Kripo or Criminal Police); (3) higher police officials; and (4) civil servants.

These are no longer automatic arrest categories because such individuals are not being indicted at the Nürnberg trials. This does not call for an immediate release from detention for the personnel of the groups concerned but rather means that their cases now can be reviewed.

Persons held in the mandatory arrest categories are being detained without benefit of a review of their cases. They will continue to be confined under such conditions until precedents for disposing of cases in their classification are set at Nürnberg. Then they will face either a German civilian or a U.S. military court.

The automatic arrest categories now include personnel of the Gestapo and SD, para-military organizations, leadership corps of the nazi party, the Reich cabinet, the General Staff and the High Command of the German armed forces, war criminals and security suspects.

Here is the latest detailed list of automatic arrest categories.

The Gestapo and the SD.

- (1) All personnel of the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo or Sccret State Police).
- (2) All personnel of the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS (commonly known as the SD).

Note: "All personnel" as used in subpars. (1) and (2) above includes personnel working in the national headquarters and in the departments, offices, branches.

Para-Military Organizations.

(1) Waffen-SS (Armed SS) — All officers and NCOs down to and including the rank of Scharführer, all

- ranks of Totenkopfverbände (TV, or Death's Head Formations) and all SS-Helferinnen or SS-Kriegshelferinnen (SS Female Auxiliaries).
- (2) Allgemeine SS (General SS) All officers and NCOs down to and including the rank of Unterscharführer and all SS-Helferinnen or SS-Kriegshelferinnen.
- (3) Sturm-Abteilung (SA, or Storm Troops) All officers down to and including the rank of Sturmbann-führer.

#### Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party.

- (1) Administrative officials of the party down to and including the post of Amtsleiter at Kreis level and all Ortsgruppenleiter.
- (2) All members of the party down to and including the rank of Obergemeinschaftsleiter.

#### Reich Cabinet (Die Reichsregierung).

- (1) The German government (Die Reichsregierung) including any persons who at any time since 30 January have been:
  - (a) Reich ministers, with or without portfolio (the heads of departments or ministries of the central government); state ministers acting as Reich ministers; and other officials entitled to take part in meetings of the "Ordinary Cabinet."
  - (b) Members of the Council of Ministers for the Defense of the Reich (Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung).
  - (c) Members of the Secret Cabinet Council (Geheimer Kabinettsrat)

#### Gemeral Staff and High Command of the German Armed Forces.

- (1) All individuals who between February 1938 and May 1945 held the following appointments:
  - (a) Commander in Chief of the Navy (Oberbefehlshaber der Kriegsmarine).

- (b) Chief of Naval War Staff (Chef der Seekriegsleitung and formerly, Chef des Stabes der Seekriegsleitung).
- (c) Commander in Chief of the Army (Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres).
- (d) Chief of the General Staff of the Army (Chef des Generalstabes des Heeres).
- (e) Commander in Chief of the Air Force (Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe).
- (f) Chief of the General Staff of the Air Force (Chef des Generalstabes der Luftwaffe).
- (g) Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces (Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht).
- (h) Chief of the Operations Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces (Chef des Führungsstabes des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht).
- (i) Deputy Chief of the Operations Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces (Stellvertretender Chef des Führungsstabes des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht).
- (j) Commanders-in-Chief in the field with the status of Oberbefehlshaber, of the Wehrmacht, Navy, Army, Air Force.
- (2) All individuals who were at any time General Staff Corps officers (Generalstabsoffiziere) either Army (Heer) or Air Force (Luftwaffe).
- f. War Criminals. Individuals on the War Crimes List of the United Nations War Crimes Commission or on any other official list of war criminals, or against whom specific evidence is available as to their participation in atrocitics or war crimes.
- g. Security Suspects. All persons concerning whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that their continued freedom would endanger the security of the occupation forces or the objectives of Military Government.

## Forgive Us Our Trespasses....

During my trip through Germany I had the opportunity to talk again with my former friends and to renew the contacts which the war had broken. The belief which I had held before that the German people were never a unified block supporting Hitler, despite the claims made by the propaganda machine of Goebbels. was fully confirmed. There were large groups of people who, during the entire period, answered with a definite "no." Although they committed against the regime, nevertheless made no secret of their attitude, despite the unimaginable terror which threatened them daily. They never capitulated.

First of all, then, the church. In Catholic and Protestant circles alike appeared the same courageous acts, performed by those who, as the clearly recognized exponents of the resistance, never once made a single concession. This united front brought the two confessions much closer together on the plane of humanity rather than dogma. However, the Protestant side of the picture is much less unified than the Catholic.

#### INTERNAL CONFLICTS

Only in Prussia was there open warfare. There the German Christians were able to mobilize for themselves all church property and assets and, above all, the police and other state agencies; and the Confessional Church was forced to organize in opposition. In Bavaria, Württemberg and elsewhere, the Confessional Church did not split with the state church organization. It was forced however to fight against appearers who believed that in order to save the church and the confession they would at least outwardly have to give in to the nazis. This tension was relieved only by the conference at Treysa (August 1945) where the resolution was adopted mak-

Under the above title the eminent Swiss theologian, Karl Barth, has examined the question of German war guilt in an article which originally appeared in the Zurich publication "Die Weltwoche," and was republished in several German papers in the American Zone. Karl Barth was professor of theology in various German universities for years before the nazi regime and also during its first years. He has made an extensive tour through Germany since the beginning of the occupation. According to the "Weser-Kurier" which reprinted the article, Barth believes that the Germany of 1946 stands in greater need of understanding friends than of reformers and educators. Therefore, it is felt, his words will carry greater weight with the German public than would be the case if his attitude were less sympathetic.

ing the 78 year old Bishop Wurm of Württemberg the head of the German church. During the war, Bishop Wurm had turned further and further away from national socialism. By making several daring appeals to Hitler he had come very close to the concentration camp. Pastor Niemöller was selected as his assistant and vice-president. The Confessional Church thereby became the officially recognized church instead of merely an opposition group.

In any case, one lesson should clearly result from these groupings — a lesson equally applicable to the German people as a whole: This war and tyranny was never that type of acid test which clearly

separates the contesting spiritual factors. To be sure, a not unimportant number of courageous people held out in the opposition. But weak-principled persons in good positions were also able by compromise to live through the period of oppression. The German political priest is not dead.

I have learned to recognize the universities as the second center of resistance. At Freiburg, Marburg, and Bonn I met groups of courageous professors in all fields. Philosophers, scientists, historians, lawyers, under the cover of regimentation have cherished the principles of humanity and passed it on to their students as well.

#### LABOR AND THE CHURCH

Thirdly, labor should be mentioned in this connection. I talked to two communists in Frankfurt, who carried on their illegal activity during the entire period of oppression. The communist party was, too, the only political group which was able to emerge as a unit immediately after the collapse because it had a complete underground organization. One can also notice a very significant change in the attitude of the communists towards the church. The fact that they were together with the German priests in the concentration camps has brought about a kind of understanding with the church. Although they still maintain their old atheistic beliefs, this represents a significant change in ideological evaluation. Content is no longer as important as the equivalent intrinsic quality, which is able to bridge the gulf even between the most extreme opponents.

#### FUNDAMENTAL IDEOLOGY

In view of these opposition groups, therefore, one should get out of the habit of dubbing all Germans nazis. The Swiss simply lacks the imagination for understanding what a terror of such enormity was able to do. The constant awareness

of living with one foot in the grave must, in the course of years, result in paralysis. Among hundreds of Germans there is not one who would not agree in a minute, that Hitler was both the devil and the fool in one. If one charges them with having certainly thought differently during the great victories in 1940, he will learn that even during that triumphant spring many people suffered terribly. Only after the attack on Russia did the opposition circles breathe more easily, because in it they saw the hope of final defeat.

As long as one talks with the Germans only about Hitler, the real discussion has not yet begun. The core will be reached only when the discussion advances to Bismarck. When the national socialist facade has crumbled, most Germans, even many who were active in the resistance movement, reveal the solid structure of German nationalism beneath. They do not understand that national socialism was nothing else but the last, inevitable result of the Bismarck policy, which forcefully unified Germany with blood and iron into a national socialistic, capitalistic, and imperialistic empire, and thereby became the murderer of the vital freedom of 1848.

#### **GERMANS GUILTY**

There is no doubt about the de facto guilt of the German people. Also, it is significant that the bombing attacks caused absolutely no feeling of hatred. They were taken as an offender would accept his sentence — with resignation and regret, as just retribution for a deed committed. Today the main problem is to qualify correctly de jure this de facto guilt. Is it the guilt of Maidenek? Is it the guilt of Hitler? One can make the Germans recognize the guilt in their way of thinking which made possible Maidenek and Hitler.

It is striking, how little footing the national socialistic ideology of Rosenberg actually gained. I am also convinced that

the German youth, which many people believe is incurably infected, will not long remain under its influence. National socialistic school teachers will react no differently from all school teachers. Life and experience cover schoolroom wisdom till finally nothing is left. The Allies have perhaps not yet grasped how to start this great task of reeducation. They still try to accomplish it by radio speeches and films which are supposed to instruct the German people. Only one thing will really help, one's own example. A better philosophy of life should not be offered by words, but by the example of actual living.

As to the question of the existential guilt, I see in it a great danger for the German. The religious German inclines to escape his political obligations by burying himself in deep religiousness. It is significant that there was a lot of talk about demons at the theological conferences which I visited. "We have looked Satan in the eye." Such sentences were spoken almost enthusiastically. To oppose the demonized world, the sacrament offered help, comfort, and deliverance; and liturgy, likewise, prayer and response. For a time I listened to all this. Finally I could no longer remain silent. "Aren't you thereby in danger of falling into a world of magic?" I asked my friends. "Why do you always talk about demons? Why don't you say it correctly: We were political fools."

The Swiss attitude of self-righteousness is just as dangerous for them as is for the German the tendency earnestly to acknowledge his guilt after committing the most incredible sins. This is clear from the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. The former sticks to a smug godliness; the latter however beats his breast and pleads: "God be merciful to

me, a sinner." And, the story continues, he thereupon entered his house feeling that he had justified himself before the other.

#### THE NIEMOLLER STORY

Niemöller was never the glorious martyr he was considered here in Switzerland. He is neither a philosopher nor a dogmatist, but a person of contradictions and resentments. Together with constant Christian firmness in the fight for the pure religion, his make-up includes a German nationalistic outlook. But I am convinced that the unfortunate interview. which also cost me a sleepless night, is duc on one hand to a misunderstanding by Dorothy Thompson, and on the other to bad preparation by Niemöller. Picture the situation: He had just been liberated at the Brenner Pass and hoped to be able to return to his family at the earliest opportunity, when the Americans dragged him to Naples and Capri for a "vacation" in a sort of golden prison. Then, when journalists tried to "squeeze" him, this impulsive and confused personality lost his temper. In order to vex the Americans, he showed himself as a regular U-boat captain. Niemöller clearly expressed himself against national socialism at the conference of the "Bruderat," however, and there he also acknowledged Christian socialism.

I believe the discussion that has developed in Switzerland about the interview is a very regrettable affair. Persons have expressed themselves on the matter who are made of exactly the same cloth as the German national socialists. They are ideological fanatics who live from moral fragments, who have a very spluttery way of thinking, and who are not worthy of lacing Nicmöller's shoes.

# General Eisenhower's Demobilization Policies Praised

Radio commentators without exception lauded General Eisenhower for his demobilization talk before a joint session of

RADIO ...

Congress. It was felt his factual talk had immensely clarified the picture. Typical comments follow:

Max Lerner (MBS): "As for demobilization . . . . it takes

General Eisenhower's bigness to bring some order into it . . . protests .... quietcd .... soldiers believe in (him)"... Cecil Brown (MBS): "These remarks (General Eisenhower's assertion no one is more interested than he in GI's welfare) ... accepted by most soldiers ... burned up at ... demobilization; for Eisenhower is a hero to the men in American Army, and his concern for their welfare ... accepted by nation as a whole"...H. R. Baukhage (ABC): "General Eisenhower's ... answers stopped the questioners right in their tracks"... Frank Singiser (MBS): ... "General Eisenhower heading for unique place in American history ... not since George Washington ... any military leader...more effective on the speaker's platform." ... 'Edward R. Murrow (CBS): "...full, detailed spellout of the demobilization situation....General... has clearheaded view of the political tasks we face in world-affairs."

#### MAKE OCCUPATION ATTRACTIVE

Gabriel Heatter expresses the opinion that: "Occupation is more than a job of watching Germany and Japan. Make it a carcer; tell...how the Germans fooled everybody after 1918..... where we fell down, why we can't fall

down again, why the price would be another war. Make it attractive financially, too, (for all); make room for (all) to grow."

#### UNRRA DECISION

From H. A. Kaltenborn comes the view that Herbert Lehman, UNRRA head, was wise in deciding to reject the demand for resignation of General Morgan, UNRRA chief in Germany and, instead, inviting him to Washington for a conference on the displaced persons problem.

#### POLES AND YUGOSLAVS

Elmer Davis of ABC broadcast last night that "These particular Poles and Yugoslavs (armed by the American Army of Occupation in Germany) can't or won't go home. They're opposed to their home governments - which are under Russian influence - so actively opposed that they would like to turn them out. Accordingly they are anti-Russian, too, and the Russians, Poles and Yugoslavs see the US Army building up a counterrevolutionary force in Germany which could endanger the peace of Central Europe. Mr. Daniell points out that our officers who did this had no sinister intentions; they merely saw American soldiers going home faster than replacements were coming in; so they enlisted anybody they could find to perform necessary guard duties in utter innocence of the political complications which their actions involved. Well, there are men in the War Dept. who know better, and it may be hoped that they will soon take action to remove this particular cause of suspicion."

#### GERMAN ELECTION COMMENTS

Recent voting in Germany produced a wide range of analytical comment among the radio broadcasters. Some representative comments follow:

(MBS): "Along with Cecil Brown tasting democracy through an intimidation-free election, Germans are also complaining against the American administration. They insist this is a democratic right. Some observers believe Germans are really complaining because they no longer have an opportunity to rob, conquer and murder their neighbors. To perpetuate the practice, a widespread but unorganized underground exists in Germany. It can't act now, but when it does a concentrated force will be needed to put it down. If a resistance group gets entrenched somewhere, air power would be helpful in routing them out; but demobilization has hit so hard that we don't have the air strength to take care of a sudden current emergency and it would probably be weeks before anything could be done." H. R. Baukhage (ABC): "France and Britain both say too soon. The Germans aren't ripe political independence." George Hicks (ABC): "Germans... are not desperately turning to the Russian orbit in revenge against the Western Allies, possibly because out of two ills they consider Russian dominance as worse."

#### MOBILE CONSTABULARY

"By next July, the US Army will have in operation a specially trained constabulary force of 38,000 men which will inaugurate an innovation in the control



and policing of the occupation zone," according to Edwin Hartrich of the New York Herald Tribune.

"This new force represents a development which, perhaps unwittingly, is patterned after the defunct Nazi SS, as originally conceived, and the 'garde mobile' of France... The zone constabulary is the War Department's project to revive and strengthen the military control of an occupied people and to place it on a scientific plane with a relatively small force. "... It will 'lend support and assistance when and where needed to the law-enforcing agencies of the American Army and the German government.'

"Special emphasis is being placed on the selection of men for the constabulary. Volunteers are preferred. Selectees must be five feet seven inches tall and over and in the best physical condition. German-speaking personnel will have a priority over others, though this is not a determining qualification".

#### OFFICIALS SEE "RED"

Along with a Representative or two, Ernie Adamson counsel for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, now concerned with investigating GI demonstrations, is reported by the Washington Post as suspecting Communists "agitated some of the soldiers." His exact remarks were: "We have evidence to show that Communist agitators went into the Army for the sole purpose of causing trouble." Of particular interest to the committee, he said, was the Frankfurt demonstration.

#### NO "RED" AGITATORS

War Department officials are reported by the New York Herald Tribune to have characterized troop rallies as largely spontaneous... although subversive elements may have capitalized on the situation. It was not felt any one group organized them... but that a few agitators may have lent some inspiration.

#### TOP-FLIGHT EXECUTIVES WANTED

In spite of an acute need for top-flight civilian administrators, both in Germany and Japan, says The New York Times, the Government has been having trouble in recruiting the kind of men it needs and must have. Lack of "sufficient sentiment" is cited as one reason why competent executives balk at going to Germany to take jobs, regardless of the personal sacrifice involved. A more pertinent reason seems to be that the "Government wants executives worthy of a salary of more than 25,000 dollars a year to go to work for salaries of not more than 10,000 dollars. Major General John Hildring, head of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division, said... current pressing needs called for about fifteen or twenty (top executives) in Germany."

#### WOMEN TO STAY

Another New York Herald Tribune story carried the announcement that the Wacs, Waves and Women Marines will be continued in peacetime. There will be no peacetime Spars. Ordinarily, these war-time organizations would have expired six months after the end of the emergency, "but high officials of the three services declared.... the women have done such a good war-time job that.... a nucleus.... will be kept."

#### "SOFT" PEACE ECHO

Alexander Uhl writes in PM that, "A new drive against the Potsdam Agreements to de-industrialize Germany is now getting under way with efforts in the Senate to hold a Congressional investigation of US policy on the treatment of the Germans..... right now the "soft" peace effort is being headed by Sen Capehard who had inserted into the Congressional Record Tuesday a violent diatribe against what he called certain 'cliques' in the US Occupation Force, charging them with deliberately trying to starve the German people.

#### THEY WANNA GET MARR'ED

According to a Washington Post story, "three former GIs who remained in Germany to be near the women they love sent a last-ditch appeal to President Truman for permission to marry German girls. Pleading for relaxation of non-fraternization rules which prohibit

military personnel — including civilian military government employes — from marrying Germans, they wrote Mr. Truman they represented hundreds of American soldiers and civilians who are pining to marry frauleins."

#### WE OWE GERMANY NOTHING

News that such industries as remain, after Germany's war potential has been destroyed and reparations are collected, will be put back



on their feet, leads a New York Times editorial to note — "We owe nothing to the Germans ... we owe it to ourselves

to prevent demoralization which would only increase our problem. (There are also these)...fundamental rights guaranteed to an enemy population under the Geneva Convention. (Additionally) ... we have nothing to gain by the German population through keeping it idle...help Europe.. to help itself...Germany is a part of Europe." As long as Germany remains idle and demoralized, it will remain also a source of infection and incipient headache for the world. Only through work can Germany redeem itself, "and help to work its way out of the ruins left by the war."

#### COMMON-SENSE MOVE

The Philadelphia Bulletin believes that, to free United States of a big relief problem, the Germans and Japs must be allowed to feed and clothe themselves. It calls "the revival in part of the textile industry ... a common-sense move ... Reporters (have said) the Soviets were doing more than the Western Powers to permit a revival of industry. Certainly no one will charge the Russians are It's not a question of over-tender." helping those countries regain former export markets, but with some raw materials, they "would be able to supply their minimum clothing needs."

#### Station List

#### Military Government Elements

HNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office or MIL Confor Württemberg-Stuttgart Office of Mil Govt

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)

(APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen
Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

Capt E Thompson

#### Württemberg

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E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawsou
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ülm	SK-LK Ülm	Mai J Owen
G-20	Anlen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmund	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
C-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	·Ludwigsburg	· LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Mai H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt V J Manno
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leouberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
11-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
11-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	. Capt J G Cox
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#### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Coi C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43		SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col I L Harlow
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruehsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen .	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Col J R Newman 1st Lt K M Burke Capt B Sturdevan

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 E-6 F-15	Wiesbaden Frankfurt Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman Lt Col F E Sheehan Lt Col F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	maj m Daymon
	· ·	LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	•
		LK Schlüchtern	Capt W F Johnston
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &	-
	ŭ	LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &	•
		LK Untertaunus	
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &	Maj J G Gavin
	Ü	LK Obertaunus	Maj J G Gavin Capt O Kuntzleman

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

			•
Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & '	
		LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	•
	8	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	•
		LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	•
		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
		LK Gross Gerau	•
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
DP-20	Darmstadt	, ,	1st Lt A J Peyser

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt München Hq Co München Sv Co München R & T Co München 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec München Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Maj A S Keller
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt		1st Lt R E Handwerk
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt -	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Lt Col J B Thomson
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
1-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt K L Ellis
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Maj H P Clark Jr
1-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt J J Widmann
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
I-335	. Hammelburg	LK Hammelsburg	Mai E G Emery
1-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt J R Ellis Jr
1-337	Hofheim '	LK Hofheim	Capt E F Smith
1-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
1-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Maj B H Logan
1-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Crain
			Supr o at Cause

#### Reglerungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach		Capt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
11-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Lt Col'J W Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Stoats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt L D Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj II W Zurn
H-265	, Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj II R Glaser
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpolistein	Maj H T Land
H-267	Welssenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj II C Kaufimann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj E I Paul
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		2nd Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj H L Woodall
G-223	Bayreuth ·	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly

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G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

#### Reglerungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	. ,
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-247	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsherg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
11-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenhach	LK Eschenhach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt T E McGee
I-350	Nabhurg	LK Nabhurg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenherg	Capt B J Tutuska
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt R D Canover
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt L C Johnstone
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt G C McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kōtzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt C N Ahlstrom
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
	_	0	A

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F E-205 F-213 G-236	Munich Munich Munich Partenkirchen	RB Oberhayern SK-LK Munich LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	1st Lt W M Ellis Lt Col R F Brooks Lt Col E Keller Jr Lt Col C H Heyl
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G-237	Ingelstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins		
G-238	Munich Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence		
H-286 H-287		LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride Capt M L Matt		
H-288	Landsberg Pfaffenhofen	LK Landsberg LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer		
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz		
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd		
	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers		
I-362	Aichaeb	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day		
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins		
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke		
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein		
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown		
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney		
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly		
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff		
G-234	Altotting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague		
G-235 H-280	Rosenheim Erding	SK-LK Rosenheim LK Erding	Capt R H Necel Maj C C Brown		
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price		
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys		
H-283	Wasserhurg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger		
11-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tolz	Capt V Thom		
H-285	Aihling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer		
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso		
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr		
	<b>J</b>	ū			
Regio	erungsbezirk Schwaben				
Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry		
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwahen	Lt Co! C M Avery		
F-214	Augshurg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton		
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh		
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ŭlm	Capt J M Latimer		
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea		
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler		
H-292	Donauworth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper		
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop		
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green		
H-295 H-296	Memmingen Mindelheim	LK Memmingen LK Mindelheim	Maj R F Wagner Maj E C Bunker		
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves		
H-298	Nõrdlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown		
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin		
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney		
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen		
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee		
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	2nd Lt W A Grahm		
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims		
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr		
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#### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

## UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden HOFGE IS МАЯ BRITISH ZONE RUSSIAN ZONE FRENCH KARUSRUH LEGEND - REGIERUNGSBEZIRYE AND LANDESBEZIRK BADEN - LANDKREISE AND STADTKREISE ZONE MILES 10 50 10 20 50 40 STATISTICS SECTION SECIEN STAFF USFET SOURCE DMG-RB1 BRANCH

#### MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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## MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Review of Cases of Detention by Security Review Boards .	11 February 1946 AG 013.3 GEC-AGO
Control Council Legislation (Law No. 12, Amendment of Income Tax, Corporation Tax and Excess Profits Tax Laws; Law No. 13, Amendment of Property Tax Laws; Law No. 14, Amendment of Motor Vehicle Tax Laws; Law No. 15, Amendment of Tumover Tax Law).	12 February 1946 GEC-337 CONL
Pre-Censorship of Communications Carried by Civilian Travelers	15 February 1946 AG 311.7 GBI-AGO
Military Government Regulations, Title 23, amended by adding thereto "Military Government in Germany, United States Zone, Amendment to Military Government Ordinance No. 2 Military Government Courts"	15 February 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO
Military Government Regulations, Title 23, amended by adding thereto Regulation No. 1 under Military Government Law No. 2, "German Courts"	15 February 1946 AG 014.1 GEC-AGO

### **No Bread and Circuses for Germany**

BY BENNO FRANK



Many who studied the warped German mentality during the active combat days and in the present re-orientation period visualize the entertainment field as one of the most significant and vital for turning the German mind to civilized ways of thought. For here the appeal is almost universal: Music, films, and the theater capture the imaginations of the intellectual and non-intellectual, the young and the old, men and women; in fact, when one speaks to Germans in these terms he is speaking to them in a language which they cannot misunderstand. Music and the theater have always played an important part in the cultural life of Germany, and this the nazis well realized when they perverted these media to fit into their vicious propaganda program.

Information Control personnel are assisting anti-nazi Germans to bring the theater, music and the cinema back to their normal place in the German scene, to free them from the taint left by the nazis, and to use these media as expressions of democratic culture as the world knows it.

Mr. Frank, at present Deputy Director of the Film, Theater and Music Control Branch of ICD, was born in Germany where he held a leading position in the Wiesbaden theater. Emigrating to the United States and becoming a citizen, Mr. Frank lectured on dramatic art at Columbia University. During the war he served as both an enlisted man and officer. While with the Publicity and Psychological Warfare Detachment of the 12th Army Group he was in charge of operations of Radio Lorient, designed to lower morabe of German troops holding out in Lorient. Last November Mr. Frank was civilianized to take his present position with ICD.

It is not the mission of Information Control Division's Film, Theater and Music Branch to entertain the Germans or to provide escape. They are to develop their own entertainment under American supervision as an instrument in democratizing and civilizing German cultural life. It is desirable, for instance, that both American music and classics which were prohibited by the nazis be revived and played; simultaneously, peculiarly nazi and militaristic music which served to stimulate extreme nationalism must be forgotten.

These things the Germans must do for themselves. In all of the information media the task of re-educating Germans is a German task. It is American policy to guide, supervise and control but not to perform operational tasks. As Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, Director of the Division, has stated:

"We are going to make the Germans work for us, rather than us working for the Germans, insofar as is practicable. They will do the leg work and much of the operating work that we are doing today, but we do not expect to relinquish our controls or our standards."

In order to understand the importance of ICD's Film-Theater-Music program, it is necessary to know a little of the traditional position of entertainment in this country.

#### THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Theater and music have had a great tradition in Germany for centuries, because in the historical development of small states within Germany wealthy and independent sovereigns promoted an elaborate theatrical and musical culture in many small towns as a means of presenting the cultural achievements of their principality to the outside world. (From this practice stems the well-known German proverb "Show me your theater and I'll tell you what kind of a country you have.")

This historical background explains why the German theater did not centralize itself in Berlin, the capital, as occurred in other European countries, but that equally important theaters have continued to exist throughout all the provinces of Germany. In general, most of the German theaters were highly subsidized by muni-

cipalities, provinces or the State. To cite but one example, the Weimar theater, serving a town of only 30 thousand inhabitants, received a yearly subsidy from the city government of 1¼ million marks. Only a few privately owned theaters existed, mostly in larger cities such as Berlin,

Hamburg and Munich. The system of subsidies is explained by the fact that as a rule the theater in Germany was not considered purely an entertainment medium, but rather a "moral institution"—the name given to it by the great German poet and playwright, Schiller.

These circumstances created within Germany a theatrical profession of unusually high artistic standards and great integrity, and led to the early establishment of theater guilds. By 1871, democratic theater guilds were in existence in Germany and a theater Congress convened in Berlin shortly thereafter to plan and discuss the problems of the German theater and its members. These unions combined the features of the American Theater Equity with the standards of

integrity of such an institution as the American Medical Association.

With the rise of nazism, theater and music guilds were abolished and the field as a whole came under the strict juris-Reichskulturkammer. of the headed by Goebbels. This spelled the end of a democratic theater in Germany. Every person employed in the fields of theater and music, from the director down, had to be approved by the Reichstheaterkammer or the Reichsmusikkammer. Despite their efforts, the nazis did not succeed in molding the theater and music into successful propaganda instruments. The German public, accustomed to high standards and integrity of these media, did

> not respond to propagandistic performthev unless ances were of immediate dramatic value (which, in general, they were not). The great feat of the nazi regime was the elimination of the leaders in theater and music - the most prominent, articulate. and liberal per-

When Rome was well along in her decline and the economic life of its citizens completely disorganized, the authorities sought to prevent riots by panaceas to divert the people from their problems and engender gratefulness toward their rulers. The formula was "Bread and Circuses." Bread was doled out to satisfy immediate physical hunger. Circuses—consisting of chariot races, games, or unequal combats between men and beats—provided mental escape and release for the pent-up energies and emotions of the masses. All stimuli to serious thought was scrupulously avoided.

sonalities.

Some eight months before the defeat of Germany, a state of total war was decreed by the nazi government, and on Hitler's orders all theaters were closed for the first time in their history. By the time the Allies entered Germany, most of the formerly prominent troupes from the provincial theaters were dissolved and the members scattered throughout the country. Many of the theater buildings were destroyed.

With the beginning of the licensing phase of the Information Control Division's mission, individuals in the fields of theater and music were permitted to resume their activities without the assistance of the organizations which, prior to 1933, had governed the German

theater. The re-establishment of these institutions is being permitted, however, and it is expected that they will be of great assistance in the slow re-educational process.

#### IMPLEMENTING THE MISSION

Arrangements have been made just recently for an inter-Allied music library to supply Germany with the better known musical works of America, Britain, Russia and France. A similar plan is being completed for the establishment of an inter-Allied dramatic library to which each nation will contribute a number of its most important plays for distribution in Germany. Over 15 American plays have so far been cleared for presentation in Germany, including "Thunder Rocks," "Our Town," "Men in White," "The Patriots," "Three Men on a Horse," "The Skin of Our Teeth," "On Borrowed Time," "Time of Your Life," "Ah, Wilderness," and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." Many others will be forthcoming. At present, some 165 theaters are licensed.

Since many German theaters are publicly subsidized and not solely dependent upon box office income as are American theaters, a number of plays of artistic value though of limited public appeal may find their way to production. On the other hand, such tax-supported theaters may become subject to political control. It seems desirable, therefore, to encourage both the growth of strong theater guilds as counter-balancing influences to the political power behind the city and Land governments, and establishment of private theaters.

In the field of music, American works are of great interest to German orchestras. The city orchestras of Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Munich, Berlin, Heidelberg and others have requested American music, and in March several performances of American works will be given throughout Germany. An increasing number of the prominent musical works of contemporary American

composers is being made available through the offices of the Division.

A fairly good stock of American films is available for distribution at the 412 motion picture theaters now open in the Zone. Furthermore, hundreds of German films have been screened and so far cight were approved for general circulation. It is desirable that some German film production begin soon. Heretofore only American films have been exhibited, but arrangements have been completed for exchange on a quadripartite basis. Several American films are now being prepared for showing throughout the Russian, British and French Zones. A number of 16 mm, films for use in the schools is also being prepared.

Bavaria's first newsreel theater has been opened in Nürnberg. All of the German films have been carefully screened to insure absence of nazi or militarist material. Principles according to which German films are to be selected have been agreed upon with the other occupying powers to insure uniform policy throughout Germany.

The German newsreel, "Welt im Film" (World in Film), produced as a British-American project, was supplemented recently by the addition of Russian and French clips, and at the same time British-American newsreel shots were made available for use in Russian and French zone newsreels. It is expected that a continuing supply of Russian and French material will be available. Reception of "Welt im Film" has been increasingly good, with newsreel theaters in Berlin usually sold out Subjects filmed for one of the recent newsreels included: Press conference of Minister President Geiler of Greater Hesse, installation of Frankfurt radio tower, a black market raid in Frankfurt, an Allied Control Council meeting, the rebuilding of Berlin University, and the arrival of German refugees at the Anhalter station in Berlin. Besides domestic coverage, a balanced presentation of general world news, including "projections" of American life and of our Allies, is also included.

#### **CURRENT ACTIVITIES**

Theatrical and musical life continues to be active throughout the Zone and in Berlin. Sergio Celibidache, a Rumanian national, long a Berlin resident, was given the first license to conduct a symphony orchestra in Berlin. The Hessische Landestheater in Frankfurt opened recently with a production of Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris," and the Circus Krone opened in Munich with Oberbürgermeister Scharnagl delivering an address from the ring. In Frankfurt a Beethoven festival featuring "Fidelio" under the direction of Bruno Vondenhoff was presented In Bremen, Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" was produced; and the American play "Thunder Rock" was favorably received in Berlin.

As in other fields, Germans engaged in theatrical and musical activities are beginning to show greater activity in organizing democratic trade associations. In Frankfurt the "Genossenschaft der deutschen Bühnenangehörigen" (Association of German Theater Personnel) has

been organized, and similar unions of musicians, actors and artists are reestablishing themselves in other cities. It is expected that these organizations will assist in many of the functions of organization and denazification now being performed by Information Control. The Musie Rights Association (STAGMA) in the U.S. Zone has once more begun the task of collecting fees for the performance of all copyrighted works in Germany, opening the way for playing of additional American and Allied music.

The program of Film-Theater-Music. control is satisfactorily progressing into the phase in which Germans themselves will be responsible for a democratic and humanized orientation in these arts. policies will Entertainment continue under American supervision because it is felt that such control is necessary to lead the German people back to mental and spiritual health and to eradicate the poisonous influences which Hitler and Goebbels left as their last testament. The old Roman practice of obscuring realities with "bread and circuses" for the population is definitely not being followed.

# The Control Council Rules NEW TAXES FOR GERMANY

When March comes bustling in this year, it will bring more than just windy storms for the Germans. At that time they will have to file their first income tax returns under the new tax laws recently passed by the Allied Control Council. The tax laws will affect all four zones of Germany, as provided by the Potsdam Agreement.

The worker, the businessman, the professional, will all have to dig deeper into their savings or profits to pay the new tax rates. Taxes are upped on income, excess profits, property, motor vehicles and business turnover. However, the German who remembers the inflationary period following World War I, will recognize the wisdom of the increase if he realizes that one of the main purposes of it is to drain off the excess purchasing power which can cause a repeat performance.

The secondary objective of the program is to supply the German government with revenue to meet public expenditures. Along with these goals, the new tax laws have invalidated certain discriminatory policies inspired by nazi ideology.

The new laws are not intended as the final definitive tax law for Germany. They serve only as an interim tax plan until a long range policy is developed.

# NAZI TAXATION

When the nazis came to power, Germany had a tax structure of great flexibility and comprehensiveness. Developed at a time when the country had to raise revenue for reparation payments,

it covered a wide field of potential tax sources. The tax structure of Weimar was utilized by the nazis as an instrument of social, economic and political policy as well as a governmental income source. Provisions pertaining to depreciation were liberalized to encourage expenditure for capital equipment as a means of stimulating employment. Taxes were reduced for families with many children in an effort to stimulate the birth rate. Agricultural land taxes and turnover taxes on foodstuffs were reduced to encourage agricultural production, the aims of taxation being to make Germany self-sufficient in time of war.

After the outbreak of the war, taxation was used also to curb private and public spending considered not essential to the war effort. Income and consumption taxes were greatly increased.

## TAXES FOR PEACE

The Control Council's new laws have changed the purpose of taxation from preparing for war to preparing for peace. Here is how it works Rates are increased and allowances and exemptions reduced. The emergency increase of 25 percent in the tax on wages and salaries, which was enacted last October, is to be continued and is extended to professional income as well. School teachers, doctors, lawyers, nurses and persons in similar occupations will now be affected by a 25 percent rise in their taxes.

Landlords, farmers and businessmen will be required to pay 35 percent more income tax. Recipients of dividends and interest payments will find their tax bill about 60 percent higher than it was under the nazis. Farmers who do not keep books will find their income tax increased by one-third. Income of farmers and foresters who do not keep records is calculated as a fixed percentage of the value of their land. This percentage has now been raised from 1/18th to 1/12th of the value of their property.

The rates of income tax existing at the close of hostilities have now been increased for unmarried persons by 25 percent on salaries, wages and professional earnings, and by 35 percent on other types of income. Exemption from income tax liability of RM 600 per year is granted to married persons without children and to all over 65 years whether married or single. An additional RM 400 per year may be exempted from tax liability for each child. The income tax is thus amended to permit an equal exemption for each child instead of a larger exemption for each additional child, thus tending to nullify the nazi policy of encouraging large families. In the future, income tax payers who are married less than five years will pay the same rates as those married more than five years without children. Income from social insurance, pensions and relief, where these still exist, remain tax free.

Last year the income tax payments were based on 1943 declarations, and the property tax payments were based on assessments made as long ago as 1935. The new income and property taxes will put assessments on a 1946 basis and will apply retroactively to 1 January of this year. The new laws became effective 22 February 1946 at 1800 hours. Returns are to be made by 10 March for the calendar year ending the previous 31 December. Quarterly payments of the income and corporation taxes will become due on the 10th of April, July, October and January.

Reductions in allowances and exemptions have been made in order to simplify and tighten the tax laws, to to increase revenue, and to curtail the numerous tax favors which the nazis used to achieve their objectives.

Interest payments, insurance premiums, and payments to building and loan associations to obtain loans are also no longer deductible from gross income in the computation of income tax.

# CORPORATION LEVY UPPED

Corporation taxes were formerly from 30 to 55 percent of yearly income including surtaxes on incomes above specified levels. The tax revision ordered by Military Government in October, 1945, added a surtax of 6½ percent to the then existing rates. This revision expired December 1945.

The present interim plan removes the surtax but makes up for it by increasing the total rate, which was already high. The new corporation tax rates are increased on the average by approximately 20 percent. Here are the new rates applicable to total net income:

				Yearly
Incomes (RM)			T	ax Rate
Up to 50,000				35%
50,000 to 100,000				45%
100,000 to 500,000				69 %
Above 500,000				65%

Entirely separate from the corporate income tax is the collection of the excess profits tax provided for by the new plan. When profits exceed predetermined income levels, the firm will become subject to an additional tax calculated on the basis of the German wartime tax system. The present system retains the same rates, adding only a provision that the aggregate sum of income tax, corporation tax and excess profits tax shall not exceed 90 percent of total net corporate income.

It is not expected that many firms will be subject to the excess profits tax at the present time. Inclusion of the provision, however, is an indication to the German people that high profits will be taxed at the highest rates.

Turnover taxes were much used in Germany, even before the nazi regime, and are included prominently in the Control Council interim plan. Similar to sales taxes, but more inclusive, turnover taxes may cover each transfer of goods from the raw material through the entire fabrication of the product, as well as each transfer of the finished article.

Because substantial price rises in basic commodities are considered undesirable, the rates of the turnover tax, which are levied on all transactions, are increased only 50 percent. The new rate will be 3 percent instead of 2 percent. Exemptions from the turnover tax formerly granted parent-subsidiary companies are now abolished, thus tending to reduce the dominance of "Big Business" in Germany.

The property tax under the nazis was levied against residents of Germany only if their property exceeded RM 10,000 for unmarried persons or RM 20,000 for married persons. A further RM 10,000 was exempt for each minor child, or for certain reasons of age, inability to earn a living, or very low income. The tax was at a flat rate of one half of 1 percent a year.

## **EXEMPTIONS LOWERED**

With economic activity and willingness to work at a low ebb, the property tax will become a more important source of revenue during the interim period. Instead of the small flat rate, property owners will now pay from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent, depending on the amount of property they own. Only persons and corporations with property valued at more than 500,000 RM will pay the highest rate. Owners of farms valued at less than 50,000 RM will pay a property tax at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Non-farm property of

similar value, however, is taxed at only 1 percent. Instead of the former exemptions for each child, only a single RM 10,000 personal exemption will now be permitted.

As part of their utilization of tax policy for ultimate war goals, the nazis revised the motor vehicle tax law so as to give preference to passenger vehicles. Our own war conversion experience demonstrates the comparative ease with which production of this type of car can be transferred to all-out war effort. After 1 April 1933 passenger cars used on public roads in Germany were not subject to the vehicle tax. This increased the demand for, and encouraged larger production of such vehicles.

The new rates give preference to heavy type vehicles, and particularly to new passenger vehicles. From the point of view of revenue, however, the motor vehicle tax is rather unimportant, yielding only about 1 percent of the Reich's total tax collection in the fiscal year.

It must always be borne in mind that the present tax revisions are but temporary measures. A long-range tax system has still to be evolved. Such a system cannot be viewed solely as a revenue raising measure. It will have to be integrated with problems of the permitted standard of living, decentralization of the German governmental structure, and the deindustrialization of Germany.

Probably the most important aspect of the interim program is the fact that the current tax policy repudiates the principles of nazi war financing. Deductions are not to be allowed for war damage claims, war contract losses, debt cancellations or tax certificates which might in future be voided. The plan should make clear to the Germans that they will have to pay for their war. Losses suffered through the nazi regime will have to be accepted.

# **USFET ORDERS**

# REVIEW OF DETENTION CASES

The immediate establishment of a procedure for the semi-judicial review of certain cases of persons held in detention has been ordered by USFET.

In a directive, "Review of Cases of Detention by Security Review Boards," addressed to the Commanding Generals and OMG directors in Germany, it is stipulated that this procedure shall be established immediately to apply to the cases of those persons held in detention in the various military districts who do not fall within the following excepted categories:

- a. Those suspected of war crimes, including active members of organizations indicted as criminal
- b. Those charged with violation of specific Military Government enactments or German law.
- c. Those under sentence imposed by a lawfully constituted court.
- d. Those (other than Germans) who are subject to U.S. military law.
  - e. Those held as prisoners of war.
  - f. German General Staff Corps officers.

Any persons whose cases, on review, are determined to be entitled to release shall be promptly discharged from custody.

The responsibility for supervision of the Security Review Board procedure devolves upon Military Government authorities except that personnel for Military Government Security Review Boards will be detailed by appropriate army headquarters and by Headquarters USFET, in the case of Counter Intelligence Corps personnel, upon request of the Director of the Office of Military Government for the Land concerned.

# **Army Day Ceremonies**

It is desired that measures be taken to honor all soldiers of World Wars I and II on Army Day, 6 April, USFET announced in a recent cable.

Ceremonies, parades or other suitable functions, including addresses to troops by local commanders, radio programs and so forth are encouraged.

At the option of major commanders concerned, the day also may be declared a holiday. Minimum personnel shall be maintained in offices to transact essential business.

# Radio Responsibility

Financial responsibility and the establishment of consistent employment practices for radio broadcast stations within the U.S. Zone were delegated to the responsible civil government authorities effective 31 January, in accordance with USFET directions.

Control of the stations will be continued by U.S. officials until such time as competent German broadcasting authorities are established to which operations may be transferred.

The carrying out of this directive was accomplished by ordering the Minister Presidents of the three Länder to assume

full financial responsibility for the stations in their respective areas, including payment of all indigenous and displaced persons personnel and other personnel not specifically otherwise provided for by Military Government.

The Minister Presidents will be required to submit fiscal plans for approval which will indicate if any German agency is attempting to exercise radio control above Land level. The German agencies will not be permitted to organize above the Land level, and this directive is intended to prevent the centralization of radio network on a zonal basis. Information Control Division will determine whether or not excessive control is being exercised and will take proper steps to remedy such a situation should it be found to exist.

# Technicians Eligible for Discharge

USFET reports that the following specification serial numbers, possessors of which were heretofore held essential and not eligible for discharge from the service, have been removed from the list of scarce categories (Par. 8 of War Department Circular No. 382, 1945): SSN 067, Dental Laboratory Technician; SSN 264, X-ray Technician; SSN 366, Orthopedic Mechanic; and SSN 358, Medical Laboratory Technician

Medical Department personnel of SSN listed above will be separated according to the principle of priority of release for those with highest points and longest length of service, but regardless of point score or length of service will not be separated until: (a) qualified replacements are available; (b) their services are no longer needed, or (c) their separation is mandatory as follows: (1) by 30 April 1946, the following will be separated from the army or aboard ship returning

home: (i) all enlisted mcn (except volunteers) with 45 points as of 2 September 1945 or with 30 months service as of 30 April 1946; (ii) all enlisted WAC (except volunteers) with 24 months service as of 30 April 1946, (2) by 30 June 1946, the following will be separated from the army or aboard ship returning home: (i) all enlisted men (except volunteers) with 40 points as of 2 September 1945 or with 24 months service as of 30 June 1946; (ii) all enlisted WAC (except volunteers) with 24 months service as of 30 June 1946.

# Mail Censorship

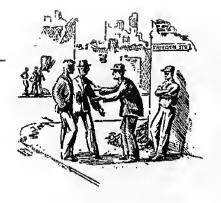
Civilian travelers not authorized normal use of US Army Postal facilities who are granted permits to leave the US Zone may carry only censored communications, a USFET directive states. Uncensored communications will be confiscated at all sea and air port and frontier crossings and the traveler subject to MG court trial. Communications for pre-censorship may be submitted in person or by mail to designated CCD offices in each of the three Länder and in Berlin.

# MG Courts Going Civilian

Civilian Military Government officials of United States citizenship now are permitted to serve on Military Government courts, as the result of a recent USFET amendment to Military Government Ordinance No. 2.

The amendment now makes possible the utilization of qualified legal experts from civilian life as Military Government court officers on courts of original jurisdiction and review and is designed to speed up the civilianization of Military Government

# MILLS OF DEATH



It would appear that the lesson for Bavarians in the concentration camp film, "Mills of Death," has been largely lost. The editor of the SUD-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, finding Munich thea ters two-thirds empty during the run, scolded Bavarians for failing to attend. Within a weel he received 252 letters in reply, all but 13 of which expressed a favorable reaction to the film. The editorial which appeared in the newspaper is given below.

For one week the most staggering film of the world has been shown in Munich theaters. As a rule these arc sold out even when plays which are out of date are presented. Yet when the "Mills of Death" was shown, barely one-third of the seats were taken. This film was decidedly not a box-office success.

From this slight interest in a documentary film which is unique in its gruesome genuineness, one cannot help drawing certain conclusions. "See for yourself," said an American interested in the attendance, "people are running away from the mirror which is held up to them. They are numb and indifferent. They shrink from looking at the facts which are the source of their present misery. Do they fear reality, or is it their feeling of guilt as accomplices that makes them refuse to read their bill of indictment?"

It is difficult to answer questions like these.

I asked a number of people why they had failed to see the film. The wife of a tradesman replied that she saw so much misery around her every day that she wanted to be spared these horrors. A

factory owner: "I did not see it because I have never had anything to do with these things." A young lady: "I was afraid I would not be able to sleep if I went. My nerves are weak."

With allowances for over-sensitiveness, we still must say that this is not the right attitude for a people resolved to learn from the mistakes it has made. If it is true that the majority of the people had nothing to do with these monstrosities and did not know their extent, that very majority ought have the courage to look at the plain truth, to impress those pictures upon their mind as an eternal memorial of shame, to realize how through a rash, thoughtless 'Yes' on their part such things became possible.

(Given below are quotations from various letters received by the editor in reply.)

"As regards your article about the small attendance at the film, Mills of Death,' I can only say that this is gladdening news. Nobody should have gone to see it. Our Messrs. Liberators and Co are defiling us and starving us with all their Christian and neighborly love. Let the Jews and the concentration camp fellows go and see the film. They are a most fitting audience. There is only one thing that we have to repeat again and again, namely, that under Hitler the people were better off, and, therefore, the old conditions must come back again .....etc."

"Would you like to know why we did not see the 'Mills of Death?' Tell your

American friend that we are not at all callous or numb. Tell him what is constantly forgotten abroad, or what is intentionally overlooked abroad, that, for seven long years, the concentration camps housed only Germans. The number of Germans murdered and tortured there ran into hundreds of thousands. They have all died and left hundreds of thousands of relatives behind and they surely did not want to see the film. They have suffered enough as it is. ... Miss Huber's fiance died in a gas chamber. She would get a fit or a nervous breakdown if she went to see the reconstruction of his death...."

"I went to see the film, 'Mills of Death.' What shocked me most was not the film itself but an incident which I cannot get out of my mind any more. When, at the beginning of the performance, the commentator declared that approximately 20 million people had been killed, a man at my left said calmly and yet ironically, so that everyone could hear him, 'Twenty million, that seems somewhat exaggerated.' That was all he had to say. Idon't know whether he was surprised in the further course of the performance or not, and I will not think about it any further. I sat still and fought the tears of rage in my eyes, for I, too, had learned to face death with indifference. But that sentence, 'It seems somewhat exaggerated,' haunts me day and night. Sometimes I think there is no room for me and some others in a world in which brutality around us seems a part of good style."

# Fragebogen

(The following letter was written by a resident of Bayerischzell, LK Toelz, to the Editor of the Süddeutsche Zeitung, in answer to a request from the latter that he fill out a Fragebogen in connection with certain articles he had previously submitted for publication.)

I thank you very much but I am so sorry that I cannot make use of your offer for reasons of principle.

I am an old pacifist and have never been a member of the nazi party or any of its affiliated organizations. For 10 years I was forbidden to follow my profession. The Gestapo was always after me and caused me heavy financial losses. Besides, I suffered losses of RM 70,000 through bombings, so you can imagine my depressed state.

With the many Jewish friends that I have, quite a number of whom are in London, nobody will doubt my antifascist attitude. Yet I want to tell you that I have filled in enough Fragebogen. I would rather forego the publication of that series of articles I sent you than fill another Fragebogen and another and vet another. Whatever step a man takes today he has to keep filling in Fragebogen. If I want a flat or a shop, or raw material, or a motorcar, or machinery, or wish to travel, to obtain a license, to withdraw some money from my bank account, or to acquire membership in some club, I must fill in a Fragebogen, and sometimes they ask you to swear some kind of an oath too. One gets sick and tired of that. The other day an industrialist told me he had filled in 16 Fragebogen altogether, whereas another acquaintance of mine wrote in a letter that he had just completed making out his 66th! Yet they say this is no paper war! The Allies maintain they have found all the nazi files and records. They know even the persons in America who were nazis. Why, then, can't they ascertain once and forever, whether a man was a nazi or not? And if not, they could, at least, give us some sort of a pass which states that we are not nazis. That should be done everywhere and with every office. It would save us the trouble of swearing additional oaths.

There is another angle to this, too. If all the Germans must bear the guilt of the war, why do the Allies divide us hy Fragebogen? I have been preparing a book on this higly interesting topic for months. The whole world is aware of the fact that the German anti-fascists, the SPD, the KPD, the Bayerische Volkspartei, etc., struggled desperately against the nazis. All the concentration camp inmates interned for political reasons, the conspirators of 20 July 1944, the pacifists, those of Dr. Gerngross's organization, and many others should be exempt from the German war guilt.

# Student Wolf

The Frankfurter Rundschau publishes each day a selection of letters from its readers in a column called "Freie Aussprache." The contributions to this German "B Bag" cover the whole field of controversy, rumor, and simple griping. For the most part, the editors of the newspaper refrain from commenting on the letters submitted, but if worthy of note they usually evoke some response from other readers. Thus, on the 8th of February, two letters were published which made an interesting contrast. The first was written by a former German soldier who had occasion to pass one of the prison camps maintained for Russian PWs by the German Army in 1941. In it he gives a vivid description of the frightful conditions which he observed and which were common to all concentration camps. The second letter was written in November of last year by a German soldier who was interned in a Russian PW camp. In it he stated that he had plenty to eat, that his work was not hard and that he was at liberty to circulate in the area at will. "You would never recognize me," he wrote, "I've grown so fat... Tomorrow is Sunday and we will be free to go to town and see the girls..."

This letter was read with a jaundiced eye by a student in Giessen who immediately sent off a long reply to the Frankfurter Rundschau in which he rises to the defense of the German people. The letter is interesting in that it displays the errors of reasoning and the obsessive self-pity which characterizes large segments of the German populace. The editors printed the entire text in the issue of the 19th of February and accompanied it with an editorial in which the main points made by the student are answered. Inasmuch as the letter is, in some respects, a typical German "reaction," it is summarized here.

The Giessen student starts with the assertion that his opinions are shared by a large number of Germans, particularly in student circles. The reason they are not more freely expressed is that people are afraid to say what they really think but he feels that he must tell the "truth" regardless of the consequences to himself. After striking this heroic pose, the student laments the fact that it seems to be the custom now for Germans to debase and vilify Germany. He does not intend to do likewise for he is a German in the "deepest sense of the word, though no nazi or militarist."

The student Wolf is particularly indignant that the Russians should be held up as examples to the German people. He asserts that there is actually no difference between Russian and German, that both fought with the same savagery on the Eastern Front. "Hate was universal and boundless on both sides. Far be it from me to justify the acts of the Third Reich. I condemn everything it did during the past twelve years. It is our duty to recognize the sins which were committed and to suffer, as Germans, for them. However, so long as the wounds of war are still open, we must not worship our enemies. So long as there are occupation troops in the land, we must obey but not love. The enemy of last year is the victor today, and we are the vanquished..."

It seems to be symptomatic in Germany at present to insinuate, as Wolf has done, that the greatest sin committed by Germany during the past twelve years

(Continued on page 19)

# A Columnist Reports On THE BRITISH ZONE

During a recent tour of the British Zone, Drew Middleton of New York Times filed several stories about his observations there. One story takes up the



views of British intelligence officers, industrial and economic experts, and many Germans who say Allied dein-

dustrialization of the Ruhr will create a dangerous situation there next winter and in the long run will contribute to general European unrest rather than tranquility. Such a policy, say many Germans, will result in poverty and thus create a breeding ground for future mass expressions of German fascism. It is the feeling of the British that a higher level of industry should be allowed than that represented by the 5,800,000 tons of steel ingots yearly now fixed by the Allied Control Council. Any regrowth of Germany's war potential would be prevented by constant inspection of the plants, the British say.

Another Middleton dispatch concerns British plans for a long occupation of Germany. Those plans reflect the British position that there is no need to hurry the solution of some of the problems that vex American Military Government... and that an extended occupation is a welcome alternative to the miseries of war. What apparently impressed Middleton most was the way the British are making themselves thoroughly "at home" and the light emphasis put on fraternization

which he attributes to: (1) the two weeks leave granted every soldier every three or four months, (2) the rule against inviting German women to officers' messes and the infrequency of "private establishments," (3) rancor acquired during the past six years.

Some British fear the "Yanks will pullout." Denazification was launched later
than the American program, admit British officials — many of them new business men and civil servants who reflect
the Socialist views of their government —
but they think their work will be just as
effective in the end and cause less disturbance. Mr. Middleton says the British
are astute, relations between them and
the Germans smooth, they let the Germans know who's boss, and they go in
for considerable military pomp and ceremony.

# INTERNATIONALIZATION PLAN

Seeking to meet American and British objections to internationalization of the Ruhr industrial area, says a New York Herald Tribune dispatch, the French government has proposed that all profits — available in eash or goods — resulting from Allied management of the Ruhr be set aside for the benefit of Germany's economy. The plan was designed to insure that Germany would retain enough industrial ballast to prevent her from becoming a weakened agrarian state... and get all the Ruhr coal she requires

for peaceful purposes ... and for her steel needs. Deliveries from the Ruhr would be regulated by the customs service with which the French propose to ring the area.

# FRENCH ATTEMPT OPPOSED

It has been disclosed by a survey of opinion among American officials in Berlin, the New York Herald Tribune says, that there is strong opposition to French attempts "to detach the Ruhr and Rhineland and to place (them) under permanent international control." Views similar to those of his compatriots are believed to be shared by Robert D. Murphy, chief American political adviser in Germany.

# JEWISH REPRESENTATION

From the Viennese Jewish community organization comes the announcement, says a New York Times story, that Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl has agreed to meet with organization representatives and to grant Austrian Jews representation in the Ministry that deals with the restitution of their stolen property. Official figures supplied by the organization reveal that Austrian Jews lost money and property 3,000,000,000 marks or, at the official rate nearly 900,000,000 dollars. These figures are based on the seizures officially recorded in the files of Jewish property offices.

# WD PLANS REORGANIZATION

With President Truman's service unification proposals still up in the air and with compromise legislation, which would meet many of the Navy's objections to the Army's unification proposals, under consideration, the War Department has made tentative plans for a sweeping reorganization of the Army, reports The New York Times.

Changes predicted by military sources, the Times says, are: A separate air force, or virtually a completely autonomous air force within the War Department structure; elimination of the Army Service Forces and merger of their functions with those of the War Department General Staff; transformation of the Army Ground Forces into a tactical Army Group Command; and probable elimination of the Eastern and Western Defense Commands and changes in the Army Service Commands.

# RAW MATERIALS FOR EX-ENEMIES

Regarding the government plan to supply Germany and Japan with raw materials for certain industries, the Worcester Telegram agrees "this appears to be the only solution to a difficult problem (namely, fostering democracy and preventing disease and unrest among starving and unemployed people). Occupation could not succeed in the midst of completely shattered economics. There is no sentimental nonsense in sending these materials. The country is sending the materials because it has to in the face of the realities of the occupation problem."

# SEARCH FOR "MISSING" SOLDIERS

Senator Mead, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, is reported by The New York Times as saying that "the military forces of all Allied governments have joined teams of the U.S. Army in combing the war areas of Europe and the Pacific for the 20,000 Ground Force and Air Force men listed as missing. The Senator wants the word 'missing' eliminated from every case history... and the search continued "well beyond the departure of our military from both Europe and the Far East."

# ARMY PAY

Representative Joseph E. Talbot is reported by the New York Herald Tribune to have urged the House Military Affairs Committee "to increase Regular Army pay and provide greater opportunity for advancement" on the grounds that "replacements could be supplied if Army Service were made more attractive."

# Random Comments

Paul Mallon: ... "I do not see how the youth would benefit by being drafted for one year as much as if the training system were put into the colleges and National Guard."

Edgar Mowrer: ... "In a tug-of-war between ourselves and the Russians, the Russians would walk away with Germany."

George Sokolsky: "Merger Bill... as it now stands, a plan for Army to absorb Navy. Perhaps three or four years from now....right time to take up this question."

Danton Walker: "GIs ... gripe over 'favoritism' shown Harry Hopkin's son ... in getting his British wife here from overseas."

Washington Background: "German money is beginning to lose its value ... even (on black market) the mark is deteriorating. Germans ... pockets bulging with marks and nothing to buy."

# SOVIET MAKES CHARGES

Monitoring by the War Department's foreign broadcast intelligence service discloses, the Baltimore Sun reports, "that General McNarney's command in Ger-



many is under Soviet attack—along with the Far Eastern commands of General MacArthur and Lt. General Hodge—for alleged fostering of 'Fascist' elements."

Under particular attack by the Russians is "what the British and American

authorities have been telling the Germans via the radio transmitters which — in the case of the American zone — are run by General McNarney's information control staff." Radio information disseminated by the Americans and British, alleges Moscow, tends to encourage the "Fascist residue" in Germany, "particularly through the U.S. broadcasts of the Nürnberg trial."

## ARMY SIMPLIFICATION APPROVED

Approval is voiced by a New York Sun editorial of the action whereby the "USFET Mission to France has become the Western Base Section." This matter



of simplifying the Army establishment in liberated countries was planned before any pressure was brought to bear,

says the editorial, so that, while this action is bound to be generally pleasing, it should not be regarded by anyone as being impelled by their protests or as proof of overstaffing and duplication of activities in former rear areas. In the paper's opinion a big step forward has been taken in freeing "many men from duplicating jobs" and helping possibly "reduce these complaints which stem from the fact the Army is seldom thrifty in its u e of manpower. Another advantage of the change is that it will permit turning back properties taken over for office space and billets."

# (Continued from page 16)

was to lose the war, to be vanquished. Thus, in attempting to explain the general indifference on the part of the public to the Nürnberg trials, he states that it is considered by the majority of the people that these are simply one of the normal acts of a conqueror to try and to punish the leaders of the former enemy. Here again, the insinuation seems to be that the leaders are worthy of punishment because they engaged in a war which they couldn't win.

# Station List

# Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen. C L Adeock

## LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt Office of win. for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

## 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen Hq 1st Mil Govt Med Gp Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson Lt Wm E Snodgrass

Capt E Thompson

### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm J	SK-LK Ülm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmūnd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt V J Manno
H-52	Kūnzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Dectz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
•	•	-	

### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col I L Harlow
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

## LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

# 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Col J R Newman 1st Lt K M Burke Capt B Sturdevan

# Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt	Col J R Newman Lt Col F E Sheehan
E-6	Frankfurt		Lt Col F A Sansome
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	
		LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	-
		LK Schlüchtern	Capt W F Johnston
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &	
		LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &	
	4	LK Untertaunus	
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &	Maj J G Gavin
11 00	544 114 <u></u>	LK Obertaunus	Capt O Kuntzleman

## Reglerungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	_
		LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S . Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	
	ŭ	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	
		LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	
		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin

## Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
		LK Gross Gerau .	· ·
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Mai D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
DP-20	Darmstadt		1st Lt A J Peyser

# LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

# 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich R & T Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

# Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

# Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Capt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Lt Col J W Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Stoats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj H R Glaser
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-263	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj E I Paul
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co C	Bamberg		1st Lt A E Leidy
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj H L Woodall
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly

G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Co! J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forchein	Maj R J Nelson
I - 347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

# Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

regr	er augsperity talener na le	III & Onei bigiv	
Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	W'eiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenhach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutuska
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynhem
1-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henky
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf,	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a, d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kōtzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
	3		

# Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich	•	1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367 I-368	Dachau S-l-7	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
1-306 Co E	Schöngau Wasserburg	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G~233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altotting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
11-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311 I-361	Berchtesgaden Ebanskann	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso 1st Lt C C Smith Jr
1-901	Ebersberg	LK Ebersherg	ist Lt G C Smith 3r
Pagla	erungsbezirk Schwaben		
~			Cont O Mainhamm
Co G E-206	Augsburg Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Capt O Meirhenry Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Clossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295 H-296	Memmingen Mindelbeim	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-297	Mindelheim Neuberg	LK Mindelheim LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Maj E C Bunker Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr
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Office of Mil Govt			
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Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District	Col F L Howley
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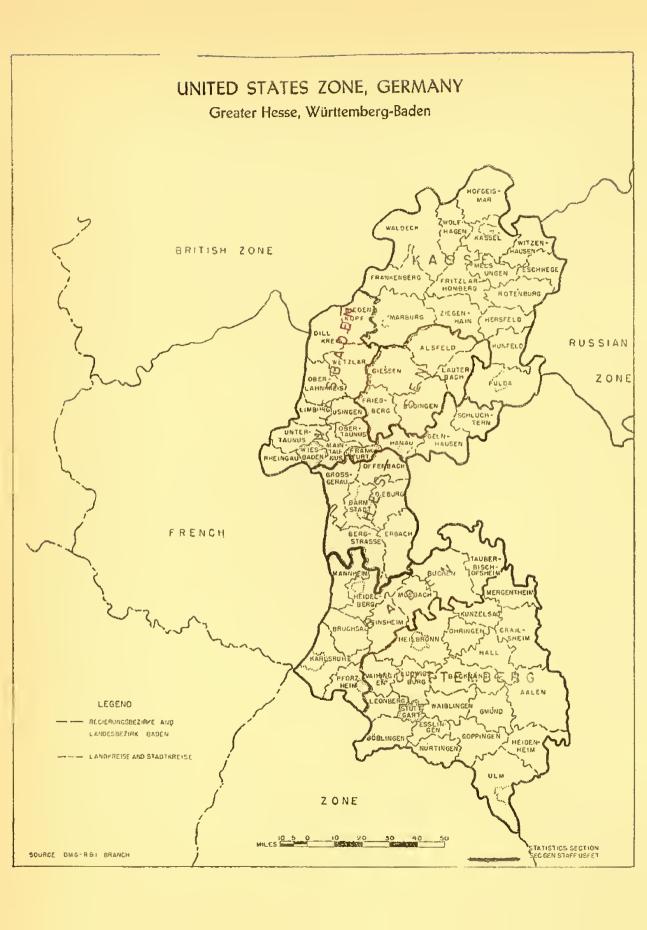
# Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

# THE NAZIS HAD

# A League For Germans Abroad

When the German States were unified into one "Reich" in 1871, the energies of the German nationalists were freed for other tasks. They found a rich field for their activities in trying to organize the many groups of Germans living as minorities in other countries and tie them closer to their old "Fatherland."

The first opportunity to work among these minorities came when the Imperial Austrian government

passed a law providing that local schools must teach in the language spoken by the majority of the people in their area. In the Alps and Sudeten areas were groups of German-speaking people, too small to warrant the maintenance of public German schools, so in 1880 the Deutscher Schulverein (German School Union) was founded in Austria to endeavour to provide private German schools for these small groups. This was followed a year later by the formation in Germany of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Schulverein (General German School Union) which gave German aid to its Austrian counterpart. The German organization soon extended its influence to Eastern Europe and over-

Germans are "joiners." The wide variety of clubs, organizations and societies for all ages and classes extant long before Hitler testifies to that. Some of the groups were no more sinister than our own social clubs and fraternal lodges. But many were either so devoted to the aims of German nationalism, or so deeply tainted by its philosophy, that they took Hitler's advent in their stride and made the transition to nazi instrumentalities quite painlessly.

The implications for denazification and demilitarization of membership or activity in groups of the latter type become more vivid when one of these organizations is analyzed and its evolution fitted into the general picture of the nazi world-conquering plan. An organization known as the VDA (Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland) has been selected as an example of how the nazis were able to use certain pre-Hitler organizations in their attempted world conquest.

seas. The scope of its activities was further increased until, in 1909, the title became "VDA," or League for Germandom Abroad.

Loss of German colonies after World War I and the fact that many thousands Germans tinued to reside in them, and the formation of new European states created German additional minority groups. Opportunity was provided for further of expansion the

VDA in local communities. By 1925, the VDA had absorbed the Austrian Union and most of the local groups, giving it 1,914 local and 1,172 school groups.

Although the first aim of the VDA continued to be the preservation of German schools, its activities extended not only to other cultural institutions such as churches, kindergartens, libraries and newspapers, but it also concerned itself with the welfare of the German nationals. Economic assistance was given to university students, especially to those who were studying at universities in Germany.

The VDA did a large amount of propaganda by publishing periodicals, the

subscription price to which was often included in the membership dues. Membership drives in the schools of Germany usually received active support of many nationalistically minded teachers principals, even in the days of the Weimar Republic. Articles in the magazines of the VDA by missionaries reporting on their work, carried on chiefly in the former German colonies, were designed to appeal to religious groups and incidentally keep alive public interest in the former colonies. Lecturers were often sent to schools and interested organizations. Articles describing and praising the work and aims of the VDA appeared in the reactionary and middle-of-the-road press.

Underlying all this work was the supposition that some day Germany would again become strong and regain her lost areas and colonies. The task of VDA was maintenance of cultural ties with all German-speaking persons abroad until that day should come. Defiance of the Treaty of Versailles and of the disarmament program was frequently quite openly expressed. High Social Democrat government officials rarely protested because they were afraid of being dubbed unpatriotic.

# VDA AND THE NSDAP

The nazis quickly recognized VDA's potential usefulness in the their visions of world conquest. However, like all other organizations permitted to remain in the Third Reich, VDA had to undergo the process of Gleichschaltung (reorganization to effect conformity with the nazi state). The VDA was putunder the control of the Auslandsorganization der NSDAP (headed by Wilhelm Boble, later assistant secretary of state in the foreign office), an agency which had already been operating since 1930 and which was concerned with organizing the NSDAP abroad. Its aims were political. but the VDA was to remain non-political to make better use of its established connections and concentrate on its cultural tasks.

While it is true that organizationally the VDA remained independent from the NSDAP, its leaders did not hesitate to accept the nazi ideology, including the racial doctrines, and propagate it in speech and writing inside Germany. A pact to insure mutual assistance between VDA school groups and HJ (Hitler youth) was concluded. Hitler himself seems to have recognized the importance of an independent VDA in the furtherance of his Pan-German policies.

Maintaining this pseudo-independence in the first years of the Third Reich the scope of the VDA increased tremendously. Its ambition was by now to control all phases of the life of every German on the globe.

At the same time more and more agencies of the party and government began to exercise their influence over the VDA. The semi-monthly publication "Der Volksdeutsche" followed the party line exactly as handed out by Dr. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda. The Foreign Office, of course, did not fail to use the VDA for its purposes. The "Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle," an SS-dominated agency charged with resettling "Volksdeutsche" wherever Hitler's foreign policy demanded large scale resettling or shifts of population, required the full cooperation of the VDA. Its leader, SS Obergruppenführer Lorenz, also became head of the VDA and both organizations had their main offices in the same building in Berlin. This personal union meant the reduction of VDA to a mere tool of SS chief, Heinrich Himmler.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE VDA

In its last stage of development the VDA had an Ortsgruppe headed by an Ortsgruppenleiter (town group leader) in each town of sufficient size. It maintained offices in every Gau of the party. Trustworthy personnel (Vertrauensmän-

(Continued on page 11)

# **WURTTEMBERG-BADEN REPORTS**

# **GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNIONS**

Next to the Jews, the trade unions were right up on top of Hitler's liquidation list, and the nazis gave high priority to destroying that "decadent democratic institution" — the German labor movement. The Big Three at Potsdam considered rebuilding the unions a very important step in restoration of the democratic process in Germany, and embodied their views in the Agreement resulting from that conference.

The growth of trade unions alone cannot be used as a yardstick to measure the development of democracy. But exercise of labor's right to form its voluntary labor associations, select its own representatives, and eventually, bargain collectively with employers, is excellent practice in self-government. After such a long denial of these basic privileges as the Germans have suffered, trade unionism offers invaluable experience and encouragement to participate in the long and difficult task of democratizing all phases of German communal life.

With the disappearance of the nazi machine at the moment of occupation by Allicd troops, former labor leaders reappeared. It was apparent that the nazi regime had not destroyed the former union leaders or the desire on the part of German workers to have their independent labor organizations. It could even be said that the pre-nazi unions had been dormant rather than dead, for their former leaders, in many instances, immediately began to reestablish the unions and to assume that they were still responsible to the membership that had clected them. There was throughout the Württemberg-Baden region a spontaneous move very early in the occupation to pick up the labor movement where it had been broken off in May 1933.

Conditions, however, were obviously not the same after 121/2 years, and several differences from former habits and procedures were readily apparent. The first of these differences was that bitter experiences under the nazis had firmly convinced former unionists that the old division within the German labor movement must not be allowed to reappear. There was a universal desire to avoid the political divisions between labor organizations. Social Democratic and Catholic trade unionists agreed they wanted to have a united labor movement, and the Catholics, in many instances, appeared willing to join in what seemed to be a reestablishment of the Social-Democratic unions, Socialists and Communists agreed that conflicts between them had weakened the labor movement before 1933, and that whether or not they would organize jointly in a single political party, which was doubtful, they would still try to work together in a single union movement without question.

## DAF INFLUENCE

Another change that had been brought by the nazi regime was less welcome. In a number of localities, it was apparent that nazi thinking on labor organization had affected even those who had never succumbed to nazi philosophy in other respects. The German Labor Front (DAF) had failed completely to win the loyalty of any considerable body of workers, and it was looked upon with contempt as a mere arm of the nazi party

without any dynamism of its own. It had not aroused any great hostility, however, except for its removal of the former trade union leaders and confiscation of the union properties.

The Labor Front held out an ideal that was attractive to many workers: A united and all-inclusive labor movement, given official recognition, and supported as a part of the national community, if not of the state itself.

The Heilbronn union is an example of the effect of the DAF on the re-emerging union movement. Here a group of former communists and left-wing socialists proposed a single united union to which all workers would belong automatically, and which would be responsible for the supervision of employment exchanges (Arbeitsämter), health insurance and the former cooperative stores. This group also offered its services to the occupying forces for the elimination of nazis and the installation of new officials named by the group. The program of this union was circularized in other parts of Württemberg and in Kreis Waiblingen a similar effort was made to require that all workers should automatically belong to a single union to be officially recognized and sponsored by Military Government.

In spite of the influence of the years of the DAF and the nazi dictatorship, the more usual trend was for the former trade union leaders who had survived, to try to restore what they had had before 1933. Except for the insistence on a single united movement, and the tendency to think of that as an officially recognized movement, the pattern of union organization proposed was the pattern familiar under the Weimar Republic. When a group of former union leaders came together in Stuttgart or Mannheim or Göppingen, they proposed to form a local federal body with the principal trades represented as departments in what had preciously been known as the Ortskartell, The initial nucleus of organization was what would be called in America a Local Trades and Labor Council. But there was visualized immediately the reestablishment of regional and ultimately national trade unions, in federal bodies not only at the local level but in Land capitals and, ultimately, on a national basis.

## FRENCH MG POLICY

Against the background described, actual developments in this region were necessarily affected by changing policies and procedures. Since Karlsruhe and Stuttgart were originally occupied by the French, the trend of development was influenced by the attitude of the French Military Government.

Officially, the French authorities followed general SHAEF policies which stated in broad terms that unions were to be permitted, subject only to such supervision as was necessary to assure military security and to prevent nazi activity in the guise of unionism. Actually, they were hesitant about giving official recognition to any union, and developments depended on individual French Labor Officers' interpretation of the policies. In Stuttgart, for example, the Labor Officer in the French Regional Detachment for Württemberg, established contact with some former union leaders a few days after occupation of Stuttgart at the end of April 1945, and indicated that he wished to see a strong labor movement re-established and that he would depend heavily on these union leaders for recommendations for positions in labor agencies.

The French MG authorities, however, were not in favor of official recognition of this or any other union body, and the French policy developed, in the main, to one of waiting until conditions could be considered more favorable for genuine labor organization. In effect, French policy had given a very considerable initial impetus to union organization in Stuttgart, which was not followed up, while in the rest of the French Zone

there was virtually no sign of union activity.

American policy also varied. The generally favorable attitude toward re-development of unions and works councils. as set forth in the SHAEF Handbook and Technical Manual for Labor Officers. seemed to be supported by the favorable reception given to the announcement of the organization of an all-inclusive union in Aachen. In the Americanoccupied parts of Baden and Württemberg, which did not at first include Karlsruhe or Stuttgart, the period from Occupation to the announcement of new directives from USFET in August was marked by a tolerance of the appearance of would-be unions, without close supervision or concern over the method of organization or the pattern desired by the organizers. Instructions were issued by the Regional Detachment on 4 June 1945, stating that "workers will be permitted to form democratic trade unions and other forms of free economic trade associations." Supervision was limited to vetting organizers to make sure they were not nazis and preventing violation of directives concerning public meetings, wage controls and strikes. A subsequent directive to detachments in Württemberg stated that officials of unions were to be considered only provisional until elections could be held, and authorized the use of DAF premises and equipment and the distribution of printed material.

Discussions at conferences of Labor Officers indicated that increasing consideration was being given at higher levels to a close supervision of unions. Their compliance was required with certain procedures believed to insure a union movement, from the "basic worker level" with democratic internal operations. The original wide latitude given to the organization of labor unions were limited by increasingly specific instructions, until in December 1945 detailed procedures were worked out for the election of union officials and represent-

ative bodies at all levels. However, in the Württemberg-Baden area, every effort was made to insure that imposition of this increasingly detailed supervision would not undermine or destroy any valuable union organization already in existence.

The most important question raised by the development of the unions is that of the relation of centralization to democracy. The tendency of reviving unions to follow the pattern of a single centralized union with trade departments, was a natural one in view of the historical background, and was spontaneously adopted. It was clear that most rapid progress in securing participating membership could be made with a single concentrated drive for all types of workers. The danger was that a few leaders would make all decisions for the membership and would entrench themselves in power.

# FREE ELECTIONS

MG at all levels emphasized the need for free elections of officials, and approval by the members of democratic constitutions. The extent to which this policy was carried out depended on the attitude of the local union leaders in each case, and on the degree to which local MG took an active interest and insisted on democratic procedures. Probably not more than half of the local federated unions in the region had held elections of officers or had voted on constitutions by the end of the year, and an even smaller number of industrial groups had organized autonomous local unions with elections. There was a tendency to postpone these procedures until the initial organizing period was over and the membership enrolled, at which time elections of officials and delegates to conventions was generally contemplated.

In December, MG at the regional level assisted by representatives of the Manpower Division at higher levels, drafted

minimal procedures for a series of elections to assure that the whole union structure in the region would be placed on a democratic, elective basis as rapidly as possible. Under these procedures, the local trade group would be constituted as the basic unit, electing its own governing committee, which would in turn draft a constitution and submit to the members proposals for affiliations with the local federation, the regional trade union, and the regional federation. With the establishment of the local unions in this way, the development of the regional unions and federations could proceed at elected delegate conventions. Constitutions and permanent officials would be referred back to the membership of the constituent unions for approval.

Politically, the bulk of the leadership of the unions in the region is Social-Democrat. Up to the present, there has been apparently ready cooperation between Communists and Socialists, and at least one of the Ortskartell is headed by a Communist. The former Catholic union leaders have shown a readiness to submerge their political interests in a common union movement. There is concern, however, over the stated intention of the Communists to organized party cells in enterprises. Both the Socialist Catholic unionists fear that this will lead to inevitable political disputes within the unions. The Communist justification of these party cells is that the party cannot organize its members effectively solely on the basis residence location. There has been some evidence that if the Communists seck to organize their workers independently, the Catholic leaders will withdraw from the united labor movement and form their own unions again. It is believed that one of the principal reasons for the Catholic willingness to give up their own unions was to counteract Communist influence in a united labor movement.

The principal activities of the unions

in this region have been merely organizational. Approximately 150 meetings a month have been reported. As long as the wage structures are not subject to change, there is little opportunity for collective bargaining for wage gains. However, the unions have emphasized their intention to secure improved social benefits for their members, both in the form of social insurance and union benefits. There has also been some cultural activity.

## **ENCOURAGING PROGRESS**

The development of unions in the Württemberg-Baden region has been encouraging. Experienced and reliable leadership has appeared throughout the region, and the rapid growth of membership indicates a genuine desire on the part of the workers to reorganize the labor movement. Certain inevitable tendencies toward centralization and bureaucracy have been observed, but it is believed the steps taken by MG to insure free elections, from the local units through to the regional, federated bodies will prevent undemocratic control. There has been no evidence anywhere of nazi influence at work, nor of a need for close MG supervision of personnel to prevent former nazi elements gaining influence. It is believed the unions can be relied upon to keep their own ranks free of nazi influence and to take the initiative in eliminating those influences from economic life.

MG should continue to keep a watchful eye on the development of unions, but it is not recommended that too close a supervision over details of organization and personnel is necessary or desirable. The workers have had the opportunity to develop a democratic labor movement as a basic element in a democratic Germany. This policy has justified itself. There is every reason to expect that the labor movement in their region will become a major force in the growth economic and political democracy.

# MG, UNRRA, AND ARMY

# TO SHARE DP RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility for various aspects of the care and control of Displaced Persons in the US Zone has been specifically allocated among UNNRA, Army Area Commanders and MG Directors by a recent USFET directive.

The general functions of UNRRA include actual operation of DP camps and centers, maintenance of a records and tracing bureau, and preparation of statistical reports.

The Army's responsibilities cover supervision of management and provision of supplies and services for the camps. Army Commanders are also specifically charged with DP repatriation, including transportation and escort guards; provision of employment opportunities for DPs, and provision of German currency required by UNRRA.

MG Directors are responsible for securing fullest and most economical use of German resources, facilities and services required for DP purposes; assisting in maintenance of DP discipline, including trial of alleged offenders and requesting Army Commanders for troops; authorizing and coordinating arrangements for DP movements in, through and out of the US Zone; and assisting authorized personnel to trace missing United Nations persons.

# Czechoslovak Marriages

Czechoslovaks are not permitted to marry Germans or Hungarians, in the US Zone, without prior approval from their home government, states a USFET directive. Both Czechoslovak and German law require eligibility statements from the foreign government for marriages of foreigners in Germany. MG officers may ordinarily grant exemption to the German law and permit the marriage without the foreign government's approval. The new directive, however, rescinds the right of exemption when Czechoslovak-German or Czechoslovak-Hungarian marriages are involved.

The Czech may obtain approval (certificate of proficiency) from the District National Committee or Town Office of his last place of residence in Czechoslovakia.

# (Continued from page 6)

ner) were taking care of the members in schools and small communities. In each foreign country concerned there was a "Volksgruppe" headed by a Volksgruppenführer with large administrational headquarters and regional branches in the more important cities.

# SIGNIFICANCE OF VDA MEMBERSHIP

In view of the long history of ultranationalistic activity and the definite place of importance it assumed under the Third Reich the VDA can by no means be considered a harmless organization. It remained unaffiliated with the NSDAP solely for reasons of political expediency. As a result of its extensive and often vicious propaganda the fact that its aims coincided with those of the nazi party could not have been a secret to any citizen of the Third Reich.

# "Information, Please"



# Bavaria quizzes its statesmen on current developments and the public gets the answers ... a new experience for Germans

In an effort to keep the public in Bavaria informed of current developments and to answer any questions which may arise concerning them, a new organization has been established called the Bavarian Information Office. It plans to hold meetings once a month to which representatives of the different ministries and of all Bavarian newspapers will be invited. The sessions will be conducted on a question and answer basis, the newsmen acting as interlocutors and the statesmen as respondents. No holds are barred. The newsmen are to act simply as intermediaries for the most important problems which are troubling their readers. The transfer of the second control of

At the first meeting of this new agency Minister President Högner and his entire cabinet were present as well as numerous officials. After an opening speech by Högner in which he outlined briefly the progress which had been achieved during the past few months in establishing a permanent form of government in Bavaria, each of the cabinet ministers explained the functions of his particular office. Dr. Josef Baumgartner, Minister of Food and Agriculture, made several pointed remarks, directed at the press, which serve to illustrate the role which the Information Office is expected to play. He denied the newspaper report that food rations were going to be raised to 1700 calories a day. He said he could not understand how such a statement

got into the press, but it very clearly demonstrated the necessity of holding regular and frequent information sessions with the press. He hoped that in the future it would thus be possible to avoid printing unfounded rumors.

Minister Schmitt, in charge of denazification, spoke at some length on the attitude of former nazis. According to him they are becoming bolder and more arrogant, due to the fact that the draft law on denazification has not yet been finally approved. He mentioned two communities where former members of the NSDAP were openly advising people not to vote. In one case, it appears, a former nazi was actually functioning as a member of the local denazification committee. Schmitt promised, however, that the denazification drive would be carried out without compromise as soon as the new law goes into effect.

During the actual question and answer period the Ministry of the Interior was severely criticized by a German representative of DANA for not giving the press adequate communication facilities. Another representative of the German press asked what progress had been made in carrying out the proposal that PWs in foreign countries be exchanged for nazi activists. The question of creating and administrative agency in the government for handlings communication and transportation was also raised. It was replied that this has already been pro-

posed to MG and will be effected as soon as a favorable reply is received.

One of the questions which aroused the most discussion concerned two nazis who had made denunciations to the Gestapo. According to the editor of a Bavarian newspaper, these two had been summoned to court by relatives of those they had denounced - they were acquitted. Högner as Minister of Justice was requested to comment on this situation. He stated, "Over Hessen and Berlin (where the two cases took place) I have, of course, no influence. If such a case happened here I should say that while there is no law which makes denunciation punishable by police, the Gestapo could not be called "police" in the proper sense of the word. Since the Gestapo was known to be an association of highly dangerous criminals, the crimes charged in the cases referred to would amount to 'drawing attention of a criminal gang to a possible victim,' which

should, in my judgement, make it possible to build up, a charge of 'premeditated murder' instead of 'informing,' or perhaps, 'intellectual cause of premeditated murder,' or something in that line. Our new penal code would take care of cases like that."

A representative of the Jewish press asked whether it was true that Bavaria was the first of the German Laender in which a Jewish Commissioner had been appointed. Minister President Högner in replying invited all Jewish press representatives to attend the "Meeting of the Liberated Jews" to be held in Munich, and said that Bavaria considered it one of her foremost duties to compensate the Jews for the outrages committed against them.

The rest of the questions raised were of an administrative nature and were answered by the competent authorities present.

# Josef Müller - Founder of the Christian Social Union

In view of the great success of the Christian Social Union at the recent elections in Bavaria, the character and background of Dr. Josef Müller, its founder and first provisional president, give an interesting insight into the real nature of that organization.

Josef Müller was the sixth son of an Upper Franconian peasant family. He was born in 1898, and studied law and political economy in the University of Munich, receiving his degree in 1925. Two years later he passed the state examination in jurisprudence and became a lawyer in Munich.

He entered political activity at the age of twenty when he joined the Bayerische Volkspartei and became leader of its left wing, which was then very small. His independent attitude considerably retarded his advancement in the party although many voters demanded that he become a candidate for the Bavarian diet.

In the years preceding the nazi regime Müller earned a considerable reputation in Bavaria for being one of the most violent as well as one of the most intelligent opponents of Hitler. With Prelate Neuhäusler (later sent Jesuit Father Roesch, Pro-Dachau), testant minister Bonnhoefer and Count Helmuth von Moltke (the latter three executed by order of Hitler) he became one of the leaders of the ecclesiastical resistance movement. In 1934 he was arrested and later released. In 1939 he was called to the Counter Espionage Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht where, with Admiral Canaris (who recently testified at the Nürnberg trials) and General Oster he attempted to contact the Western Powers with a view to accepting peace terms and overthrowing Hitler. In April 1943, he was again arrested by order of Keitel and Goering and charged with high treason and favoring the enemy. Being an officer of the reserve he was transferred to the Berlin jail where Wehrmacht officers were held for examination. His wife and secretary were also arrested and sent to the same jail. After long interrogation and torture he was acquitted on March 4, 1944, by Generalrichter (Judge General) Sack who was himself later executed on order of Hitler. In spite of the acquittal, Dr. Müller was transferred to the Gestapo prison. During this pe-

riod Admiral Canaris, General Oster, and others were arrested, papers having been found involving them as well as Müller in the attempt to open peace negotiations. Together they were questioned for 220 hours. For a period of five months he was kept in chains and then transferred on 7 February 1945, to the concentration camp at Flossenburg where he was again chained hand and foot, and continuously and severely maltreated. On the 5th of April he was forced to witness the hanging of several friends. He was then transferred to Dachau, together with several prominent foreigners, including a nephew of Molotoy with whom he has maintained relations of friendship ever since. From Dachau he was transferred to the Pustertal in the Austrian Tyrol where he was liberated by American troops.

# ARMY RETAINS Civil Administration of Germany

Under terms of a compact reached by Secretary Byrnes and General Eisenhower and formally approved by President Truman and Secretary Patterson,



reports The New York Times, the Army will retain the civil administration of Germany beyond 30 June which had

been set as the date for the State Department to take over. Secretary Byrnes said "he was hopeful that an Allied Centralized Administration could be established soon in Germany." All efforts so far have been blocked by the French. He further said eventually the Germans must carry a large share of the administrative load... that "the State Department has no organization for such a purpose as administering Germany.... (Army men) are doing a splendid job ... should continue until such time as the administration could be turned over to a small civilian organization. That will be determined by a central government." General Eisenhower told Mr. Byrnes "the Army did not want the administration of Germany, but he agreed that the State Department was in no position to take it over."

## NEWSPAPER BAN

In connection with the recent Russian ban on distribution of various Westernsponsored newspaper in the Russian Zone of Germany, the action is strongly opposed by the Western nations, says the New York Herald Tribune. Particularly concerned are the Americans who "have lodged strongest protest and have informed the Russians that they consider their action a violation of the Potsdam Agreement on a free press in Germany. On the other hand, the Russians took no action on the purcly German newspapers."

# CORRESPONDENTS' UNIFORMS

Issuance of a U.S. Army order calling for women correspondents to wear the garb of enlisted Wacs while permitting their male colleagues to retain officers' uniforms is characterized by the Philadelphia Record as putting them "in their place with a vengeance." Basis of the order is a need for differientiating Army personnel from "civilians working in Germany as State Department, UNRRA and American newspaper and press service employes." For the few American women correspondents now in Germany, declares the paper, "it will necessitate considerable expense to discard WAC officer clothing and purchase a new outfit. These, in turn, will be discarded as the ban against any uniform takes place."

# PLAN FOR SMALL NAZIS

According to the New York Herald Tribune "the German Communist newspaper in Berlin, Deutsche Volkszeitung, ... proposed allowing 'small Nazis' to become members of the Communist and

other anti-nazi parties and join in the work of rebuilding Germany. It is saidthe Communist position has the approval of Soviet occupation authorities."

# DPs HOME BY SPRING

It appears to George L. Warren, State Department adviser on refugees and displaced persons, says another New York Herald Tribune story, that "the return home of displaced persons from Germany probably will be completed by spring. (Mr. Warren) estimated that at one time 8,500,000 slave laborers had been used by the nazis in Germany. On the other hand, he is reported as expecting "6,500,000 to 8,000,000 Germans will return to Germany during the first six months of 1946."

# STOLEN GOLD

Reparations officials have some reason to believe there's a good bit of gold stowed away in Germany by Germans who know where the nazi officials kept it after stealing it from occupied countries, avers the column Washington Background. Claims of the occupied countries for restitution run about 300,000,000 dollars higher than the amounts recovered so far.

# **GERMAN SCIENTISTS**

Columnist Danton Walker reports that "some 20 German scientists are at a Midwest airfield working under the direction of the Air Technical Service Command."

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT STUDIED

In order to determine how effectively American rule in Germany is working, particularly regarding the denazification program, the subject is being closely examined at the War Department, says The New York Times. Widespread adverse criticism of the Army's policies has elicited from the War Department a denial that "our military government

program is . . . a failure." To prove its point the War Department has delegated Howard A. Petersen, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of War, to make a thorough investigation of the various phases of our occupation and administration in Germany. He is seeking a quick improvement in one difficult phase of German administration — the procurement of civilian workers to aid the military. There are a number of officials at the War Department who believe that our performance suffers by comparison with that of the British and Russians."

# BERLIN TRADES UNION CONGRESS

In the balleting for delegates to the Berlin Trades Union Congress, says a New York Herald Tribune story, Communists won heavy victories not only in the Russian sector of the city but in the bourgeois suburb of Zehlendorf, in the American sector of the city, as well.

# U. S. RADIO STATION IN BERLIN

Along with the Russians, says the Washington Star, "the U.S. will now have a radio station in the German capital. When the Red Army captured the capital it seized Radio Berlin, but when the city's occupation became a four power operation the Soviets insisted in hanging on to the station exclusively. Neither the British nor the French have any broadcasting outlet in Berlin yet."

## **RED WHITEWASH?**

"Why did somebody in our army information service in Germany plant that story with the Associated Press that (Lt. Gen. Andrei A.) Vlassov (who commanded a force of Russians on the side of Germany several of whom killed or wounded themselves at Dachau) was a prewar White Russian fugitive from Stalin and hide the truth that he was a Red turncoat?" queries Frank Waldrop. "Just why did anybody want to misrepresent the facts about this Communist

traitor? The AP ought to investigate that and direct all its correspondents in Germany to go after the rest of the story."

# INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

By way of a compromise answer to France's demand that the Ruhr and Rhineland be divorced from Germany and internationalized, states the New York Herald Tribune, the U.S. may offer "an international corporation . . . set up subject to German law, but governed by a board composed of Germany's immediate neighbors. Ruhr - Rhineland resources .. would be used for development of Central Europe as a whole." Divorce of the two areas from Germany, claim Ameri-"would mean a virtual can officials. scrapping of the (Potsdam) reparations provisions . . . re-examination of the industrial equipment to be exacted from Germany in reparations."

# PROPERTY DETERIORATION

Lack of planning in Washington is blamed by Representative Rivers of the House subcommittee on surplus property, reports the New York Herald Tribune, for the rapid deterioration on Pacific Islands of equipment valued at nearly 4,000,000,000 dollars, much of it critically needed in the U.S.

# HIROHITO WANTS TO CONFESS

According to a New York Times dispatch, Emperor Hirohito is inclined to admit "his personal responsibility for a share in bringing on the war, but so far has been disuaded from immediate action."

## **BLUE DISCHARGES**

Abolition of blue discharges was recommended by the House Military Affairs Committee since they afford too many "opportunities for injustice" reports the Washington Star. In a formal report prepared by the committee, blue discharges were described as being "generally issued to men the Army 'does not want' but cannot dismiss dishonorably. If the Army found these men to be misfits . . . the Nation has a special obligation to see that they are dismissed with as little prejudice as possible."

# CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

While the need of trained civilian personnel abroad becomes constantly more essential and pressing, says a Providence Bulletin editorial, word comes from



Washington that "veterans who want to stay... in Government service are being given the runaround and the

brush-off by bureaucrats. One of these days, the country is coming to the appreciation that the Government has..... lost the men it could have had."

# GERMAN ELECTIONS

Results of Germany's recent elections indicate no trend to Communism, says a Philadelphia Inquirer editorial. There's little doubt Communist victories would have pleased Moscow immensely, adds the editorial, "but...Reds have thrived ..... on minority rule....work by combination and infiltration. In Germany... where free elections have produced .... strong parties of moderately left tendencies, Communist tactics will...be (to win elections by controlling) those who do."

## WAR CRIMINAL

However well Hirohito may be serving occupation authorities in Japan now, contends a Wichita Beacon editorial, he "must not escape the death he deserves ... (or) forgiven the dastardly crimes he has led his people to commit." Whatever war criminals the Allies have conveniently used for a time elsewhere, it has not freed them from responsibility for their

crimes. By executing the Japanese emperor the world must be shown, once and for all, "that rapists, torturers, and murderers cannot escape just punishment. The Allies must make no deal with the Japanese emperor...try him and hang him."

# ARMY JUSTICE

In pronouncing the death sentence on the Army private who killed two Japanese, declares the Youngstown Vindicator, the court was "simply following military law. If they had waived it, . . they would have done serious disservice to the sensible policy . . . followed in Japan. So far the occupation has been efficient because the Army has been stern but fair with the defeated people."

# UP FROM THE RANKS

A Buffalo News editorial points out that "three out of four of all wartime commissions in the British Army went to enlisted men. It is a record of democracy in the armed forces that is well worth studying by Americans."

# GERMAN POLITICAL TENDENCY

On the basis of election returns, a Boston Globe editorial concludes, "that Germans... do not regard Communism as the way out of their troubles. Among Germans the tendency... seems to be to support the Social Democrats. But it is only a tendency; the last word from the nazis has not been heard."

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL CONTINUED

Also on the subject of civilian government employees, the Springfield Union says the State Department hopes and intends to recruit veteran's for the civilian organization which will succeed the Army in administering Germany. This the editorial commends because, since the Army is also destined to stay in Germany, "former soldiers will realize the military point-of-view and thus the relationship between the two groups should

be cordial and understanding. In dealing with the Germans our military and civilian organizations should present a united front. There appears...doubt... the civilian organization...will take over.... June 30. It will be an unfortunate delay. The task...obviously...for civilians."

# CURRENT AMERICAN POLICY

A New Orleans Times-Picayune editorial sharply reprimands Americans for apparently forgetting or deliberately disregarding the nation's commitments to its Allies and the cause of world peace. Coinciding with the editorial's views are those of an American correspondent who believes various indications that America wishes to be relieved of its occupation dutics "is having mischievous effects over there among friends and enemies alike" and further that "the occupation of Germany is still the test of our wisdom and competence as a world power." In the face of these two points, charges the editorial, "Congress talks ... of dropping the draft whether or not it is needed to obtain replacements for the overseas tasks. We seem to be losing our sense of obligation and direction, too, at a supremely critical juncture when our own safety and the fate of the new organization for world peace both require a clear and definite course and its resolute pursuit."

# GERMAN ELECTIONS PROVE NOTHING

Discussing the German elections on ABC, Ed Johnson states (they) "won't prove anything about the Germans....
Military Government ..... knows they



won't. The fledgling German political parties have protested ... clections... not true tests of party strength... serve to confuse. Our Military Government officers ... know ... the Ger-

mans themselves don't want to vote yet, but somebody on the top level of American Military Government decided ..... it would be good for the Germans to hold elections now; so the obedient Germans went about getting ready to hold them."

### APPROACH TO OCCUPATION

Taking up what he considers a notable contrast between the American and British occupation zones, Cecil Brown of MBS discusses first the American zone, where, he feels, "there is an indifference about impression on the Germans who is boss, and there is more fraternization," Then he switches to the British zone, where he advises, "the English expect to stay for some time . . . . they permit no misunderstanding on the part of the Germans. The British keep up a good deal of pomp and ceremony . . . because ... fanfare and discipline impress the Germans ..., and ... want it understood that they are giving orders . . . not the other way around."

### ARMY DISCHARGES

Drew Pearson lights into the Army for its censorship on political discharges

which, he says, accounts for the strict silence maintained regarding the separation of movie star Lucille Ball's husband, and of Lee Falk, author of "Mandrake, the Magician," who got out as a hardship case.

### **ELECTION DIAGNOSIS**

One healthy sign produced by the German elections, believes H. R. Baukhage of the ABC, is that the "Nazi influence doesn't assert itself...although hints of organized opposition to American control.... are beginning to appear."

### GERMAN VOTING

Focusing his attention on the German elections, Roy Porter of the NBC, sees: "Germany.... not going Communist... voting... heavier... than... predicted... Germans, the non-nazis... can got together... to vote for their leaders... no disorderly incidents,... new hope that democracy may some day be reestablished in what used to be the nazi Reich."

### Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of

Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt Office or win-for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### ist Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq Co L 1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson Lt W E Snodgrass 1st Lt N Oakes Capt E Thompson

### Württemberg

E-1 F-10 F-11 G-20 G-21 G-22 G-23 G-24 G-25 G-26 G-27 G-28 G-29 G-30 H-50 H-52 H-53	Stuttgart Stuttgart UIm Aalen Böblingen Crailsheim Esslingen Gmünd Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall Heidenheim Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Künzelsau Leonberg	Württemberg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ülm LK Aalen LK Böhlingen LK Crailsheim LK Esslingen LK Gmünd LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mangentheim	Col W W Dawson Maj R H Stimson Maj J Owen Maj M Hoover Capt W A Becker Maj T Taylor Lt Col J I Taylor Capt J N Krajnak Maj J A Holbrook Capt H A Wyatt Maj B V Bloom Maj M W Terry 1st Lt J Strauss Maj H W Freeman Capt V J Manno Capt W L Strauss Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Leonderg LK Mergentheim	Capt R S Deetz
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	'Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E E-7 F-16 G-43 G-46 G-47 H-87 H-89	Durlach Karlsruhe Mannheim Heidelberg Pforzheim Karlsruhe Bruchsal Buchen	Landesbezirk North Baden SK-LK Mannheim SK-LK Heidelberg SK-LK Pforzheim SK-LK Karlsruhe LK Bruchsal LK Buchen	1st Lt H Oakes Col C Lisle Maj L L Lewis Lt Col I L Harlow 1st Lt N Semaschko Maj W T Neel Maj E V Le Blanc Maj J A McGuinness
	Pforzlieim	SK-LK Pforzheim	
			Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91 H-92	Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim LK Sinsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
11-72	Suchtin	LK Subiciti	Capt H D Peterson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel

Col J R Newman 1st Lt K M Burke Capt B Sturdevan

### Reglerungsbezirk Wlesbaden

_	- 1		
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col F E Sheehan
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Mai Chatos
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	•
		LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	•
		LK Schlüchtern	Gapt W F Johnston
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &	•
	ð	LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &	3
		: LK Untertaunus	:
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &	Maj J G Gavin
	5	LK Obertaunus	Capt O Kuntzleman
			-

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain	RB Kassel	1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	3
		LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	
		LK Ziegenhain	Gapt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj G F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Gapt H R Dichtenmucller
1I-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	1
		LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67 .	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	
		LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	oups as in overland
00		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
ML-1 (Sp)	Kassel	Liaison	1st Lt M Rogin
"TT- I (DP)	IRABBOI	111415411	IDE IN MI MOGIN

### Reglerungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
		LK Gross Gerau	
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Gapt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Būdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Gapt H Nickelsberg
DP-20	Darmstadt		1st Lt A J Peyser

### DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### UNIT

#### LOCATION

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich R & T Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec Munich Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

### Reglerungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A E-202 F-210 G-220 G-221 H-250 H-251 I-330 I-331 I-332 I-334 I-335 I-336 I-337 I-338 I-339	Würzburg Würzburg Würzburg Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brückenau Ebern Gemünden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Königshofen	RB Mainfranken SK-LK Würzburg SK-LK Aschaffenburg SK-LK Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Ebern LK Gemünden LK Gerolzhofen LK Hammelsburg LK Hassfurt LK Hofheim LK Karlstadt LK Königshofen	Lt Col M E Henderson Lt Col M E Henderson Lt Col J B Bradford Maj C M Emerick Lt Col J B Thomson Capt M A Potter Capt J B Lynn Capt K L Ellis Maj H P Clark Jr Capt R W Jones 1st Lt Coter Capt J M Simon Maj E G Emery Capt J R Ellis Jr Capt E F Smith Capt W E Brayden Capt J E Circlesi
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt E F Smith
I-339 I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt L F Girolani Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
<u>I-343</u>	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Maj B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

#### Reglerungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Capt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Lt Col J W Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Stoats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj H R Glaser
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj E I Paul
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co C	Bamberg		1st Lt A E Leidy
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj H L Woodall
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
		•	

G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Mai R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

### Reglerungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

•	•	•	
Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	CV Wailon 8.	Maj d O Boylo
G-200	M elden	SK Weiden &	Maria C. Dalameter To
G 044		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350			
	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Sbanbacker
I-351	Obervicchtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
1-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutuska
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynhem
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henky
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243		SK-LK Passau	
	Passau		Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenielden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309		LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Vilsiburg Wolfstein	LK Visiourg	
	_	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
1-000	11 OPPOSITORE	TIT Westering	Oube II water

### Reglerungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

Ingolstadt Munich	SK-LK Ingolstadt LK Munich	Maj L H Norins Maj M T Mawrence					
Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride					
Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt					
Pfaffenhofen		Capt J E Thayer					
Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz					
	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd					
	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers					
	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day					
		1st Lt R C Wiggins					
		Capt V A Burke					
Schongau	LK Schongau	Maj C A Rein					
	T T/2 TE:	Capt D E Brown					
		Maj E Boney Lt Col J Kelly					
_	IK Transctain	Maj C J Bischoff					
		Maj R L Montague					
		Capt R H Necel					
Erding		Maj C C Brown					
		1st Lt D L Price					
		Capt W M Forys					
		1st Lt A L Klinger					
		Capt V Thom					
	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer					
	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso					
Ebersberg		1st Lt C C Smith Jr					
	G .						
erungsbezirk Schwaben							
		Cout O Maishann					
	DD Salamahan	Capt O Meirhenry Lt Col C M Avery					
		Lt Col R A Norton					
Dillingen	I K Dillingen	Maj Darragh					
Weissenborn		Capt J M Latimer					
		Maj J E Rhea					
		Capt B M Ziegler					
		Capt L A Proper					
		Capt M Glossop					
	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green					
Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner					
Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker					
Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves					
	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown					
		Capt S D Lubin					
		Capt C E Witney					
		Capt F E Kettunen					
		1st Lt R E Lee					
	LK werungen	Capt J S Woodward					
	IX Friedberg	Capt L Sims					
Darwabinunchen	Lik Schwabinunchen	Capt L E Smith Jr					
	U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT						
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Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District	Col F L Howley					
	(APO 755)						
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	BREMEN PORT COMAND						
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### Military Government

### Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

### UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden BRITISH ZONE RUSSIAN ZONE FRENCH TAURER LEGEND GMUND - REGIERUNGSBEZIEFE AND LANDESBEZIRK BADEN NURTINGEN - LANDKREISE AND STADTKREISE ZONE STATISTICS SECTION SEC GEN STAFF USFET SOURCE OMG-RB: BRANCH

### MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



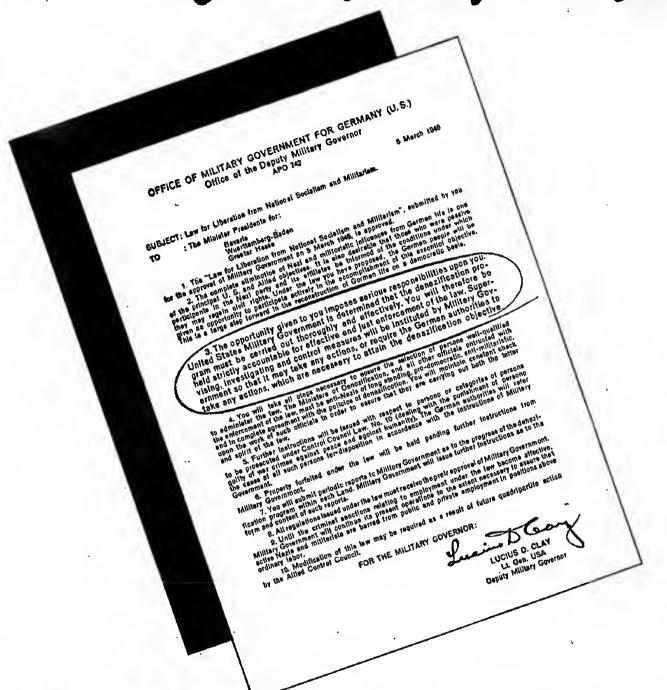
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### MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Change to Control Council Law No. 11 (Inclosure 2)	AG 014.1 GEC-AG0 26 February 1946
Postal Service Between Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany and the United States	
Sentences in Military Government Courts for Theft of US. Property	
Control Council Legislation — Law No. 17 Amendment of Inheritance Tax Laws	GEC-337 CONL 1 March 1946
Change No. 1 to Interim Directive on Military Government Reports	
Control Council Law No. 16, "Marriage Law"	CONL-337-GEC 2 March 1946

# Learn by Doing, is the Policy



for teaching Germany Democracy but strict M G control will continue. The long range denazification program, described in the WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN, 2 Feb 46, has been approved in essence and became law 5 March 1946. With the approval of Lt. General Lucius Ctay, Deputy Military Governor, (opposite page) the new law gives the German people a share of responsibility for removing and punishing nazis and militarists who contributed to the of the world. The new law, titted "Law For Liberation For National Socialism and Militarism," sets forth the political and economic status of nazis eliminated from and sanctions to be imposed upon those found guilty, in accordance with their degree of culpability.

Though the law gives the Germans a share of the responsibility for cleansing themselves of the culprits.

Though the law gives the Germans a share of the responsibility for cleansing themselves of the culprits stift among them, Military Government will continue strict supervision, investigation, and control over denazilication.

Present denazification directives are not affected by the new law, although procedurat changes will be

made. Law No. 8 remains in torce until further orders are issued.

## Denazification by Germans

When the fighting stopped in Germany, the Allies were faced by a bewildered, sullen, and defiant populace who had been subjected for twelve years to legalized terrorism and feared the worst from the occupying armies. The most immediate needs were to reestablish normal administrative control over civil communities and to carry on the essential economic services.

U. S. Military Government officers found that in the restoration and extension of these activities they were compelled to start with organizations which at every level, from local to national. were completely controlled by nazis and staffed largely by nazis or nazi sympathizers or militarists. In some cases it was possible to solve the problem merely by prohibiting the continuance of the function, or by turning it over for the time being to Americans. In others it was necessary to use nazis temporarily in order to avoid mass starvation and disease. Obviously both solutions were purely stop-gaps since the ultimate objective is to build a democratic and Germany, peaceful and neither the cessation of activity nor the continued employment of nazis is compatible with this goal.

Work toward a permanent solution was begun at once. All public offices, utili-

ties, and business enterprises were examined thoroughly to determine which officials and employees had belonged to the nazi party or had collaborated with it and how active they had been. In essential services these people were eliminated sometimes at the cost of efficient operations: Other activities were suspended entirely until qualified non-nazis, or if possible anti-nazis, could be found to undertake them. It was continually recognized, however, that this preliminary screening represented only half the solution. It was also necessary to settle on a permanent policy toward nazis. To remove them permanently from all work without making provisions for their future would merely have created a large and potentially well-organized class of unemployed thugs, and would thus have posed a major threat to the stability of any future political regime.

This problem has long been under discussion, and preliminary legislation both by U. S. Military Government and by quadripartite bodies has contributed to its solution. First, the Control Council issued Directive 24, which fixed a uniform denazification policy for all four zones of Germany. Within the scope of this directive, the new long range denazification policy for the US Zone was developed and has now been approved

by General Clay. This important action, taken less than one year after the cessation of hostilities, provides the policy necessary for complete denazification of the US Zone.

Prior to the adoption by the Control Council of this new legislation, the US policy was already being planned in long range terms, as indicated by the 7th of July directive and Law No 8. American policy thus became father and mother to the universal policy expressed in Control Council Directive 24, which in many instances was patterned after the early American policy.

Since an over-all policy has now been set up and the previous separate policies of the four zones eliminated, it was felt that the time was ripe to turn over realization of the policy to the Germans. If it is seen that the Germans are not carrying out the letter and the spirit of the law, MG is ready to take over the denazification in its entirety.

### JUDICIAL MACHINERY

The Law prescribes in detail the machinery to be employed in discovering and dealing with all nazis in the Zone. One of its principal features is the placing on the civil governments, responsibility for removing the nazis. The actual promulgation of the law will be accomplished through the Minister Presidents of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse. Thus the Germans will have opportunity to learn the reasons for ridding themselves of the nazi element.

The Law provides that each Land Government shall appoint a Minister for Political Liberation to implement the law. Trial tribunals will be set up in all urban and rural districts, and each one shall have a public prosecutor assigned to it. Each tribunal will consist of a chairman and at least two associates; the chairman should be qualified as a judge, and all members must be at least thirty years of age. Above the trial tribunals there will be a number of appellate tri-

bunals for the review of cases which are appealed. They will be similarly constituted, except that it is obligatory for the chairman to be qualified as a judge.

These tribunals are bound to the law in the determination of the facts and their interpretation and in reaching their decision, which they do by majority vote in secret session. Their final decision will be recorded in a register which is open to public inspection and will also be entered on the identification card of the respondent.

The public prosecutor normally takes the initiative in bringing a suspected case of injustice before a tribunal, although the designated officials, trade unions, injured persons, groups of citizens, or the respondent himself may also initiate the procedings. It is the responsibility of the public prosecutor to classify a defendant and to present the case supporting that classification. The burden of proof in lowering an initial classification falls on the defendant himself; unless he can prove extenuating circumstances or errors of fact, the classification stands. A case may be appealed from a trial tribunal to an appellate tribunal, though an appellate tribunal can reject cases whose appeal obviously not justified. Except for the further initiative of the public prosecutor noted above, the decision of the appellate tribunal is always final, though the Minister President retains the prerogative to pardon.

### **DEGREES OF GUILT**

The initial screening of the population to determine who must be tried by these courts will be done by means of a registration of all citizens over eighteen years of age. This registration involves the completion of a form. From these forms all registrants will be put in one of five classes:

- I. Major Offenders
- II. Offenders (activists, militarists, and profiteers)

### An Order From OMGUS Says...

The promulgation of this Law marks the beginning of a transitional period in the administration of the Denazilication Program. During this transitional period and until the German administrative machinery established under the Law actually becomes effective, Military Government

> (1) Assist the German officials in every possible manner in establishing administrative machinery and procedures to carry out the Law.

> (2) Investicate the Ministers for Political Liberation, the members of the trial and appellate tribunals, the public prosecutors, and other German of-ficials entrusted with the enforce-ment of the Law, in order to assure that such persons are anti-nax's of long standing, pro-democratic, anti-militaristic, and in complete agreemant with the policies of Denazification.

> (3) Continue to assure that active nazis and militarists are barred from public and private employment in positions

above ordinary labor.

The details of the German administrative and enforcement machinery and procedural regulations necessary for carrying the Law Into execution will be worked out by the Ministers for Political Liberation, subject to approval of Military Govern-ment. Specific instructions on these matters will be Issued to you as soon as possible. During this transitional period, until the German law is effectively in operation, Public Safety Special Branches attached to offices of Military Government and subordinate security and internal security officers should continue to investigate the political reliability of persons incumbent in, or under consideration for, appointment to public and semi-public offices and positions of responsibility in important private undertakings, in accordance with existing directives.

III. Lesser offenders (probationers)

IV. Followers

V. Persons exonerated.

MAJOR OFFENDERS include anyone who violated international law or was guilty of major offenses against the German criminal code; anyone who persecuted opposers of national socialism; anyone who was prominent and active in the nazi party, any of its affiliated organizations, in any Reich or Land or city government or administration under the nazi party; anyone who was a member of various police and intelligence organizations; and anyone who derived substantial profit from party membership or collaboration or who contributed heavily to its support.

ACTIVISTS include all persons guilty of the offenses described above, but on a lesser scale, and also all persons who

engaged in activities designed to poison the minds of German youth, or who undermined family or marital relations. favored sending non-nazis to military fronts, and incited intolerance and hatred on racial or party lines.

MILITARISTS include all who attempted to establish or supported a policy of foreign domination by military force, who promoted armament, or who attempted to organize German national life along militaristic lines.

**PLI PROFITEERS** include all persons who collaborated with the nazis or joined the nazi party in an attempt to derive extensive personal profit, and all industrialists who made excessive war profits.

LESSER OFFENDERS include all persons active in minor capacities with the nazis but not guilty of brutality or outstanding propagandizing, all persons otherwise offenders who can establish mitigating circumstances, and anyone who withdrew from the nazi party "at an early time." It also includes persons under the age of twenty-six who did not "manifest despicable or brutal conduct" but who would otherwise be offenders.

FOLLOWERS include those persons who participated in nazi party activities only in a nominal fashion, and exonerated persons are those who in spite of outward indications actively resisted the nazis to their own disadvantage.

To assist in the initial classification of individuals, the Law includes an Annex which divides officials of nazi party organizations and affiliates, special organizations, the German governmental and legal structure, the Wehrmacht, and important private industries in two groups. Anyone in the first group is presumed to be a major offender; anyone in the second is presumed to be an offender.

#### SANCTIONS

The new law has teeth in it. This is evidenced by the sanctions prescribed for each of the classifications. The penalties were developed to make those persons

most responsible for nazi crimes pay most for the reparations and repair. In addition to loss of civil rights and other restrictions, major offenders and offenders (Class I and II) may be required to serve up to 10 and 5 years, respectively, in a labor camp, performing reparation and reconstruction work. The sanctions are also intended to remove Class I and II nazis from positions where they may have opportunity to influence others, or wield economic or political power.

### EMPLOYMENT OF NAZIS .

Article 58 of the law leaves no doubt about the employment of Class I and II offenders. It provides, that from 5th of March, 1946, (effective date of the law) Class I and II offenders or NSDAP members, or members of one of its formations (except the HJ and the BDM) will not be employed in positions above ordinary labor in governmental agencies, private enterprises, non-profit and welfare organizations, and in the professions. This sanction applies not only to employees in dependent positions but also to owners of a business and other persons having a proprietary interest in the business. These persons must be completely removed from the enterprise, and not merely demoted in the same organization to evade the spirit of the law. However, the law specifies that this provision does not apply to owners and employees of small, unimportant businesses, such as. retail sales service establishments, farms and similar enterprises, provided they do not employ 10 or more employees. Also, the article exempts professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and engineers who do not employ more than two clerical, nursing or similar employees.

These employment prohibitions will be effective until the German tribunal makes its final decision. Any person who violates this article after 1 June will be subject to criminal prosecution. The public official who fails to remove nazis and militarists under the law, will be punishable along with the employer who retains the persons in violation of the law.

Those persons who have been approved by MG for employment, may keep their positions until the tribunal has made its final decision, unless MG should revoke its approval during the interim. Persons who have been removed or excluded from employment by MG, may not be reemployed unless the tribunal has made a final decision in his favor.

The sanctions for lesser offenders and followers, though less severe than those for the first two classifications, restrict certain civil rights, employment, and require these persons to share a portion of the reparations cost by extra taxation.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR MG

Enactment of the law not only places serious responsibilities on the German authorities, but also upon Military Government. Even after the German administrative machinery is in full operation, new responsibilities will rest upon the Public Safety Branches of MG. They will have to investigate, supervise and control the actions of the German authorities on every level, and hold them strictly accountable for effective and just enforcement of the law. Their first job will be to screen the German denazification officials, assist such officials in their work, (particularly the public prosecutors in making investigations and preparing their cases for trial), check the operations of the German administrative and judical machinery, and maintain custody of nazi party records and case files of persons already investigated.



SIXAEPORT

The story of, warravaged Berlin, and of the men of four nations who worked together to govern her.

Beginning with the entry of the first
American troops on July
4th, 1945, the Six Months
Report of OMG, US Berlin
District gives a play-byplay description of the daily problems, difficulties and solutions of the early occupation.

The keynote of the report is the successful operation of the four-power Kommandatura. It is made abudantly clear that this was no easily-won success, that disagreements were frequent and often basic. But mutually satisfactory conclusions were more frequently arrived at than not, after investigations, committee meetings, reports, and long discussions.

Following a brief digest of the work of the entire USMG Berlin Detachment are the detailed reports of activity of each branch Every section is packed with information, statistics, analyses. Yet the reading is anything but dull. Many pictures, charts and graphs enliventhe jobs.

gleam the personalities of the men who did the presentation, and through all, Here, is the whole story of Military Government. Every MG officer will recognize similar problems in his own experience, tempered by the quadripartite nature of the administration of Berlin. Indeed, Berlin might almost be a "Little Germany," so closely does its government by the Kommandatura resemble that of the four zones by the Control Council. The problems of governing Berlin are those of Germany, reduced to minuscule. The solutions, however, are full-sized.

### **Control Council Enactment**

### REFORMS MARRIAGE LAW

Legal equality for women restored to pre - 1933 status, nazi racial provisions eliminated, and judicial administration facilitated by new legislation

The history of woman's struggle to gain equal civil and social rights with man is a long and stormy one. But through the years the fairer sex has been able to wring from man a gradual recognition of its civil and social position in the world. When the nazis came to power, however, laws were passed which nullified the results of years of progress for German women.

In general, three interests were allowed women in Germany: Kinder, Küche, and Kirche (childern, the kitchen, and the church). The nazis even allowed the courts to interpret pre-existing marriage, divorce and annulment laws to permit German husbands to shed their wives at their convenience.

### WOMEN'S RIGHTS

With the promulgation of the new Control Council Marriage Law (Law No. 16) effective, 1 March 1946, the German woman may now emerge from the ignominy thrust upon her by Hitler and come proudly to her wedding as a full equal in the eyes of the law. Not only have all the undesirable nazi racial elements been eliminated from the new law, but the position of women in Germany has been so altered by it as to be more consistent with democratic principles of dignity and individual self-determination.

The Control Council legislation revises each of the three sections of the German

Civil Marriage Law, concerning marriage, divorce and annulment.

Prohibition of marriage on racial and other grounds based on the Nürnberg anti-Semitic laws and the so-called hereditary health laws are among the most significant provisions of nazi law which have been repealed. Under these enactments Germans were not allowed to marry persons whom the nazis considered to be of "impure blood" (Jews, Negroes, gypsies) nor persons afflicted with such allegedly hereditary defects as nearsightedness and hairlip. The former requirement that all officials members of the military secure permission of superiors their marrying has also been eliminated.

In certain instances where the law as it has existed before the advent of Hitler had been satisfactory to all concerned, the provisions of the Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (civil law) were restored. The impediment to marriage because of blood relationship is one such restored provision. The new law forbids marriage between relations in a direct line, between full and half-brothers and sisters and between relatives by marriage in a direct line irrespective of legitimacy or illegitimacy of birth.

### **ELIGIBILITY TO MARRY**

As set forth in the new law, any couple may contract marriage provided the male is over 21 and the female over 16. Neither may marry if under legal incapacity, if related to the other by blood or direct line by marriage, or if a former marriage has not yet been declared void or dissolved. No woman may remarry within ten months of the dissolution or annulment of a previous marriage unless she has meanwhile given birth to a child.

Religious ceremonies, though commonly celebrated in addition to the civil, are not considered lawful marriages in Germany. The new law, preserving this custom, states that "a marriage shall come into existence only if the ceremony has been performed before a registrar,"

and goes on to prescribe the ceremony and the documents required to be produced and records to be made. Marriages not performed in this manner are void.

Grounds for divorce have been radically changed by the new CC law. Swept

away are the nazi-inspired grounds of sterility, impotence, refusal to procreate, and the use of birth-control techniques. Gone also are the political grounds for divorce. Under Hitler, a husband who discovered his wife was a communist could divorce her. The new law permits divorce on grounds of "error concerning personal qualities of the marriage partner" only when this error depends on some quality essential to a normal marital relationship.

For the first time in German history nazi law permitted divorce without actual grounds. Previously it had been necessary to prove insanity, adultery or some equally tangible reason for dissolving the marriage. This provision was misused, under the nazis, to permit husbands to get rid of their wives at will. The new law permits a dissolution of marriage on grounds of incompatability or irreparable disruption of the marital relation-

ship providing the interests of the children are not harmed. The decision, however, rests with the court and not with the individuals as it did under the nazis. In the decision as to which of the divorced parents is to have care of the person and property of the children, the interest of the children is to prevail, under instructions of the guardianship court, over the selfish interests of either of the parents.

Other provisions which had been abused by the nazi courts to discriminate against the wife have also now been eliminated. No longer may the divorced

> husband escape from his duty to pay alimony by forcing the divorced wife to work. If found guilty, he must pay "commensurate with the standard of their married life, in so far as the income from property and earnings...of the divorced

ings.. of the divorced wife are insufficient." Restoration of the pre-Hitler right to revoke gifts made before and during the marriage is also incorporated in the new divorce provisions.

German courts are specifically forbidden to accept cases arising under the new CC Martiage Law No 16 when a United Nations national is one of the contending parties, states a USFET directive. This is in conformity with an earlier MG law which removed from the jurisdiction of the German courts all cases involving interpretation or validity of MG orders or laws as well as those involving United Nations nationals.

### **ANNULMENTS**

In their eagerness to retain control over mothers of future soldiers, the nazis incorporated in the marriage law permission to the courts to annul marriages of German women to foreigners in cases where the women would become a national of her husband's country and thus no longer subject to Germany. This has now been repealed, as has the right of the family of a deceased divorced husband to enjoin the divorced wife not to use his family name.

The new law attempts to set right some of the injustices perpetrated against innocent marriage partners by the nazi provisions of the 1938 marriage law (Continued on page 16)

### **WACs May Volunteer To Continue**

### ETO Service Until September 30, 1946

Enlisted WACs in the ETO who became eligible for redeployment after 1 March may volunteer for additional service, according to an announcement made office of the WAC Staff Director, Headquarters, U. S. Forces. European Theater. Under the provisions of this new service set-up WACs who will be in the above redeployment category may volunteer to serve until 30 June 1946, or they may sign for a term of service ending 30 September. Under present plans 30 September will mark the final date of service for such volunteers.

Special provision was made for WACs who were eligible for redeployment during February. They had three service categories for consideration. They could sign a class II (E), Class II (B), or Class II (C) statement Class II (E) was for extra service until 30 April, Class II (B) was for service until 30 June, and Class II (C) extended service until 30 September 1946.

The announcement is coincidental with the campaign in the United States to secure reenlistments from the WAC forces now serving in the States, and is in keeping with the War Department policy of attempting to meet the critical shortage of skilled personnel by encouraging voluntary extended duty. Figures for this Theater show that the WAC personnel peak figure was approximately 9,000 in July 1945, and that figure had

dropped to 2,400 at the end of January 1946.

Figures at the Office of the WAC Staff Director also show that 850 WACs in Class II were eligible to leave the ETO by 15 February, but to date less than 250 have left for discharge, and that there is a strong tendency among WACs with long periods of overseas duty to volunteer for additional service. Many WACs have already volunteered under the February plan, and others have been discharged in this Theater to accept civilian employment with U. S. Governmental agencies.

All WAC enlisted personnel, except volunteers, who have 24 month's service at the end of April will be shipped out during April, and WACs with the same amount of service at the end of June will be starting homeward in June.

Under a new regulation WAC officers who have signed for additional service under Categories I or II are eligible for return to the U. S. under the provisions of the "Rest, Recuperation and Rehabilitation" plan, after which they will return to this Theater for duty.

### CC Law No. 11 Phraseology

Holders of the German text of CC Law No. 11 are requested by USFET to make the following change, in the last line of Article III: Delete "verlieren gleichfalls jede Rechtskraft" and substitute "treten gleichfalls ausser Kraft."

### DP Postal Service To America

Sacks containing mail from displaced persons in the American Zone to the United States, and those carrying DP mail into the US Zone of Germany, will bear the following labels, according to a recent USFET directive:

For Bavaria: DP Mail, Group "A," Civil Censorship Division, APO 205, US Army.

For Greater Hesse: The same, except Group "B" and APO 757.

For Württemberg-Baden: The same, except Group-"E" and APO 154.

For Berlin: The same, except Group "C" and APO 755.

### Higher Fines for Theft

Until the issuance of a directive prescribing maximum and minimum punishments for theft of US property from railway cars and other sources, an OMGUS directive instructs MG prosecutors to stress the seriousness of these offenses before the courts. Not only are Army stores being depleted, but black marketeering and security impairment are involved.

It is urged that penalties be severe enough to discourage potential offenders; and that wide publicity be given to long prison terms or other severe sentences, particularly through German information channels. Previous punishments meted out for thefts have been very light, and fines in some instances have been considerably less than the black market value of the goods stolen.

### Civilian Travel - Berlin

Pending establishment of other policy through agreement with Russians, all German civilians traveling on US trains to Berlin must have Interzonal Passes issued by Allied Control Authority says a recent USFET cable. Train commanders are being instructed to refuse passage to any German civilian not documented in this manner.

### German Economic Experts End Two-Day Conference

Fifty German economic, food and agricultural experts, representing all areas of the United States and British Zones of Occupied Germany, concluded a two day meeting at the Chamber of Commerce building in Frankfurt.

It was the first conference of its kinds and the joint session at which resolutions favoring interzonal trade and freedom from restriction were favorably considered, was highlighted by an address given by Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., Director of the Economic Division of OMGUS (Germany).

General Draper stated that the meeting "was of great importance," and declared that "problems in the past and in the next few months have and will be a very great responsibility to your own people."

The day before the representatives heard Major E. H. Clay, Chief of the Policy Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, declare that interzonal trade agreements between the American and British zones must be on terms which would in no way interfere with Germany being treated, eventually, as an economic unit. He stated that OMG was not in favor of barter but preferred that "exchanges be made in terms of money." He told them that in their planning for trade between zones, they must not apply undue restraint on goods, and that trade must be as free as possible within the necessary allocation and ration controls

Among the American Military Government representatives who attended as observers were: Dr. James K. Pollack, Director of the Regional Military Government Coordinating Office, Stuttgart; Dr. Otto W. Brodnitz, German Agencies Advisor, and Major Karl Mahder, Economic Advisor, Regional Military Government Coordinator's Office.

Matters of food, coal, medical supplies and general industries occupied the attention of the delegates, who were under the chairmanship of Eric Rossman, secretary general of the Länderrat at Stuttgart.

Questions were asked General Draper on the matter of coal scarcity. Recent floods, and lack of production in coal areas were blamed for the failure of an increase in coal availability.

Of extreme interest to the delegates was the observation of General Draper on the food situation. He said: "In my opinion the German officials who took the responsibility after the occupation, and German farmers as a whole, and the distributing agencies for food, have all done, under the circumstances, a very good job." In considering the food problem for the future

he noted that conditions were not too favorable. "We all know" he said, "that a world food shortage is being faced. The American and British Governments have supported the zones with food imports but we face real difficulties now. We're going to do what we can to assist, but it means that you men responsible must husband every ton of wheat and every loaf of bread."

The conference, which was the outcome of suggestions made at the first meeting of the British authorities with the minister presidents of the three Laender in the American Zone on February 6, was unique because it was originally arranged for the purpose of bringing together the German representatives in order to consider the problems of the two zones in the matter of trade.

(Continued from page 13)

amendments. For this purpose the court now has the duty, on application of the injured party, to grant remedies and relief at its discretion. It does not, however, have the right to restore marriages dissolved by divorce, annulment or nullity proceedings. Action for such "mitigation of hardship" may be brought by either of the parties injured by a decision based on the nazi law, by children of the marriage, or by the Public Prosecutor. Such action must be brought within two years of the effective date of the new law (that is, by 1 March 1948). The court is urged to base its discretionary decision on the principles of equity and full consideration of all the circumstances. This innovation will be eagerly welcomed by many innocent people injured by arbitrary provisions of the nazi law.

Certain minor amendments by way of clarification of phraseology have also been made in the text of the marriage law to obviate jurisdictional disputes on questions of procedure which have hampered German court decisions for many years. As a binding rule of interpretation, the new law stipulates that when existing legal provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of Law 16 the existing provisions shall no longer be applicable. The application of this rule is left to the German courts.

### The Germans are Asking

### WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?



It has often been stated that the vast majority of the German population was only too happy to be rid of nazism and to welcome democracy. It is less frequently stated that this desire to be rid of nazism was the natural consequence of the fact that the swastika stood only for deprivation, suffering, want and war. That it stood for a great many other things, subsequently revealed at Nürnberg, was not a determining factor in the change of heart and mind which took place between 1939 and 1945.

Conversely, as Germans lost their faith in the ability of nazism to fulfill their wants and to protect them from the enemy, they acquired a respect for "democracy" insofar as "democracy" symbolized freedom from want. They did not, however, acquire any understanding of the political or ethical characteristics of "democracy." Hence, as it is borne in upon the Germans with increasing force that "democracy" in Germany does not mean a chicken in every pot, a wave of bitterness sweeps over the disappointed seekers for a German Utopia.

### READERS' COLUMNS

This disappointment is most frequently reflected in popular doggerel and in the readers' columns of the local papers. A pair of couplets now being widely repeated illustrate the latest literary effort to discredit the occupation:

"Dear Lord, give us, pray, a Fifth Reich. Third and Fourth are too much alike." And, to the conquerors:

"If you can't give us our daily bread, Please give us back our Hitler, dead."

In a recent number of the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" an anonymous contributor attempts to define democracy, with the heavy-handed irony which characterizes many of the letters printed in the newspapers.

### A GERMAN DEFINITION

"Do you want to know what democracy is? I know. It is true that in the street we may utter our opinions, but there are always policemen on the streetcorners, and in the restaurants and streetcars as well, who will let us talk all right, but who may search us for a couple of cigarettes we may have in our pockets. If we carry a few drops of schnapps in our briefcases, a handful of cakes, a can of preserves from the Bavarian Red Cross, or something else of the kind, we always run the risk of being held up by some spy. He searches us, maybe in the middle of the street. Stool pigeons are everywhere. That is real democracy!

"In nazi times it was permitted to have different brands of cigarettes, preserves, etc. You could have whole trunks of these things and no one bothered you. We prefer to keep our mouths shut in the street. We had better not smoke. We must hide our cigarettes in our pockets. That is democracy!"

The same problem is treated with the same bias, but from the woman's point of view by another contributor to the "Süddeutsche Zeitung."

"Your newspaper recently published an announcement that smokes would be distributed again in February but that women above 55 would not get any.... Every day we are told that we may talk freely now that we are having some sort of a democracy. Well, my opinion is that in a democracy all goods should be distributed justly. There does not seem to be much justice in this democracy of

ours as this gigantic case shows. The nazis did the same, it is true. I hoped, however, that together with the nazis such dirty methods would disappear.... The next thing will probably be that women above 55 will be considered too old to vote. We should not be surprised at all if that came about, for we have seen that life in a democracy stands at the same zero point as under the nazis."

# The Refugee Speaks

Germans in general and Bavarians in particular have loudly and at great length voiced their opinion on the refugees from the East who are arriving or have arrived in their midst. They are accused in one and the same breath of being unreconstructed nazis, soviet spies, lazy parasites, and ambitious schemers. Attempts have been made in some quarters, without any signal success, to arouse the sympathy of the Western Germans for their Eastern kin. Response to these appeals is token, for the most part. Certainly it does not go so far as willingly sharing bed and board with the unwanted Easterners. It is small wonder that the refugee transplanted to a new section of Germany feels himself a stranger in a strange land. Rarely are his position, his problems, and his future sympathetically discussed outside of the administrative circles under whose jurisdiction they fall.

In a letter addressed to the Oberbayern Military Government Detachment a lawyer from Upper Silesia sets forth his view of the situation of the refugee. He hints at the possibility that these millions of uprooted people from the East may band together for mutual protection. Certain political leaders have also voiced their fear that such a movement might very well come into existence unless these people are completely assimilated into the German population. "As you know, I, too, belong to the millions who have lost their home, position, property and relatives. For months, the fate of my many friends and comrades has distressed me. Being a Silesian by birth, it is especially the misfortune of my Silesian compatriots that weighs down upon my heart. As a result of my observations and experiences, I beg to call your attention to the following.

"The.... expulsion of millions of Germans from their old homes in the East and in the Sudetenland has already created veritable chaos. After the German collapse, a situation has arisen which, from a purely humane point of view, presents one of the gravest of our times.

### *** HAVES vs HAVE-NOTS

"This situation is all the more aggravated by the egoistic attitude of the Bavarian population and by the callous conduct of many branches of the state administration. A rift has been created here which keeps on widening, day by day. On the one side there is a section of society which is essentially well-fed and gotthrough the war tolerably well—the haves;' on the other side there is a mass of human beings which lost practically everything save life itself, and to which all roads are barred—the have-nots.' The former, especially those who live in the country, are leading a comfortable life,

hardly different from their peace-time existence. The latter are compelled to live the lives of beggars, in hostile surroundings, feeling with every move that they are looked upon as undesirables. After a long Calvary of suffering, grieved at the loss of all that was dear to them, they find no refuge . . . Moreover, they now realize that they have lost all rights. They have no opportunity of making their opinions known. They cannot safeguard their interests through elections or through the press. There is no one to represent them with the public authorities or in legislative bodies. They are marooned in the truest sense of the word.

"With ever-increasing frequency the question is asked: Why are we the only ones cast out by the world, by our German compatriots? Are we more guilty than the rest of the Germans, that they now treat us as undesirable aliens? Were not the sufferings and sacrifice inflicted upon us, made for them, too?

"These questions are more than justified. As far as the question of guilt is concerned, is it not a fact that Silesia did not even have a national-socialist fraction until 1933. Compare this with Bayaria!

"It seems to me that nazi training and the war itself have lowered the ethical standards of individuals as well as those of the state. Germans, especially the Bavarians, not only shut their ears to that question, but do everything to shun their responsibilty. These attempts, shameless as they are, must be frustrated. This should be a matter of course, requiring no debate, but, unfortunately, one cannot expect decency and solidarity on the part of the German 'haves.' There is no alternative for us but to apply to the occupational powers. We are living on our last pennies. Many of us are still inspired by the vague hope that, some day, we may be permitted to return to our homes. But what will happen should these hopes fail?

### REPRESENTATION REQUESTED

"The countless masses of uprooted and expropriated peoples need some representation to safeguard their interests, to guide them and to speak for them. This is a very serious matter which cannot be solved on the basis of existing political parties. So far, all of them have failed to show the broadminded and tolerant attitude required by the situation.

"In the interests of all that are affected, but also in the name of justice and humanity, immediate and effective action is necessary lest, sooner or later, the natural instinct of self-preservation of the millions of exiles create a new Spartacus movement. They know they have nothing to lose. A movement like that will prove to be an irresistible avalanche sweeping down upon and overwhelming egotism, lack of comprehension and heartlessness."

# Occupation Program WELL EXECUTED

Account should be taken, says a Wilmington Journal editorial, of Secretary Patterson's remarks that "this country's representatives in Germany are carrying



out their task of occupation with 'great skill and vigor.' Mr. Patterson is not an entirely unprejudiced witness, but it

is also true that he always has been a citizen of the highest type and ...his recent tour ... has given him an understanding .... not possessed by many . critics of our national policy. Obstacles ... have to be overcome. The job is very hard indeed, 'but the program ... is being well executed.' Under all the conditions ... about as much as we have any right to expect in so short a time."

### OCCUPATION POLICY

To eliminate the need of maintaining large bodies of troops in foreign countries in peacetime, the Springfield Union proposes: 1) modification of our occupation policies; 2) demobilization of our "psychological warfare" experts; 3) fewer detailed and sometimes contradictory instructions from Washington; 4) attempting to do less so as to achieve more. There is general agreement that "We don't want revenge ... we can't ... turn the Germans into peace-loving lambs . . . Germany ... must not be allowed to rearm ... denied ... military industries." Why not also "agree . . . that (Germany) . . . become self-supporting by developing



... non-military industries and peaceful trade. That policy would require fewer troops and it makes sense."

### FRENCH STAND

Regarding the French stand on the Saar, Ruhr and Rhineland being detached from Germany and permanently internationalized, the Washington Star offers that France has strong reasons for its "in fixation view of their experience in three wars." However much the proposal of the French may be opposed now, adds the editorial, still "when the time comes to write the definitive German peace treaty, there will have to be provisions and guarantees concrete and strong enough to re-assure them that Germany's claws will be permanently clipped."

### DP ISSUE

Withdrawal of preferential treatment for displaced persons in the American occupation zone who refuse to return home has been requested of American



occupation authorities, reports the New York Herald Tribune. Of the more than half million displaced persons now

being provided food, clothing and lodging by the U. S. Army "264,000 . . . do not wish to go home to eastern or southeastern Europe. American policy . . . may soon be overhauled . . . not the present intention . . . to resort to forcible, mass repatriations."

### STARVATION NON-EXISTENT

German civilian authorities Most are not agitating for more handouts from the U.S., readily admit, The New York Times says, that "no one is starving in Germany." In spite of stories now current in the U. S. "people are not dropping . . . from starvation . . . children are not sleeping in the streets. Even the Germans themselves will admit that the ration allowance in some categories is better than it was last winter under the Hitler regime."

### GERMAN EXPELLEES

In addition to the population already swollen by 2,000,000 refugees of various nationalities, another New York Times story reports, Bavaria is now faced with the problem of providing shelter for some of the 1,500,000 German expellees gradually arriving from Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Romania. Among the expellees are Sudeten Germans who greeted Hitler so enthusiastically in October 1938, but who "are receiving no such welcome in Germany."

### **POLISH GUARDS**

Following raids on camps quartering Poles and Yugoslavs who have been accused of activities hostile to the governments in Warsaw and Belgrade, says a New York Times story, an American 3d Army officer reported "no evidence ... found that American-hired Polish guards ... formed into a counterrevolutionary army but some guards ... approached by agents trying to persuade them to join anti-Warsaw forces."

### RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

Considerable information about Soviet occupation forces is revealed by German trade union leaders from the Russian occupied zone, states the New York Her-

ald Tribune. This includes: 1) a critical attitude toward the "lack of culture" of the average Russian soldiers; 2) acknowledgement that crimes of Russians against Germans call forth severe disciplinary action; 3) emphasis by the Russians that they expect trade unions to produce the political leadership of Germany; 4) Russian assurance to union leaders that if in about two years antifascists were in control of the big industries and main political posts in the zone, the greater part of the Soviet occupation forces would be ready to leave Germany.

### MG IMPROVEMENT

Another New York Times dispatch written by Raymond Daniell reports . . . "still large numbers of nazis . . . in industry . . . in government, but their number is dwindling steadily. Now for the first time . . . men responsible for putting high-level directives into practice . . . making a serious effort to do so. One of the major reasons for the improvement . . . separation of the functions of the military government and the tactical 3d Army troops. Another contributing factor . . . appointment of Brigadier General Walter J. Muller as Military Government officer for Bayaria."

#### GERMAN PEACE TREATY

Some expectation is held by Lt. General Clay, also reports The New York Times, that "within a year after the establishment of (a German) central government . . . an interim or final peace treaty can be signed with Germany (thus) ending the military phase of the occupation." Denazification, demilitarization, deindustrialization, restoration of democratic processes, and the removal of zonal barriers should all be effected during 1947, after which time the creation of a provisional central German government would be plainly warranted.

### VETERANS REENLISTING

Many discharged veterans, says the Hartford Courant, are going back into service because financially, civilian life has been disappointing to them. This circumstance, adds the editorial, has immeasurably benefitted the Army, "which is obviously greatly in need of . recruits . . . to carry our load in the postwar world. A survey of conditons . . . to-day leads one to conclude that the Army will offer a real haven . . . in the months ahead."

### JEWISH EXODUS

Large segments of every nationality and race in Europe to-day are seeking by every means possible to go elsewhere, comments Morgan Beatty of the National



Broadcasting Company, so it is quite natural to assume that "Jews in Poland are pooling resources, helping youngsters ... to get away." This fact was probably the basis of General

Morgan's statement about the flight of Jews from Poland, he adds, so "there could hardly be anything sinister about anything he said, and there was nothing sinister about what the Jews were doing to help themselves. It was all part of a vast problem; it's one problem among very many."

### RUHR INTERNATIONALIZATION

On the subject of Ruhr internationalization, Edgar A. Mowrer broadcasts from London that "American generals in Germany seem increasingly to oppose this; but the French again are adamant. Personally, I think they are right."

### DEMOCRATIC RULE

John B. Kennedy of the ABC contends "that the democracy that won the war can make the peace and keep it. Look at...Japan. The basis of democratic rule is being laid in Japan with a minimum of fuss and certainly a minimum of force."

### LIFE IN BERLIN

From what he saw of Berlin on a recent trip, says Douglas Edwards of the Columbia Broadcasting System, "life goes on about as you might expect. American experts found no cases of starvation which contradict statements made . . . recently."

### Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office or Mai. for Württemberg- Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq Co L

1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford 1st Lt N Oakes Capt E Thompson

#### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ŭlm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen .	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt S R Combs
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn .	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt M B Watson
H-52	Kūnzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen .	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen -	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
	-	-	-

### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-46	Pforzheim .	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen ·	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wieshaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel

Col J R Newman 1st Lt K M Burke Capt B Sturdevan

### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wieshaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col F E Sheehan
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Mai Chatos
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	
**-! •	Difference	LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	maj D D Dernstein
11-10	Gennausen	LK Schlüchtern	Lt Col T Turner Jr
H-79	Hanau '	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg .	LK Limburg &	
	8	LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &	<b>-</b>
**-00	Ttu concern	LK Untertaunus	
H-86	D- J IIL		Mai T C Corin
11-00	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &	Maj J G Gavin
		LK Obertaunus	Capt O Kuntzleman
H-87	Essen (Ruhr)	Liaison	Capt G E Skaggs Jr
H-88	Sulzbach (Saar)	Liaison	Maj W Condy
	1		

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel SK-LK Kassel &	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	LK Meisungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubia
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege &	·
	8	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	•
		LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	•
		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
		_	=

### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt &	Lt Col L G Kelly
		LK Gross Gerau	
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Diehurg	LK Diehurg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterhach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

DIRECTOR OR

### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich R & T Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

E-202 F-210 G-220 G-221 H-250 H-251 I-330 I-331 I-332 I-335 I-336 I-337 I-338 I-340 I-341 I-342 I-343 I-343 I-343	Würzburg Würzburg Würzburg Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brückenau Ebern Gemünden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Königshofen Lohr Marktheidenfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg Neustadt Saale Obernburg	RB Mainfranken SK-LK Würzburg SK-LK Aschaffenburg SK-LK Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Ebern LK Gemünden LK Gerolzhofen LK Hammelsburg LK Hassfurt LK Hofheim LK Karlstadt LK Königshofen LK Lohr LK Marktheidenfeld LK Mellrichstadt LK Miltenberg LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Lt Col M E Henderson Lt Col M E Henderson Lt Col J B Bradford Maj C M Emerick Lt Col J B Thomson Capt M A Potter Capt J B Lynn Capt K L Ellis Maj H P Clark Jr Capt R W Jones 1st Lt Coter Capt J M Simon Maj E G Emery Capt J R Ellis Jr Capt E F Smith Capt W E Brayden Capt L F Girolani Capt Elmer E Kelly Maj M B Voorhees Lt L K Owens Capt D J Huffman Capt E F Warnke
	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
	Neustadt Saale		Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Maj B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach E-203 Ansbach RB Ober and Mittelfranken Col E M Haight F-211 Nürnberg SK-LK Nürnberg Lt Col C Klise G-228 Ansbach SK-LK Ansbach Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr G-229 Fürth SK-LK Fürth Maj J D Cofer H-261 Dinkelsbühl LK Dinkelsbühl Lt Col J W Hall H-262 Eichstadt LK Eichstadt Maj W T Stoats H-263 Feuchtwangen LK Feuchtwangen 1st Lt D J Smith H-264 Gunzenhausen LK Gunzenhausen Maj H W Zurn H-265 Hersbruck LK Hersbruck Maj H R Glaser H-266 Hilpoltstein LK Hilpoltstein Maj H T Lund H-267 Weissenburg LK Weissenburg Capt J J Carr H-268 Rothenburg LK Rothenburg Maj R C Anderson H-269 Schwabach LK Schwabach Maj R E Stringer
F-211 Nürnberg SK-LK Nürnberg Lt Col C Klise G-228 Ansbach SK-LK Ansbach Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr G-229 Fürth SK-LK Fürth Maj J D Cofer H-261 Dinkelsbühl LK Dinkelsbühl Lt Col J W Hall H-262 Eichstadt LK Eichstadt Maj W T Stoats H-263 Feuchtwangen LK Feuchtwangen 1st Lt D J Smith H-264 Gunzenhausen LK Gunzenhausen Maj H W Zurn H-265 Hersbruck LK Hersbruck Maj H R Glaser H-266 Hilpoltstein LK Hilpoltstein Maj H T Lund H-267 Weissenburg LK Weissenburg Capt J J Carr H-268 Rothenburg LK Rothenburg Maj R C Anderson H-269 Schwabach LK Schwabach Maj R E Stringer
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H-270 Scheinfeld LK Scheinfeld Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271 Windsheim LK Uffenheim Maj E I Paul
H-272 Lauf LK Lauf Maj E N Humphrey
H-273 Neustadt a. d. Aisch LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch Maj F K Hinchey
Co C Bamberg 1st Lt A E Leidy
G-222 Bamberg SK-LK Bamberg Maj H L Woodall
G-223 Bayreuth SK-LK Bayreuth Lt Col C J Reilly

G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg .	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof .	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Mai A C Abbott
H-258	Rebau	LK Rehau	Mai R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Mai D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

-	-	•	
Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross -
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	,
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutuska
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynhem
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henky
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S Jacobs
I-382 I-383	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-385	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
7-909	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

RB Oberbayern	1st Lt W M Ellis Lt Col R F Brooks

G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Stamberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
Î-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg	Lik beliefigati	Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280			
	Erding `	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr

### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G E-206 F-214 G-239 G-240 G-241 G-242 H-292 H-293 H-296 H-297 H-298 H-299 H-300 I-370 I-370	Augsburg Augsburg Augsburg Dillingen Weissenborn Sonthofen Kempten Donauwörth Günzberg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuberg Nördlingen Füssen Krumbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen	RB Schwaben SK-LK Augsburg LK Dillingen LK Neu Ulm LK Sonthofen SK-LK Kempten LK Donauwörth LK Günzberg LK Markt Oberdorf LK Memmingen LK Mindelheim LK Neuberg a. d. Donau LK Nördlingen LK Krumbach LK Krumbach LK Kleutissen LK Kaufbeuren LK Wertingen	Capt O Meirhenry Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col R A Norton Maj Darragh Capt J M Latimer Maj J E Rhea Capt B M Ziegler Capt L A Proper Capt M Glossop Capt B M Green Lt Col R F Wagner Maj E C Bunker Capt H E Reeves Capt S H Brown Capt S D Lubin Capt C E Witney Capt F E Kettunen 1st Lt R E Lee Capt J S Woodward
1-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

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Office of	
Mil Govt	
(U.S. Sector	
(U.S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin
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U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

### BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt	(AIO 131)	
(Bremen Port Command) Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Govt for Bremen Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Govt		



# NUMBER 34 23 MARCH 1946

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U.S.)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY



cooperation of all peoples and through the progressive establishment of a real international society.

Technical procedures and diplomatic arrangements will not suffice. There can be no well-balanced and enduring nation without a common consent in the essential rules of social living, without a general standard of behavior before the claims of conscience, without the adherence of all citizens to identical concepts of good and of evil: there "is no domestic law which in defining and punishing criminal violations is not founded on criteria of a moral order which are accepted by all - in a word, without a common morality. There can be no society of nations tomorrow without an international morality, without a certain community of spiritual civilization, without an identical hierarchy of values. International law will be called upon to recognize and guarantee the punishment of the gravest violations of the universally accepted moral laws. This morality and this international criminal law, indispensable for the final establishment of peaceful cooperation and of progress on lasting foundations, are inconceivable to us today, after the experience of past centuries and more especially of these last years, after the incredible and awesome sacrifices and the sufferings of men of all races and of all nationalities, as built on the respect of the human person by every human person whosoever he may be, as well as on the limitation of the sovereignty of states.

But in order that we may have the hope of founding an international society through the free cooperation of all peoples on this morality and on this international law, it is necessary that after having premeditated, prepared and launched a war of aggression which has caused the death of millions of men and the ruin of a great number of nations, after having thereupon piled up the most believe that the course of the war years, nazi Germany shall be declared

guilty and her rulers and those chiefly responsible punished as such. Without this sentence and without this punishment the nations would have no faith in justice. When you have declared that crime is always crime, whether committed by a national entity against other nations or by one individual against another, you will thereby have affirmed that there is only one morality, which applies to international relations as well as to individual relationships, and that on this morality are built prescriptions of law recognized by the international community; you will then have truly begun to establish an international justice.

### AWAKEN GERMAN CONSCIENCE

This work of justice is equally indispensable for the future of the German people. These people have been for many years intoxicated by nazism; certain of their eternal and deep-seated aspirations, under this regime. They have found a monstrous expression, their entire responsibility is involved, not only by their general acceptance but by the effective partizipation of a great number of them in the crimes committed. Their re-education is indispensable. This represents a difficult enterprise and one of long duration. The efforts which the free peoples will have to make in order to reintegrate Germany in the international community cannot succeed in the end if this re-education is not carried out effectively. The initial condemnation of nazi Germany by your High Tribunal will be a first lesson for these people. It will constitute the best starting point for the work of revising their values and of their re-education during the coming years.

### CRIME AGAINST INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY

Judge Jackson has given you the details of the various phases and aspects of the national socialist plot, its planning and its development, from the first days of Hitler's and his companion's conspiracy and their subsequent rise

to power, until the unleashing of innumerable crimes in a Europe almost entirely at their mercy.

Sir Hartley Shawcross has enumerated the various breaches of treaties, of agreements, of promises which were the prelude to the many wars of aggression of which Germany was guilty.

I propose today to prove to you all this organized and vast criminality springs from what I may be allowed to call a crime against the spirit. I mean a doctrine which . . . aims to plunge humanity back into barbarism, no longer the natural and spontaneous barbarism of primitive nations, but into a diabolical barbarism, conscious of itself and utilizing for its ends all material means put at the disposal of mankind by contemporary science. This sin against the spirit, is the original sin of national-socialism from which all crimes spring.

This monstrous doctrine is that of racism:

The German race, composed in theory of Aryans, would be a fundamental and natural concept. Germans as individuals do not exist and cannot justify their existence, except in so far as they belong to the race or Volkstum, to the popular mass which represents and amalgamates all Germans. Race is the matrix of the German people; proceeding therefrom this people lives and develops as an organism. The German may consider himself only as a healthy and vigorous member of this body, fulfilling within the collectivity a definite technical function; his activity and his usefulness are the exact gauge and justification of his liberty. This national body must be "moulded" to prepare it for a permanent struggle.

The ideas and the bodily symbols of racism are an integral part of its political system; this is what is called authoritative or dictatorial biology.

National socialism expressed German traditions.

How can one explain that Germany, fertilized through the centuries by classic

antiquity and Christianity, by the ideals of liberty, equality and social justice, by the common heritage of Western humanism to which she had brought such noble and prescious contributions, could have come to this astonishing return to primitive barbarism?

In order to understand it and to try to eradicate from the Germany of tomorrow the evil by which our entire civilization came so near to perishing, it must be recalled that national socialism has deep and remote origins.

The mysticism of racial community was born of the spiritual and moral crisis which Germany underwent in the 19th century and which abruptly broke out again in its economic and social structure through a particularly rapid industrialization. National socialism is in reality one of the peaks of the moral and spiritual crisis of modern humanity, convulsed by industrialization and technical progress. Germany experienced this metamorphosis of economic and social life not only with an extraordinary brutality but at a time when she did not yet possess the political equilibrium and the cultural unity which the other countries of western Europe had achieved.

Over a people in this state of spiritual. crisis and of negations of traditional values the culminating philosophy of Nietzsche was to exercise a dominant influence. In taking the will to power as a point of departure, Nietzsche preached, not inhumanity but superhumanity. there is no final cause in the universe. man - whose body is matter which is at once feeling and thinking - may mould the world to his desire, choosing as his guide a militant biology. If the end of humanity is a feeling of victorious fullness which is both material and spiritual, all that remains is to insure the selection of physical specimens who become the new aristocracy of masters,

One cannot, doubtlessly, identify the late philosopy of Nietzsche with the brutal simplicity of national socialism.

Nevertheless, national-socialism was wont to glorify Nietzsche as one of its ancestors. And justly so, for he was the first to formulate in a coherent manner criticism of the traditional values of humanism; and also, because his conception of the government of the masses by masters knowing no restraint is a preview of the nazis regime. Besides, Nietzsche believed in the sovereign race and attributed primacy to Germany, whom he considered endowed with youthful and unquenchable resources.

The myth of racial community which had arisen from the depths of the German soul, unbalanced by the moral and spiritual crises endured by modern humanity, joined up with the traditional thesis of Pan-Germanism.

Fichte's Addresses to the German Nation had already, by exalting Germanity, clearly revealed one of the main key ideas of Pan-Germanism — namely, that Germany visualizes and organizes the world as it should be visualized and organized. The apology of war is also no novelty. It dates back to Fichte and Hegel, who had stated that by classifying peoples, war alone established justice among nations.

The living-space theory appears right at the beginning of the 19th century. It is a well-known geographical and historical demonstration which such people as Ratzel, Arthur Dix and Lamprecht will take up later on, comparing conflicts between peoples to a savage fight between conceptions and realizations of space and declaring that all history is moving towards German hegemony.

State totalitarianism also has deep roots in Germany. The absorption of individuals by the State was hoped for by Hegel, who wrote, "Individuals disappear in the presence of the universal substance (that is, the people or state idea) and this substance itself shapes the individuals who are demanded by the ends in view." (Reason in History, page 32).

Therefore, national socialism appears in present-day Germany, not as a spontaneous formation which might be due to the consequence of defeat in 1918, nor as the mere invention of a group of men determined upon seizing power. National socialism is the ultimate result of a long evolution of doctrines; the exploitation by a group of men of one of the most profound and most tragic aspects of the German soul. But the crime committed by Hitler and his companions will be precisely that of unleashing and exploiting to its extreme limit the latent force of barbarity, which existed before him in the German people.

### DELIBERATE PLAN FOR WAR

According to "Mein Kampf" the foreign policy of the Reich must have as its first objective to give back to Germany her "independence and her effective sovereignty" which is clearly an allusion to the articles of the Treaty of Versailles referring to disarmament and the demilitarization of the Rhineland. It would then endeavor to reconquer the territories "lost" in 1919, and fifteen years before the outbreak of the Second World War, the question of Alsace and Loraine is clearly raised. It would also have to seek to extend German territories in Europe, the frontiers of 1914 being "insufficient" and it would be indispensable to extend them by including "all Germans" in the Reich, beginning with the Germans of a Pesera testinon kultifist Austria.

After having reconstituted Greater Germany, national socialism will do everything necessary to "insure the means of existence" on this planet of the race assembled by the State, by means of establishing a "healthy relation" between the size of the population and the extent of the territory; by "healthy relation" is meant a situation such that the subsistence of the people will be assured by the resources of its own territory. "A sufficient living space on this earth



### ON TO BERLIN

On 1 April the WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN packs its typewriters, paste pots, and blue pencils and travels from USFET, Frankfurt to OMGGUS, Berlin, as part of the consolidation movement of US military government functions. (WIB No 33, 16 March 1946) Address all correspondence to:

EDITOR, WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

CONTROL OFFICE

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

APO74 2, US Army

will alone insure to a people its liberty of existence."

But so far that is but a stage. "When a people sees its subsistance guaranteed by the excent of its territory, it is nevertheless necessary to think of insuring the security of that territory," because the power of a State "arises directly out of the military value of its geographical situation."

Those ends, Hitler adds, cannot be reached without a war. It will be impossible to obtain the reestablishment of the frontier of 1914 "without effusion of blood." How much more would it be impossible to acquire living space if one did not prepares for a "clash of arms."

ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP FOR WAR Internally, rearmament was achieved thanks to a plan of economic and financial measures which affected every aspect

of national life. The entire economic system was directed towards the preparation of war. The members of the government proclaimed priority of armaments manufacture over all other branches of production. Policy passed before economics. The Fuehrer declared: "The people must be resigned for some time to having its butter, fats, and meat rationed in order that rearmament may proceed at the desired rate." The German people did not protest against this order. The State intervened to increase the production of substitute goods which would help to relieve the insufficiency of raw materials, and would enabled the Reich, in the event of war, to maintain the level of production necessary for the Army and Air Force, even if imports were to become difficult or simpossible. The 'defendant Goering, in September (Continued on page 21)

# A GERMAN NEWS SERVICE IS BORN

DANA, the German News Agency, operates under the direction of Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, GSC, Director of Information Control, OMGG (US). Its origin, problems, and potentialities are discussed here from the point of view of the democratization of Germany by the Germans.

Restoring news service to Germany after the long blackout under the nazis presents problems very different from those involved in restoring coal production or similar economic functions. A piece of coal has a constant thermal value which is not affected by the convictions of the man who mines it; a news story, on the contrary, is completely dependent on the convictions of its author. No long argument is needed here, it is enough to recall the perverted ravings of Dr. Goebbels or the weird twists given to events by other nazi "publicists."

### DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS RARE

Because of this peculiarly pliable character of the printed word, it was difficult to find journalists who could be trusted with the job of rebuilding a free German press. The influence of good and bad newspapers is enormous. Obviously this influence must be wielded in the cause of democracy and international cooperation in Germany both now and later if this particularly troubled nation is to be rehabilitated. It is therefore not sufficient to find competent newsmen who were no more than nominal nazis; their past records must be anti-nazi in order to assure their future performance. Such men are rare in Germany. The nazis were particularly implacable their pursuit of anyone who possessed democratic convictions and the courage of them, and who was able to express himself clearly and forcefully; and this is precisely the type of man which is

required to reconstruct the German press. Nevertheless, not even nazi thoroughness was totally effective; it has therefore been possible to authorize publication of a number of papers in the U.S. Zone.

### NATIONAL NEWS NEEDED

Merely authorizing publication of a newspaper and providing facilities and staff to produce it do not insure its appearance, however. It must have something to print, and no city daily is fulfilling its function if it prints nothing but local news. Hence one of the most immediate problems to be faced was supplying the fledgling sheets with news of other parts of Germany and of the world at large. This had to be done in a country where communications were thoroughly torn up and were being reinstated only for military purposes, and often in inadequate quantity for such purposes. The answer was a news agency, and steps were taken forthwith to fill this gap. On 29 June 1945 a 13-man team was set up in an attic in the Hotel Tielemann in Bad Nauheim, where it began producing a file in English of domestic German news. Of the 13 men, four were sent to Frankfurt, Hoechst, Munich and Wiesbaden as correspondents. News at first came from monitoring and from official sources in addition to these reporters, and within weeks the agency was processing some 3,000 words a day. Its first publication was the bulletin "News of Germany", which is today a valuable factual summary of the current German scene.

With the licensing of the "Frankfurter Rundschau", 31 July 1945, German News Service acquired its first customer. Original plans had provided that the District Information Control Units should furnish such licensed newspapers with regional, zonal or national news coverage. The Press Control News Unit assumed this responsibility on a zonal basis, although it had no immediate means by which to disseminate the news. Licensing terms provided that the newspapers were to set aside five per cent of their income to pay for the service. Later this was put on a circulation basis along with the obligation to make available to the news agency locally-gathered news which would in due course be dissemineted to other newspapers. Because of the absence of wire communication and direct courier service with the "Frankfurter Rundschau", service to the newspaper in the first weeks was unreliable.

### CONSOLIDATION OF THE AGENCY

By August 15, sufficient German writing personnel was assigned to the News Unit to permit establishment of a German Desk parallel to the English Desk. Function of the German Desk initially was to rewrite the product of the English file into German and to process for distribution such news as arrived from the field in German. Establishment of this desk coincided with the move of GNS to larger quarters on the ground floor of the Hotel Tielemann.

Meanwhile, the field facilities had been growing. The four original reporters had organized news bureaus; correspondents were dispatched to Berlin and other points, and exchange arrangements were made with the other zones of Germany. Communications were also gradually improved, though this still remains a difficult problem.

Up to this time, processed world news had been reaching Germany from Allied Press Service in London, and upon its splitting up into its American and British, components, from United States Press Service (USPS) at Luxembourg. The time had come to create a consolidated agency capable of servicing the newspapers within the U.S. Zone. A teletype link was accordingly established between Bad Nauheim and Luxembourg and on 6 September the German news service emerged as a full-fledged agency. On that date:

- (a) The name DANA Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten Agentur — was adopted as the German title for the German News Service. The name was purposely chosen to avoid any letter combination recalling DNB.
- (b) DANA began receiving a file of world news in German from USPS in Luxembourg. In turn the DANA English file was sent to Luxembourg for transmission to the OWI's Overseas News and Features Bureau (ONAF) in New York for retransmission to outposts throughout the world.
- (c) DANA's Hellschreiber transmitter, a battered, shotup German transmitter that only a few months before had been jamming Radio Luxembourg, went on the air, beaming the consolidated world and domestic news file to the offices of the licensed as well as US-published German press.

And on this same date DANA hired its first three German journalists, all experienced in news work from the days before the nazis, and released at DANA's request from a prisoner-of-war cage. These men today are the top of DANA's skilled German personnel, two of them having as their current assignment the covering of the Nuremburg trial,

Consolidation of the files begun on 6 September was completed with consolidation of the Luxembourg and Nauheim offices on 11 November. From Luxembourg, in addition to highly trained personnel, DANA received experienced Morse operators, valuable monitoring equipment

and other badly needed items such as office furniture and typewriters.

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

"It was not until late November and early December that DANA's communications with its bureaus, planned in the early days of the organization, began to materialize. Teletype circuits were established between Nauheim and the bureaus at Frankfurt, Munich, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Berlin and Nuremberg. Munich in turn is linked by teletype with Information Services Branch at Salzburg, and Bad Nauheim has a line to Hamburg linking DANA with the British zonal press service, Deutsche Presse Dienst (DPD). Stuttgart is linked with Tübingen in the French zone. A separate link exists between DANA and the United States Information Service in (Paris.) Russian zone news is received in Berlin from the Soviet Nachrichten Bureau (SNB). As a result of the torn communications within Germany those teletypes are still unreliable but news is received with greater regularity and in greater volume than hitherto. The William Street

As a result of these steps, DANA's news service has increased greatly over that provided in the early days. One of the agency's outstanding jobs to date has been the coverage of the Nuremberg trial. In spite of difficulty of determining the status of correspondents and securing admission to the trial for them, DANA had by Christmas provided 75,000 words of straight coverage plus 40,000 words of background, text and feature material relating to it. Total DANA output is now about 15,000 words a day.

### EMPHASIS ON FACTS

DANA's handling of news has differed from the continental practice of leisurely, interpretative news writing. Taking the view that this type of writing has always led to the perversion of news, DANA's American editors have insisted upon employment of American news techniques, notably the traditional lead which tells the what, how, when, where and why of a story, and the building up of detail, so that a story may be trimmed from the bottom without discarding the essential information it contains. This policy has been based on the experience gained in the first licensing at Aachen, where German editors and readers, after a first balking at getting their news "straight," were weened from their old habits and have now come to prefer the Anglo-Amarican news techniques as conductive to greater objectivity. Pursuance of this policy is strengthened by the fact that reliable reports stress the desire of the German newspaper readers for news rather than opinion.

# GERMAN EDITORS LESS SUSPICIOUS

Since the English desk in the central DANA office exercises most of the editorial control, and because they themselves were accustomed to handling the unalterable pronunciamentos of Dr. Goebbels. German editors have displayed some hesitancy in accepting DANA as an objective news file. All official agencies in Europe reflect exclusively the bias of their controllers; facts are suppressed or twisted to fit this bias. This tendency on the part of the German editors has resulted in imperfect use of DANA. Editors are in the habit of printing DANA files verbatim, without checking facts or correcting the errors which inevitably occur. They still give disproportionate space to essays and "appreciations," despite the public's demand for more news. By rigid coverage of spot items, however, and by providing feature material designed to fill in the twelve-year gap in the historical knowledge of most Germans caused by the nazi muzzle, DANA is building a reputation for fair and objective reporting which will eventually become as wellestablished as that of the reputable American agencies.

(Continued on page 20)

# THE DEPENDENTS ARE COMING TO THE ETO

A Summarization of the Latest Directives, Instructions and Information Concerning Movement of Service Families Into the Theater

No Travel to Bremerhaven... Don't plan on meeting the little lady at Bremerhaven when the dependent ship arrives. The Army sympathizes with the desire of ETO personnel to greet dependents at ship side and escort them to their communities, but limited billeting accommodations at Bremerhaven and over-crowded rail facilities make this impossible, according to a USFET directive. A survey of the telephone and telegraph facilities to Bremen indicated that even personal communications with arriving families must also be tabooed.

But the dependents won't be left on their own, not for one moment. Each military eommunity is authorized to send one officer and one enlisted man to meet each shipment of dependents arriving in the Port. They will accompany the dependents to their communities. The officer and enlisted man will be provided with quarters at the reception accommodations at Bremerhaven, while waiting for the new arrivals.

Bringing Them Back... Military personnel returning to the United States for temporary duty may be granted permission to bring dependents back with them upon their return to Europe provided the dependents are eligible for transportation and billet accommodations in this Theater, under the established priority system, states USFET. This provision is effective immediately.

Similar permission is extended to military personnel, who returning to the U.S. for temporary duty, contemplate marriage while there. However, they must be qualified to bring dependents and must submit an application for this travel in the normal manner, giving the married name of the bride-to-be.

Automobiles... A USFET directive now being printed makes provision for qualified military personnel to have their private automobile shipped to Europe whether or not they bring dependents.

Applications for the shipment of private automobiles and household goods may be made by unmarried military personnel or by those who, though qualified, do not desire to bring dependents to the Theater. This application will be made on the dependents form but no priority system will be established for such shipments. Such shipments will be made at US government expense, provided surplus space on Army transports is available.

No Spring Shopping in Eto . . . . If your ETO-bound-wife is planning to do her spring shopping in the super-PX's soon after arriving you better inform her that it will be several months before these facilities are available. The plans for establishing junior department stores, for the coming dependents, are being rushed as speedily as possible. However, problems of locating available store space, repairing those located, and stocking them with merchandise, are only a few of the obstacles which will have to be solved before the stores can open for business.

The Army Exchange has announced an interim plan to sell some of

the more essential items throught the regular PX's until the department stores are opened. This isn't a promise, but if the planned schedules are met, the following items will be available in May: Fancy groceries, soft beverages, perishable fruits and vegetables, infants, nursing formulae, electrical appliances, household hardware, sporting goods, toys and games, radios, phonographs and records, automobile accessories and drygoods.

Also during the same month additional pressing shops, soda fountains, shoe shine shops, and tailor shops will be opened.

During the month of Junc the following items are expected: Chinaware, glassware, table and cooking utensils, household furniture, and limited quantities of essential underclothing, housedresses, hosiery, gloves, scarves, shoes, infants' wear, and athletic clothing.

During the same month repair shops, dressmaking shops, beauty parlors, snack bars, automotive and tire repair shops, and film developing, printing, and enlarging services will be available.

If They Are Here . . . USFET also announced that applications forms for billeting accommodations must be submitted by individuals whose dependents are already located in occupied territory even though no transportation is involved. Such applications must be accompanied by evidence to substantiate the dependent's authority to be in the Occupied Zone.

The movement of dependents from neutral or Allied countries into the US Occupied Zone is governed by the same regulations that are applied in the case of dependents from the Zone of Interior. The same application form will be used and processing will be same.

Voting Offspring May Come Too ... A new USFET circular states that application for dependents may include unmarried sons and daughters over twenty-

one years of age and also outlines the establishment of satellite communities for the benefit of units located outside of the designated family communities.

These satellites will be established only when necessary and must be located within a reasonable distance of an established community in order to provide necessary administration and security.

RR Security For Household Goods... If you are worried about the safety of your family heirlooms and furniture while they are being transported through Europe, relax, they will be in safe hands. The Railway Security Section, Provost Marshal's Office, USFET, recently announced that a master plan is being developed to give special care to dependents effects while in transport. It is expected that this plan will reduce the chances of pilferage to a minimum.

Transportation For Dependents ..... Plans for transportation of dependents coming to the European Theater are virtually, complete, it was announced by UFSET. Officials working on the complex program point out, however, that the luxury of first class stateside Pullman travel should not be expected over here.

While much progress has been made in the rehabilitation of continental transportation, particularly on the main European lines, there in yet a considerable strain on the entire rail network. The shortage of sleeping cars is still acute. This scarcity makes it necessary to restrict sleeping car use to trips of 18 to 24 hours, and coaches will be used where the journeys can be made during laylight.

The program, briefly, shapes up in this manner:

When the dependents receive authorization and notice to report to the New York Port of Embarkation, they may travel at their own expense, later to be reimbursed by the transportation official at the port — or they may present their orders to the local transportation official

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who will issue a transportation request. This request will be honored by bus lines or railroads.

Upon arrival at the port of debarkation, Bremen, Germany, the Transportation Corps will furnish the necessary transportation. In general, the dependents will transfer directly from ship-side to waiting transportation and proceed to their respective destinations. Staging areas have been established at the receiving ports to accomodate dependents if transportation is delayed. This will be very infrequent, it was said. Busses and sedans will be used to convey dependents to destinations within the immediate area of debarkation.

A minimum of five weeks will be required to transport household goods families on the voyage. It is unlikely, that personal effects will accompany the dependents from the US to Europe. Where possible, however, that personal effects will arrive at the ultimate destination with the voyagers.

Transportation Corps will handle the movement of baggage, furniture and other personal belongings from the port of debarkation to the community destination.

Current regulations, it was stated, do not authorize dependents of enlisted men below the first three grades free travel. However, legislation granting free transportation to this lower bracket is presently before Congress. Pending legislation, authorizing free conveyance to those below the first three grades, water transportation only will be furnished at government expense and all other cost must be defrayed by the applicant.

# Don't Bring Them Back . . . . Unless A Job Exists!

If the best supply sergeant you ever had, or the best clerk-typist or auto mechanic, comes in to bid you goodbye as he enters the pipe-line for redeployment, don't tell him: "Anytime you want to come back as a civilian I'll be glad to have you."

Over four hundred ex-GIs a month have been surging into the Overseas Branch Office of the Secretary of War expecting to be returned to the ETO as civilian employees on the basis of commitments made, usually, in the best of faith by personnel officers and COs who are without authority to offer jobs.

The only way such a job can be legitimately promised a returning GI in which the promise can be kept is as follows:

A specific job must first be in existence for which a job description has been approved by Theater classification personnel. This is called a job allocation.

The man may then be authorized to go home, but only for a rest and rehabilitation leave. He must return to the ETO for discharge from the service.

He must take with him on official letter of committment from an authorized personnel office saying, in effect: "Upon your return to the ETO and discharge there is a job at a certain rate in a specific division waiting for you." That job is then considered filled.

The only agency in the States authorized to recruit and offer ETO civilian jobs is the Overseas Branch of the Secretary of War. They, in turn, act only upon information from AG Civilian Personal in the ETO that specific jobs exist which cannot be filled here.

# "We And The Occupation"



The German public officeholder of today stands between two fires. He is responsible to Military Government for a multitude of administrative and enforcement details; and he must bear the brunt of criticism and very likely incur the disfavor of the German electorate. To him falls the task of interpreting one to the other.

In a recent radio address the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, Dr. Blaum, described the activities of the American force and explained its relationship to the German people. The full text of his speech, "We and the Occupation Power," follows.

"Today I would like to spend a little time on a rather touchy subject. It concerns the opinion that some people believe they are obliged to hold about the functions of the American occupation forces. There are people who comdestroyed plain that houses have not been rebuilt with American material; labor, and especially American money. They complain that the occupation forces do not supply us fully with food, clothing, household articles, if possible bought with their money - yes, even that everything is not yet back to the way it was in our most prosperous peace years, about 16 years ago.

We hear criticized the use of our dwellings, the closing of certain streets, the curfew, and lots of other things. It follows logically that it has also been said that the present German administration is incompetent, and everything was not done which was expected. But, pause a moment, please, and think.

First: Who eaused Germany's present condition of destruction and suffering? The occupation forces, who warned us in good time about Hitler's politics and only fought back in war? Those Germans who threw themselves into the breach and are now working at the thankless task of saving the people? Whoever has not learned from recent history were the criminals are, should just read about the Nürnberg trials.

Secondly: Even during the war England and the United States pointed out what terrible consequences modern warfare would have. They warned that Germany could not expect any help from the winning nations; but that the Germans would have to use their own means to get through the difficult period of post-war need. Since April 1945 the leaders of the American occupation forces have also pointed out that those nations which were destroyed by Germany during the war would have to be rebuilt before Germany.

Thirdly: Food brought in by the American occupation forces has prevented the great starvation which might have occurred. Alone we would never have been able to maintain 1300 to 2000 calories. Furthermore, we must not forget that the American occupation forces get their food almost entirely from the States, although by international law occupation forces are entitled to take their food from the occupied country — as the Germans did in the countries they conquered. The Americans have also supplied medicine, medical supplies, and beds for hospitals, which made emergency help for the sick

much easier from the beginning of their occupation.

Fourthly: The delivery of food and fuel would have been entirely impossible with the crippled German transportation system had not the Americans supplied us with gasoline.

For all this the German population owes the American occupation forces thanks and respect, for they saved us from the worst.

Fifth: Rehabilitation in the cultural field was possible only through the interest and help of the American occupation forces. We are also indebted to them for being able to open the schools, even if only on a limited basis, as well as the Frankfurt University.

Sixth: Restoration of civil government in all areas would not have been possible without the help and foresight of the Military Government Detachments. That denazification was foremade in the political aims of this war should be understandable to everybody. Every citizen should also understand what destruction, yes even complete disappearance of public order, was left behind by the nazi regime. Today we holders of public office have had to start from scratch, especially with

regard to personnel. We had to develop a completely new machine, for the nazi regime had entirely disrupted civil administration. Here, also ,we have to thank the American occupation forces for saving the German population from absolute chaos.

These things must all be publicly voiced so that people can realize how greatly they have lost their sense of values during the nazi regime. They should have learned to respect the occupation forces during the last ten months. There are many things still to be corrected; but we should not forget that we owe everything that has happened to us to Hitler's regime, not to the occupation forces or to those who try to help the German people.

Above and beyond all this, I must thank the American occupation forces because their laws have never in any manner wounded German honor. Their war aims were to destroy national socialism and German militarism, but the occupation forces have always tried not to make the German suffering any greater than we ourselves have caused it to be.

## ART FOR ART'S SAKE?

A recent edition of the Fuldaer Volkszeitung carried an article by George Simon asserting that if the "little man" is to be punished for his affiliations with the nazis, then surely such leading figures as Wilhelm Furtwaengler should also be punished for such affiliations. Following are extracts of the article:

"It was the idea of the American prosecutor Jackson, not to accuse the whole of the German people. Thereby this question is brought up: Where is the part of the nation that must be declared guilty? To start off with, they are the people against whom measures have already been taken in the course of the political cleanup. The circle must be widened to those people who are now very quick at explaining why they were not nazis, and to those people who actually were not members of the party but could never stop telling you about Hitler's 'honest intentions' and how they believed in 'super-natural miracles' to the end. Especially the prominent people are guilty. Hitler and his doings were good enough for them to realize their personal ambitions. (Continued on page 20)



# American News Execs Tour US Zone

Seven American newspaper executives representing fifty US publication will arrive in Frankfurt on 25 March to commence a ten-day tour of the US Zone of Occupation, in acceptance of the invitation extended to the group by General Joseph T. McNarney.

The seven representatives of regional newspapers and nine affiliated radio broadcasting stations, are now in the final days of a three-week tour of France, as quests of the Syndicate of French Regional Dailies, a non-governmental organization of privately owned newspapers in France.

The present itinerary calls for visits to US Headquarters in Frankfurt and tours of several supply installations and depots in the Frankfurt area, after which the party will depart for Berlin. Other stops will be at Stuttgart for a tour of Military Government installations, visits to Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich and Dachau. One of the features of the tour will be a one day attendance at the War Crimes Trial at Nuremberg.

Members of the group are: Philipp D. Adler, of Kewanee, III., editor and publisher of the "Kewanee Star Courier," representing ten Lee Syndicate newspapers in five Middle-Western states.

John P. Harris, of Hutchinson, Kan., representing the John P. Harris and Sidney H. Harris newspapers, four in Kansas and one in Iowa.

Farewell W. Perry, of New York City, representing six Florida newspapers, one Kentucky publication and four radio stations, property of the J. H. Perry Newspapers Inc. chain.

Roy Pinkerton of Ventura, California, editorial director of the John P. Scripps Newspapers, representing four California newspapers and one in Bremerton, Wash.

Walter P. Jones of Sacramento, Calif., editor of the McClatchy newspapers in California, and representing the five McClatchy broadcasting stations in that state.

L. R. Blanchard, of Rochester, N. Y., director of the news and editorial office of the Gannett newspapers, representing that chain's twenty publications in four states.

Edward Lindsay, of Decatur, III., editor of the Decatur Newspapers, Inc., representing the Illionis dailies published by that chain.

### MERE CAMOUFLAGE

In a piece which appeared in The New York Times, Raymond Daniell announces "many occupation authorities . . . hold the



pace of our withdrawal from the control of the press and radio, courts and the denazification program is too swift.

These critics contend that the alleged readiness of the Germans to embrace the principles of democracy is a mere camouflage to cover the depleted Army's inadequacy to meet the task before it.

# MORE LATITUDE FOR GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS

Gradually working towards the day when political parties and trade unions in Germany will be organized on a nationwide basis which American policy strongly favors, word now comes from Lt. General Clay, reports the Washington Post, that orders have now gone out "to allow political groups in the American Zone to organize on a zonal basis."

### NO DECISION

Because of a recent rumor that Washington was preparing to reject French demands for nationalization of the Ruhr, says the New York Herald Tribune, the State Department has taken upon itself "to explain that no decision had been made and that the negotiations now proceeding with the French were not empty and meaningless discussions."

### LOSING FACE

Notwithstanding the fact that no visible opposition to occupation authority has broken out so far in the American Zone, Raymond Daniell in a New York Times dispatch voices the opinion "US controls in Germany are slipping. For some instance, districts completely without occupying forces. This is creating some apprehension among Military Government detachments, who say that it is causing a rising feeling of insecurity among the local population. . . . One interesting fact . . . few months ago the American Occupation Zone . . . promised land for Germans living elsewhere, residents of it now are making onerous comparison.. with.. other zones.. Vigorous pursuit of the denazification program in the U.S. zone is partly responsible for the change in attitude. Now the US is short not only of experts but of manpower, and is losing face not only with the Germans but with the Allies. The British and French ... wonder how long ... US to bear its share of responsibility for policing Germany.

### RUSSIAN GOOD WILL

The New York Herald Tribune reports ".... attitude of the Russians toward starting up Germany's peace-time economy ... winning ... good will of the

German people that was lost when the Russians engaged in vast deportations of German machinery."

### SAVING EUROPE

Food is the best antidote, says Lisa Sergio of the American Broadcasting Company, to an old German plot designed



to make us "lose the peace by planning and carrying out a long-range program throughout Europe destined to kill most of its inhabitants at the very time in which a strong and healthy

Europe, willing to undertake the struggle of reconstruction, was bound to be one of the major assets of peace. What has been done by the Germans by way of killing thousands of children and adolescents through starvation cannot be undone, but the humanity that is still there can be saved."

### GERMAN SCENE

From Pierre Huss of International 'News Service, John B. Kennedy, of the American Broadcasting System says he learns that: 1) "Germans are not starving in the American and British Zones of Occupation; 2) in a year or two we'll be havin ocean liners filled with German brides of GIs and their children; German Communists are active in the American and British Zones; 3) the American and British are repeating their experience after the last war. Their kindness is being misinterpreted as weakness."

### CHURCH FAILED

Talking to inmates of a US 7th Army internment camp Pastor Martin Niemöller, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, declared the church was equally guilty with the German people for the war "because it hadn't aroused people against nazi concentration camps and other horrors when they first began and did not speak out until the church itself was attacked."

### NOTES ON GERMANY

In rapid succession, Orson Welles on an American Broadcasting Company program notes: 1) growing pro-German, anti-Russian, anti-British propaganda in this country can be traced to the agents of the old nazi firm of I.G. Farben; 2) Several U S Senators now advocate that we should stop policing Germany; 3) Senator Wherry wants to start mail service to Germany so that German friends in this country can send them packages.

### MALIGNANT GROWTH

It's argued by the French, comments Gabriel Heatter of the Mutual Broadcasting System, that the "Ruhr gave Germany everything she had to have for each war. The French say ... why not cut that malignant growth out of Germany, internationalize it and use its power for peacetime production for eveybody."

### (Continued from page 12)

### DANA TO BE ENTIRELY GERMAN

Much of DANA's staff is already German, and additional Germans are being hired as fast as competent and reliable newsmen can be found. It is now definitely planned to turn DANA over entirely to the Germans, and the target date for this change is 31 March. Many problems have to be overcome — among them are the securing of financial backing, making arrangements for DANA as an independent agency to secure the files of foreign news agencies, procurement of

equipment within the limitations of the "Trading with the enemy act," as well as training of personnel to operate a news service. This is particularly difficult, since Germany has never had a modern independent agency and hence few Germans know how to operate one. These problems will be met, however, and with the completion of arrangements for communication and for continuing American supervision DANA will eventually take its place among the major news services of the world.

### (Continued from page 17)

If the 'little man' is to be punished because he was a party member by losing his job and various other measures, certainly those must also atone for their sins who had been set up as illustrious examples. For example: Although it has been said that Furtwaengler will not be allowed to conduct any longer, influential powers are at work to rehabilitate him because of his great ability. But is it to be taken into consideration that this interpreter of art, in the service of national socialism just like thousands of other undecided ones, made believe that he was committing no wrong by following

those who put him on a pedestal as a bearer of culture?

"We consider the 'small people" guilty because they belonged to the party and they very often only lived in the superficial atmosphere of the national socialist films. There are thousands like that. They ran after a Paula Wessely or a Leni Riefenstahl. And now we are experiencing that these same people are forgiven because of their unchallenged abilities, while we ourselves remain despised. The same is true of the prominent people in the world of sports who were also an example for the masses."

1936, inspired the drawing up and directed the application of the Four Years' Plan which put Germany's economic system on a war footing. The expenses entailed by this rearmament were assured, thanks to the new system of work treaties. The defendant Schacht, during the three and a half years he was at the head of the Reich Ministry of Economics brought into being this financial machinery and thereby played an outstanding role in military preparations as he himself recalled, after he left the Ministry, in a speech that he made in November 1938 at the Economic Council of the German Academy.

Germany thus succeeded in three years time to recreate a great army and to create, on the technical plane, an organization entirely devoted to future war. On the 5th of November 1937, when expounding his plan for home policy to his collaborators, Hitler was able to state that rearmament was practically completed.

### TREATIES A MEANS OF AGGRESSION

Thereupon started the series of aggressions which have already been detailed to this court. It has also been shown to you that these various aggressions have been made in violation of international treaties and of the principles of international law. As a matter of fact German propaganda did not challenge that at the time. It merely stated that those treaties and those principles "had lost any reality whatever with the passage of time." In other words, it simply -denied that one's pledged word had any value, and asserted that the principles which form the basis of international law had become obsolete. This is a reasoning which is in line with the national socialist doctrines which, as we have seen, do not recognize any intermational law, and state that any means is justifiable if it is of a nature to serve the interests of the German race.

As Sir Hartley Shawcross forefully brought out before your High Tribunal, war of aggression is self-evidently a violation of international law and, more particularly, a violation of the General Treaty for the Renouncement of War of 27 August 1928, under the name of the Paris Pact, or the Kellogg-Briand Pact, of which Germany is one of the signatories. This pact continues to consitute a part of international law.

May I rereard Article I of this Treaty:

"The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, in the name of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international disagreements and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their reciprocal relations."

Wars of aggression thus ceased in 1928 to be lawful.

Acts committed in the prosecution of a war are assaults on persons and goods which are themselves prohibited and entail sanctions in all legislations. The state of war could make them legitimate only if the war itself was legitimate. Inasmuch as this is no longer the case, since the Kellogg-Briand Pact, these acts become purely and simply common law crimes. As Justice Jackson has already argued before you with irrefutable logic, any recourse to war is a recourse to means which are in themselves criminal.

### CONQUERED COUNTRIES

Crimes committed by the nazis in the course of the war, like the war of aggression itself, will be, as Mr. Justice Jackson has demonstrated to you, the manifestation of a concerned and methodically executed plan.

These crimes flow directly, like the war itself, from the national socialist doctrine. This doctrine is indifferent to the moral choice of means to attain a

final success, and for this doctrine the aim of war is pillage, destruction, and extermination.

Total war, totalitarian in its methods and its aims, is dictated by the primacy of the German race and the negation of any other value. The nazi conception maintains selection as a natural principle. The man who does not belong to the superior race counts for nothing. Human life and liberty, persondignity ality.  $\mathbf{of}$ man, the no importance when an adversary of the German community is involved. It is truly "the return to barbarism" with all its consequences. Logically consistent, national socialism goes to the length of assuming the right totally to exterminate races regarded as hostile or decadent, or individuals and groups capable of resistance in the nations to be subjugated and put to use. Does not the idea of totalitarian war imply the annihilation of any eventual resistance? All these who in any way may be capable of opposing the New Order hegemony will be liquidated. It thus becomes possible to assure an absolute domination over a neighboring people reduced to impotence and to utilize, for the benefit of the Reich, the resources and the human material of those people reduced to slavery.

All the former conceptions which tended to humanize war are obviously outdated; more than this, all international conventions which had undertaken to bring some extenuation of the evils of war. The conquered peoples must concur willingly or by force in the German victory by their material resources, as well as by their labor potential. Means will be found to subject them.

Among the conquered peoples, distinctions can be made according to whether the national socialists consider them as belonging or not belonging to the master race. For the first, an effort is made to integrate them into the German Reich

in spite of themselves. For the latter, there is applied a policy of weakening them and bringing about their extinction by every means from that of appropriation of their property to that of extermination of persons. In regard to both groups, the nazi rulers assault not only the property and physical persons, but also the spirits and souls. They seek to allign the populations according to the nazi dogma and behavior when they wish to integrate them in the German community; they apply themselves at least to rooting out whatever conceptions are irreconcilable with the nazi universe: they aim to reduce to a mentality and status of slaves those men whose nationality they wish to eradicate for the benefit of the German race.

### **FORCED LABOR**

The conception of total war, which gave rise to all the crimes which were to be perpetrated by the nazi Germans in the occupied countries, was the basis of the forced labor service. Through this insitution, Germany proposed to utilize to the maximum the labor potential of the enslaved populations in order to maintain the German war production at the necessary level. Moreover, there can be no doubt that this institution was linked with the German plan of "extermination through labor" of the populations adjoining Germany which she regarded as dangerous or inferior.

A document of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of Germany, dated 1 October 1938, provided for the forced employment of prisoners and civilians for war labor. Hitler in his speech of 9 November 1941 "did not doubt for a moment that in the occupied territories which we control at present, we shall make the last man work for us."

In the face of the patriotic resistance of the workers of the different occupied countries, the important results which the German Labor Office had anticipated were far from being fulfilled. However, a large number of workers from the occupied countries were forced to work for the German war effort.

With regard to the Todt organization. the laborers who were employed in the West in the construction of the Atlantic Wall totalled 248,000 at the end of March 1943. In the year 1942, 3,300,000 workers from occupied countries worked for Germany in their own country, 300,000 of these were in Norway, 249,000 in Holland, 650,000 in France. The number of workers deported to Germany and coming from the occupied territories in the West increased in 1942 to the figure of 131,000 Belgians, 135,000 Frenchmen, 154,000 Hollanders. On 30 April 1943. 1,293,000 workmen, of whom 269,000 were women, coming from the occupied territories in the West were working fo the German War Economy. On 7 July 1944, Sauckel stated that the number of workers deported to Germany during this first six months of 1944 reached a total of 537,000 of which 33,000 were Frenchmen. On the 1st of March 1944 hic acknowledged during a conference held by the Central Office of the Four Year Plan, that there were in Germany 5,000,000 foreign workers, of whom 200,000 were actually volunteers.

### EXPROPRIATION OF WEALTH

National socialist Germany, while exploiting to the fullest extent for the war effort prisoners of war as well as workers from occupied countries, against all international conventions, was at the same time seizing by every possible means the wealth of these countries. German authorities applied systematic pillage in these countries. By economic pillage we mean both the taking away of goods of every type and the exploitation on the spot of the natural resources for the benefit of Germany's war. This pillage was methodically organized.

The Germans began by making sure that they had in their possession in all countries the necessary means for payment. Thus they insured that they could seize, with the appearance of legality, the wealth which they coveted. After freezing the existing means of payment, they required enormous payments under the pretext of indemnity for the maintenance of occupation troops.

### - SEVERE OCCUPATION COSTS

It should be recalled that according to the terms of the Hague Convention occupied countries may be obliged to assume the burden of the expenses caused by the maintenance of an army of occupation. But the amounts that were exacted under this by the Germans were far removed from the actual costs of occupation.

Moreover, they forced the occupied countries to accept a clearing system which operated practically for the exclusive profit of Germany. Imports from Germany were almost non-existent; the goods exported to Germany were subject to no regulation.

In Dennark, which was the first country in western Europe to be invaded, the value of German seizures was nearly 9,000,000,000 crowns. In Norway, Germany's spoliations exceed a total value of 20,000,000,000 crowns.

In the Netherlands, German pillage was effected to such an extent that although Holland is one of the richest countries in the world in relation to its population, it is today almost completely ruined and the financial charges imposed by the occupant exceed 20,000,000,000 florins.

In Belgium, through various schemes, notably the system of occupation indemnity and clearing, the Germans seized far more than 30,000,000,000 francs of payment balances. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg also suffered important losses as result of the action of the occupying power.

Finally in France, the seizures on means of payments reached a total of

745,000,000,000 francs. In this sum we have not included the 74,000,000,000 which represents the maximum figure which Germany could legally demand for the maintenance of her army of occupation. (Moreover, the seizure of 9,500,000,000 in gold was calculated at the rate of 1939.)

In addition to the goods settled for in the occupied countries by means of payment which had been forcibly seized from these countries, enormous quantities of goods of every character were purely and simply requisitioned without any indemnity, seized without any explanation, or stolen. The occupying authorities took not only all raw materials and manufactured goods which could be useful to their war efforts, but they extended their seizures to everything that might help to procure them a credit balance in ncutral countriés, such as real estate, jewels, luxury goods and objects. Finally, the artistic treasures of the countries of western Europe were likewise looted in the most shameful manner.

The considerable amounts which Germany was able to obtain by abusing her power contrary to all the principles of international law without providing any counterpart, enabled her to carry out with the appearance of legality the economic looting of France and of the other countries of western Europe. The consequence for these countries, from the economic viewpoint, is a loss of their strength which will take many years to repair.

### MISTREATMENT OF POPULACE

Arbitrary imprisonment, ill treatments, deportations, even murder committed by the Germans in the occupied countries reached proportions beyond what could be imagined even in the course of a world conflict. These crimes took the most odious forms.

Such crimes spring directly from the nazi doctrine and testify among the leaders of the Reich to an absolute scorn for the human individual, to the abolition of any sense of justice or even pity, to a total subordination of any human consideration unless it be to the interest of German collectivity.

All these crimes are related to a policy of terrorism. Such a policy permits the subjugation of occupied countries without involving a large deployment of troops submissive to anything that might be demanded of them. Many of these crimes are moreover related to the will to exterminate. We shall examine in succession executions of hostages, police crimes, deportations, crimes involving prisoners of war, terroristic activities against the Resistance and the massacre of civilian populations.

### HOSTAGES: EXECUTED

The execution of hostages constitutes in all countries the first acts of terrorism on the part of German occupation troops. As early as 1940, the German High Command in France carried out numerous executions as reprisals for any crime against the German Army. In the execution of this ordinance the most tragic known executions of hostages were carried out.

Following the murder of two German officers, one in Nantes on 2 October 1941, and the other at Bordeaux a few days thereafter, the German authorities had 27 hostages shot at Chateaubriant, and 21 at Nantes.

On 15 August 1942, 96 hostages were shot at Mont-Valerien. In September 1942, an assault had been committed against German soldiers in the Rex moving picture house in Paris. 116 hostages were shot. 46 hostages were taken from the hostages depot of the Fortress at Romainville and 70 from Bordeaux.

Among the crimes against persons of which the civilian populations of the occupied countries of the West were victims, those committed by the nazi police organizations are among the most revolting.

who, in spite of certain appearances, did not belong to the armies of occupation, is in itself contrary to international law. Its crimes, particularly hateful in the complete disregard for human dignity they imply, were multiplied during four years throughout all the territories of the West occupied by German forces.

Arrests took place without any of the elementary guarantees recognized in all civilized countries. On a simple unverified denunciation, and without previous investigation, and often without the persons who brought the charges being qualified to bring them, masses of arbitrary arrests took place in every occupied country.

The worst treatments were applied to arrested persons even before the culpability of the accused has been examined. The use of torture in the interrogations was almost a general rule. The tortures usually applied are beating, whipping, chaining for several days without a moment of rest for nourishment or hygienic care. Immersion in ice water, drowning in a bathub, charging the bathwater with electricity, electrification of the most sensitive parts of the body, burns at certain places on the body, tearing out of fingernails.

### REMOVAL TO GERMANY

The crime which will doubtless remain the most tragically memorable among those committed by the Germans against the civilian populations of the occupied countries was that of deportation and internment in the concentration camps in Germany.

These deportations had a double aim; to assure supplementary work for the benefit of the German war machine, to eliminate the occupied countries and progressively exterminate the elements most opposed to Germanism. They served equally to empty prisons overcrowded with patriots and to remove the latter for good.

The deportations and the methods employed in the concentration camps were a stupefying revelation for the civilized world. Nevertheless they are only a natural consequence of the national socialist doctrine, according to which man has no value in himself when he is not in the service of the German race.

It is not possible to give exact figures. It is probable that one would remain under the truth in speaking of 250,000 for France, 6,000 for Luxembourg, 5,200 for Denmark, 5,400 for Norway, 120,000 for Holland, 37,000 for Belgium.

### CRIMES AGAINST PW's ::

Crimes committed against prisoners of war, although less known, bear ample testimony to the degree of inhumanity which nazi Germany had attained. To begin with, the violations of international conventions committed against prisoners of war are numerous. Many were forced to travel on foot, almost without food. very long distances. Many camps had no respect for even the most elementary rules of hygiene. Food was very often insufficient; thus a report from the OKW of the WESP, dated 11 April 1945, and annotated by the defendant Keitel, shows that 82,000 prisoners of war interned in Norway received the food strictly indispensable to the maintenance of life on the assumption that they were not working, whereas 30,000 of them were really employed on heavy work.

In agreement with the defendant Keitel, acting at the request of the defendant Goering, camps for prisoners belonging to the English and American Air Forces were established in towns which were exposed to air raids.

Contrary to the text of the Geneva Convention, it was decided, at a conference held at the Führer's Headquarters on 27 January 1945, in the presence of the defendant Goering, to pass the death sentence on all attempts to escape made by a prisoner of war when in convoy.

Besides all these violations of the Geneva Convention, numerous crimes have been committed by the German authorities against prisoners of war: Execution of captured allied airmen, murder of commandos, collective extermination of certain prisoners of war for no reason whatsoever, e.g. of 120 American soldiers at Malmedy on 27 January 1945. Parallel with "Nacht und Nebel" expression for the inhuman treatment inflicted on civilians, can be put down "Sonderhandlung," "Special Treatment" of prisoners of war when these disappeared in great numbers.

The same barbarity is found in the terroristic action carried out by the German Army and police against the Resistance.

The order of the defendant Keitel of the 16th of September 1941, which may be considered as a basic document, certainly has as a purpose the fight against the communist movements but it foresees that resistance to the army of occupation can come from other than Communist sources and decides that every case of resistance is to be interpreted as having a Communist origin.

As a matter of fact, in carrying out this general order to annihilate the Rethis general order to annihilate the Resistance by every possible means, the sacred men of all conditions and of all social classes.

### INTENSIFIED TERRORISM

The last months of the German occupation were characterized in France by strengthening of the policy of terroism which multiplied the crimes against the civilian populations. The crimes which we are going to consider were not isolated acts committed from time to time in such or such locality, but were acts perpetrated in the course of extensive operations; the high number of which can only be explained by general orders.

All these operations are supposedly measures of reprisal which were caused by the action of the Resistance; but the necessities of war have never justified the plundering and heedless burning down of towns and villages or the blind massacres of innocent people. The Germans killed, plundered, and burned down, very often without any reason whatsoever, whether in the regions and departments of the Aisne, in Savoy, Lot, Tarn-and-Garonna, in Vercors, Correze or Dordogne. Entire villages were burned down when at the time the nearest armed groups of the Resistance were many kilometres away and the population of these villages had not made a single hostile gesture towards German troops.

The two most typical examples are those of Maille (in Indre and Loire) where on the 25 of August 1944, 52 buildings out of 60 were destroyed and 124 people were killed; and that of Oradeur-Sur-Glane (in the Haute-Vienne). The War Diary of Von Brodowski makes mention of the latter act in the following manner:

"All the male population of Oradeur was shot. The women and children took refuge in the church. The church caught fire. Explosives were stored in the church. (This assertion has been shown to be false.) All the women and children perished."

### SPIRITUAL PERSECUTION

In the scale of criminal undertakings perpetrated in the course of the war by the leaders of national socialist Germany, we finally meet a category which we have called: Crimes against humanity.

Man is more attached to his physical integrity and to life than to his property. But in all high conceptions of life, man is even less attached to life than to that which makes for his dignity and quality, according to the great Latin maxim: "Et propter vitam vitandi pordere causas." On the other hand, if in the territories occupied by them, the Germans did not, in spite of the importance and extent of their crimes, plunder all the property and goods and if they did not kill all the people, there remains not a single man

whose essential rights they did not change or abolish and whose condition as a human being they did not violate in some way. We can even say that in the entire world and as regards all people, even those to whom they reserved the privileges belonging to the superior race and even as regards themselves, their agents and accomplices, the nazi leaders committed a major offense against the conscience which mankind has evolved today from his condition as a human being.

The role, as we already stated, of the followers of the Hitlerian faith was to protest against spontaneous affirmation of the genius of mankind and to claim breaking at this point the continuous progress of moral intelligence. The tribunal is already acquainted with the abundant literature of this sect. Without a doubt nobody expressed himself more clearly than the defendant Rosenberg when he declares in the "Myth of the XXth Century," page 539: "Peoples whose health is dependent on their blood do not know individualism as a criterion of values, any more than they recognize universalism. Individualism and universalism in the absolute sense and historically speaking are the metaphysics of decadence." Nazism professes, moreover, that "The distance between the lowest human being still worthy of this name and our higher races is greater than that between the lowest type of mankind and the best educated monkey."

### MANKIND - THREE GROUPS

The nazis propose to classify mankind into three main categories: That of their adversaries or persons whom they consider inadaptable to their strange constructions—this category can be bullied in all sorts of manners and even destroyed; that of higher mankind which they claim is distinguishable by its blood or by some arbitrary means; that of inferior mankind, which does not merit destruction and whose vital power should be used in a regime of slavery for the well-being of

the "overlords." The nazi leaders proposed to apply this conception everywhere they could do so — to territories more and more expansive; to population becoming ever greater — and in addition demonstrated the frightful ambition of succeeding in imposing it on intelligent people, of convincing their victims and of demanding from them, in addition to so many sacrifices, an act of faith.

This leads to a second aspect which is the attack on spiritual security. Everywhere, although with variations in time and in place, the Germans acted to abolish the public freedoms, notably freedom of meeting and freedom of the press; and they endeavored to trammel the essential freedoms of the spirit.

### ABOLITION OF FREEDOM

The German authorities subordinated to the strictest censorship, even in matters devoid of military character, a press many of whose representatives, moreover, were inspired by them. Manifold restrictions were imposed on the moving picture industry and commerce. Numerous works absolutely without political character were banned, even textbooks. Religious authorities themselves saw their clerical province invaded and words of truth could not be heard.

After having curtailed freedom of expression even beyond the degree that a state of war and of occupation could have justified, the Germans developed their national socialist propaganda systematically through press, radio, film, meeting, book, poster.

All these efforts achieved so little result that one might attempt today to minimize their importance. Nevertheless, the propaganda conducted by means most contrary to the respect due human intelligence, and on behalf of a criminal doctrine, must go down in history as one of the shames of the national socialist regime.

No less did the Germanization program compromise human rights in the other broad areas that we have defined: right of the family, right of professional and economic activity, juridical guarantees. These rights were attacked, these guarantees were curtailed.

The crimes against persons and property of which the accused are guilty are provided for by all national laws. They present an international character because they were committed in several different countries; from this there arises a problem of jurisdiction which the Charter of 8 August 1945 has solved, as we have previously explained; but this leaves intact the rule of defining them.

### CRIMES IN WAR

A crime of common law, the war crime is nevertheless not an ordinary infranction. It has a peculiar intrinsic character - it is a crime committed on the occasion or under the pretext of war. It must be punished because, even in time of war, attacks on the integrity of the physical person and of property are crimes when they are not justified by the laws and customs of war. The soldier who on the battlefield kills an enemy combatant commits a crime, but this crime is justified by the law of war. International law therefore intervenes in the definition of a war crime, not in order to give it its essential qualification but in order to set its outer limits. In other words, any infraction committed on the occasion or under the pretext of hostilities is criminal if it is not justified by the laws and customs of war. International law applies the national theory of legitimate defense which is common to all codes of criminal law. The combatant is engaged in legitimate defense on the battlefield; his homicidal action is therefore covered by a justifying fact. Let the justifying fact disappear, and the infraction, whether ordinary crime or war crime, remains in its entirety. In order for the justifying fact to be constituted, the criminal action must be necessary and proportional to the threat to which it

responds. The defendants, against whom justice is demanded of you, cannot plead such justification.

Neither can they escape their responsibility by arguing that they were not the physical authors of the crimes. The war crime involves distinct and complementary responsibilities; that of the physical author and that of the instigator. There is nothing heterodox in this conception. It is the faithful translation of the criminal theory of complicity through instructions. The responsibility of the accomplice, whether independent of or complementary to that of the principal author is incontestable. The accused bear the entire responsibility of the crimes which were committed on their instructions or under their control.

Finally these crimes cannot be justified by the pretext of an order from above given by Hitler to the defendants. The theory of the justifying fact of an order from above has, in national laws, definite limits; it does not cover the execution of orders whose illegality is manifest.

### PLACING OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for German war criminality, because it constituted a systematic policy, planned and prepared before the opening of hostilities, and perpetrated without interruption from 1940 to 1945, rests with all the defendants, political or military leaders, high officials of national socialist Germany, and leaders of the nazi party.

Nevertheless, certain ones among them appear more directly responsible for the acts taken as a whole, particularly those connected with the French charges, that is to say crimes, committed in the Western occupied territories, or against the nationals of these countries:

The Reich's cabinet, the Reich leader's ship corps of the nazi party, the general staff, and High Command of the German Armed Forces represent only a small number of persons whose guilt and punishment must ultimately result from the evi-

dence since they participated personally and directly in the decisions, or the execution of them through some eminent person in the political or military hierarchy, and without being able to ignore the criminal nature of them, and directors of the nazi party are unquestionably among those most obviously participated in the criminal enterprise; and around the defendants Keitel and Jodl the military High Command directed the Army to execute hostages, to pillage, to destroy, and to murder in an unjustified fashion.

### ORGANIZATIONAL GUILT

But perhaps it will seem to you that to condemn to punishment hundreds of thousands of men who belonged to the SS, to the SD, to the Gestapo, to the SA, awakens some objection. I should like to try in this case to do away with that objection by showing you the dreadful responsibilities of these men. Without the existence of these organizations, without the spirit which animated them, one would not succeed in understanding how so many atrocities could have been perpetrated. The systematic war of criminality could not have been carried out by nazi Germany without these organizations, without the men who composed them. It is they who for Germany not only executed but willed this body of crime.

And that these atrocities and these cruelties were perpetrated within the rigid framework created by the esprit de corps, by the soldierly solidarity which bound individuals and insured through the regimentation of the crime an unlimited theme of action, the individual who committed them was not only covered by the regime itself, but was spurred on by the discipline and the camaraderie of these established corps of nazi criminality.

German youth was invited by these organizations to live an extraordinary adventure. By the party and its massive grip, dispensing mcrcy to itself with unlimited power, nazi youth were asked to carry out on the highest echelon of grandiose dreams — the national socialist Pan-Germanism.

### CHARACTER OF THE CRIMES

But nevertheless, during these serene sessions of this trial, extraordinary in the history of the world, because of the exceptional nature of the justice which your high Tribunal is asked to render for the indicated nations, the German people, and for the whole of humanity, a few objections have arisen in our minds.

It is our duty to explore all the aspects of this trial, even if it is still only unconscious within us, for soon a pseudopatriotic propaganda may arise in Germany, and even may echo in some of our countries.

Yes, no nation is without reproach in its history, just as no individual is fault-less in his life. Yes, every war in itself generates iniquitous ills, and entails almost necessarily individual and collective crimes, because it easily unleashes in man the evil passions which always slumber there.

But viewing the nazi German culprits; we can examine our conscience fearlessly; we find no common measure between them and ourselves.

If this criminality was accidental; if Germany had been forced into war; if crimes had been committed only in the excitement of combat, we might question ourselves on the text of the Scriptues. But the war was prepared and deliberated upon long in advance, and up to the very last day it would have been easy to avoid it without sacrificing any of the legitimate interests of the German people. And the atrocities were perpetrated during the war, not under the influence of a mad passion, or of a warlike anger, or of an avenging resentment, but as a result of cold calculation, of perfectly conscious methods, of a pre-existing doctrine.

After that gigantic struggle where two ideologies, two conceptions of life were at grips, in the name of the people whom we represent here, and in the name of the great human hope for which they have so greatly suffered, so greatly fought, we can without fear and with a clean conscience arise as accusers of the leaders of nazi Germany.

### **NECESSITY OF PUNISHING CRIMES**

As Mr. Justice Jackson said so eloquently at the opening of this trial: "Civilization could not survive if these crimes were to be committed again." And he added: "The true plaintiff in this court is civilization."

Civilization requires from you after this unleashing of barbarism, a verdict which will also be a sort of supreme warning at the hour when humanity appears still at times to enter the path of the organization of peace only with apprehension and hesitation.

If we wish that on the morrow of the cataclysm of war, the sufferings of martyred countries, the sacrifices of victorious nations and also the expiation of guilty people, will engender a better humanity, justice must strike those guilty of the enterprise of barbarism from which we

have just escaped. The reign of Justice is the most exact expression of the great human hope. Your decision can mark a decisive stage in its difficult pursuit

The eminent international jurist and noble European, Politis, in his posthumus book entitled "International Ethics" reminds us that, as all ethical rules, those which should rule international relations will never be definitely established unless all peoples succeed in convincing themselves once and for all that there is greater profit to be gained through their observation than through their transgression.

That is why your judgment can contribute to enlighten the German people and all peoples.

Your decision must be inscribed as a decisive act in the history of International Law in order to prepare the establishment of a true international society excluding recourse to war and putting force permanently in the service of the justice of nations; it will be one of the foundations of this peaceful new order to which nations aspire on the morrow of this frightful torment. The need for justice of the martyred peoples will be satisfied and their sufferings will not have been useless for the progress of mankind.

# Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt for Württemberg-Baden Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq Co L 1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford 1st Lt N Oakea Capt E Thompson

### Wiiritemberg

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E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Lt Col P R Beckjord
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ülm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gműnd	LK Gmund	1st Lt S R Combs
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-26			
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj II W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
M-00.	4 ammiken	ruz Asmmken	Capt o G COZ

### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakea
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsrube	SK-LK Kerlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel 2 D MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)

Liaison

Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs Jr
Maj W Condy

### Regierungsbezirk Wlesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Weilburg
H-81	Hofheim
H- <b>83</b>	Rüdesbeim
H-86	Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillkreis &
LK Biedonkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
LK Untertaunus
LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman Col Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor
Capt G Abood
Capt W F Johnson Maj T Turner Jr
Capt H L Edberg
Maj J G Gavin
Capt L R Jones

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homberg &
LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg
THE PERSON CO LITE ATTENDED
LK Eschwege &
LK Eschwege & LK Witzenhausen
LK Eschwege & LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld &
LK Eschwege & LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg
LK Eschwege & LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar &
LK Eschwege & LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & Lk Wolfhagen
LK Eschwege & LK Frankenberg LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & Lk Wolfhagen

	Lt Col A Skarry
	Maj Sola
g	Capt G De Nubla Maj L S Williams Lt Col C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmuener
	Maj A W More
	Capt R.W. Godwin
	Capt S B Borda
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### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

	•	i	
E-3	Darmstadt	•	
F-12	Darmstadt		
		:	N/ 6
F-13	Offenbach		
G-31	Bensbeim		
G-32	Büdingen		
G-33	Dieburg.	,	
G-34	Friedberg	:	1.
G-35	Giessen :	2	
H-62	Lauterbach		1:

1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2
RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt & 1
LK Gross Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
TICD . OTICDI.I.
LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach
LK Büdingen and assis The
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld
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N.	[aj F R Mosgrove
C	apt C H Carter
$\mathbf{N}$	lai A C Leggatt
C	apt T A Norris apt J S Chapin
N	Lai R J Willard
N.	laj D M. Easterday apt H Nickelsberg
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Lt Col W R Swarm

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich R & T Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec Munich Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

### Regierungsbezirk Mainiranken

Co A	Würzburg		Lt Col M E Henderson
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Lt Col J B Thomson
H-250	Bad Kissingen .	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen .	Capt J B Lynn
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt K L Ellis
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Maj H P Clark Jr
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	1st Lt Coter
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
I-335	Hammelburg .	LK Hammelsburg	Maj E G Emery
I-336	Hasefurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt J R Ellis Jr
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt E F Smith
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
1-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Maj B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	÷	Capt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Lt Col J W Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Stoats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj H R Glaser
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj E I Paul
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co C	Bamberg ·		1st Lt A E Leidy
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj H L Woodall
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly -

G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Rohie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Mai D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

		•	
Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederhayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	,
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Petersen
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kernnath	1st Lt E Slopak
1-350	Nahhurg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynhem
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzhach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt Fitzpatrick
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenan	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giuni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J J Langer
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
Î-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J L Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt E M Martocci
Î-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansey
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Dike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone
_ 000	0		15t Lt A L Donie

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

#### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Sector Berlin)

UNIT

G-237

G-238

H-286

H-287

H-288

H-289

H-290

H-291

I-362

I-364

I-367

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Co E

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G-232

G-233

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G-235

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Co G

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LOCATION

Ingolstadt

Landsberg

Starnberg

Weilhelm

Aichach

Dachau Schöngau

Freising

Micsbach

Altötting

Erding

Laufen

Mühldorf

Bad Tölz Aibling

Ebersberg

Augsburg

Augsburg Augsburg

Dillingen

Southofen

Kempten

Günzberg

Weissenborn

Donauwörth

Memmingen

Mindelheim

Nördlingen

Krumbach

Illertissen

Kaufbeuren

Schwabmunchen

Wertingen

Friedberg

Neuberg

Füssen

Markt Oberdorf

Wasserburg

Berchtesgaden

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Wasserburg

Traunstein

Rosenheim

Pfaffenhofen

Wolfratshausen

Schrobenhausen

Fürstenfeldbruck

Munich

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755) Col F L Howley

#### BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt

(Bremen Port Command) Bremen

Bremen Port Command

Lt Col C H Scott

Office of Mil Govt

for Bremen

Bremen SK Bremen

Lt Col J M Shamel

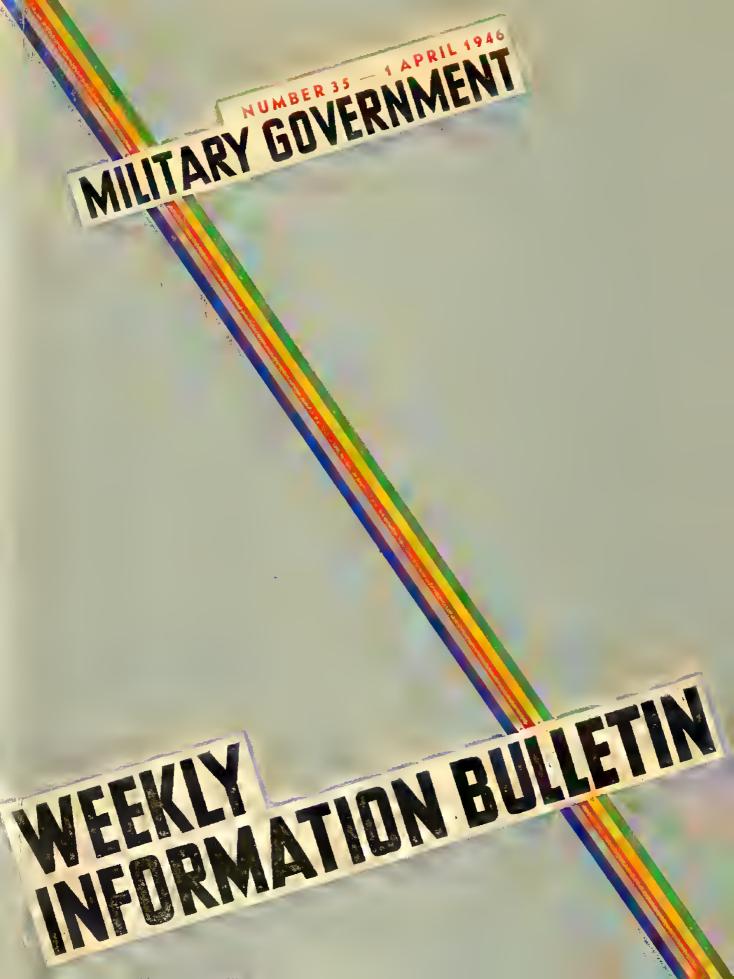
Office of Mil Govt

for Wesermünde Wesermünde

SK Wesermunde

Lt Col L S Diggs





# UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden BRITISH ZONE RUSSIAN ZONE FULDA FRENCH LEGEND - REGIERUNGSBEZIRFE AND LANDESBEZIRK BAGEN --- LANOKREISE AND STADTKREISE ZONE MILES 0 10 20 50 STATISTICS SECTION SEC GEN STAFF USFET SOURCE DMG-RBI BRANCH

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

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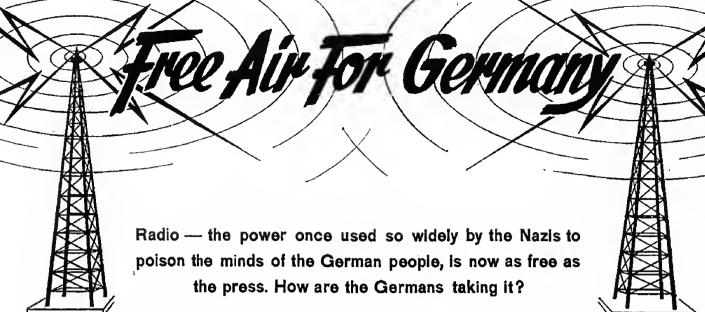
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### 



For 12 years Goebbels and Hitler fed poisonous propaganda to the German mind through one of the most effective mediums of information transmission — the radio. Through the radio, the Nazis were able to reach nearly all homes in Germany, down to the most isolated communities of the farm country. To ascertain that Germans would get this information, the Nazis made available a low powered radio, put on sale at a cost well within the reach of the German pocketbook.

When the Americans took over the radio service, it was of course cleansed of propaganda, and is now paralleling the principle of free press with that of free air for Germany. But does merely democratizing radio mean that the German will accept the truth as truth? Does the German believe what he hears on the radio? What does he prefer to hear? These and many other questions were answered by the results of a recent Military Government survey.

#### BELIEVE OUR NEWS UNBIASED

This survey reveals German radio listening habits and general reactions to the type and quality of programs on the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk (South German Network), which covers the American zone through Radios Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich. The survey is the first comprehensive study of its kind

to be undertaken in Germany and was made by the Information Control Surveys Unit, which conducts scientific public opinion polls using techniques similar to those employed by the Gallup poll. These studies are undertaken regularly in order to evaluate German opinion as it relates to the Information Control Program in Germany.

The majority of German radio listeners in the American zone believe that news presented to them over the American-operated network is reliable and free of propaganda. For example, only 4 percent of those who did not listen regularly and 13 percent of regular listeners thought propaganda was broadcast.

However, a majority of those interviewed stated a preference for "interpretive" news. When people were asked whether they preferred the news to be simply read or to be read with a personal note by a name speaker, 15 percent answered that they preferred the news to be read without comment. Among the regular listeners, a majority (57 percent) preferred name newcasters.

#### MUSIC PREFERRED

As to program preferences in general, musical programs were preferred to other types by a solid majority (65 percent) of all those interviewed. News programs were preferred by one-fourth of the

population, and radio plays and political commentaries by less than one in each 10 persons.

Listeners were asked which kind of musical program they liked best. Over the whole zone, German folk music was most popular (33 percent) and jazz least popular (2 percent). Nearly one-fifth of the listeners expressed most liking for other types of musical programs. In Greater Hesse, opera and operetta were preferred equally by the majority of listeners while only one in three Bavarians liked this type of music. Folk music was equally popular in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria but relatively unpopular in Greater Hesse. Classical music and symphonies had a constant audience of about one in seven in each land.

On the other hand, nearly half (47 percent) of the people mentioned some types of musical programs in reply to the question.

"What kind of radio program do you like least?"

One quarter of all the people spoke out against jazz and dance music in the American vein, and 13 percent more said they disliked heavy music and symphonies.

#### "STIMME AMERIKAS" POPULAR

Few people (12 percent) could recall the name of a program which they preferred above others. However, practically half of those who specified a program named "Stimme Amerikas" (The Voice of America Program, relayed from New York). When asked directly whether they listened to "Stimme Amerikas" a good majority (63 percent) of the listeners said they did. Most people heard the program from German stations. Only about 6 pereent picked it up only from London and 3 percent of the listeners said they heard it only from New York. An additional 4 percent said they heard the program sometimes from more than one place.

Most listeners to Stimme Amerikas, when questioned as to the proportion of political news presented in this program, felt that neither too much nor too little vas given — that the proportion was just right. Of the 10 percent who were critical, four of five desired more political news.

Suggestions were asked as to the type of material particularly desired. The largest group of answers (50 percent) showed an interest in US intentions in the future: Our policy toward Germany as regards food, clothing, shelter, re-building and denazification. An additional 13 percent said they would like to hear more about life in a democracy and how a democracy like the US actually functions. About 9 percent reiterated their interest in news and political analysis. As many as 28 percent had no suggestions to offer.

The audience of Stimme Amerikas seemed to be composed of fairly equal proportions of middle and upper class elements and a somewhat smaller proportion of lower class radio listeners. Men, too, turned more frequently to Stimme Amerikas than did women, probably because of their higher interest in news and political commentary.

Large proportions of the listeners within each land customarily tune to the local land station — at Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich. Over the whole zone, Munich was heard most often by the largest group of people — 42 percent. Stuttgart was heard most often by one in four listeners, and Frankfurt by 13 percent of the listeners. Leipzig (Russian controlled) had the next largest audience about 8 percent, and Berlin (also Russian controlled) the least of the top ranking stations, about 4 percent.

The survey concluded that differences of taste for types of programs seemed to be, in large part, a function of educational or status background. More men than women tend to be interested in news programs. The better educated groups exhibit the same tendency. In the

same vein, more of the better educated preferred lectures and discussions as compared with those of average or belowaverage education.

The survey also showed that less than half of the population in the American zone had radios in good working order. But nearly one in three radios in the zone was a two-tube Volksempfaenger, which is a mass-production receiver with extremely limited range. Practically no radios were operated by batteries. Middle wave lengths could be picked up by nearly all sets, but only one-third of the sets were equipped to receive short wave.

#### WEEKEND LISTENERS

An appreciable proportion of the people (37 percent) restricted their listening to save electricity. Nearly all these restrictions were imposed upon day time Large audiences developed listening. during the evening hours, from six to ten PM, but significant audiences were at their radios at 7 AM and at noon. Listeners with larger than average families seemed to use the radio socially as the center of the evening at home. The daily average time spent at the radio was two hours. About six in ten people (59 percent) indicated that they listened longer on some days than others. Most people (34 percent) spent more hours at the radio on Sundays, but appreciable group (24 percent) also mentioned Saturday as a day on which more than average time was spent at the radio. The week-end, then, undoubtedly finds a much larger audience than any of the week days.

A plurality of people (31 percent) said they listened to their radio from two to four hours daily. But a similar group (29 percent) said they only listened one or two hours. During the daytime a slightly larger proportion of listeners were women. But in the evening (from 7 to 11) a larger proportion of men than of women used the radio. More people over 50 than younger listened in the morning. From 6 to 7 at night, those under 30 and those over 50 made up a disproportionate part of the audience. After 9 o'clock in the evening more people under 30 than middle aged or old listened to the radio. For example, at 9 o'clock eight in ten of those under 30, but only six in ten of those older listened. At ten o'clock one in three of those under 30, but only about one in five of those older listened.

Listening habits varied somewhat among the three Laender. In Wuerttemberg-Baden the audience before 11 AM was only a few percent of all listeners. This was due to the fact that Stuttgart did not go on the air until late in the morning. Beginning 31 March it will transmit early programs. At noon a relatively large proportion of the people in this land (35 percent) turned on their radios. In the evenings, the two hours between seven and nine were most popular (about three in four of all listeners), but half the listeners said they had their radios on at six and at nine. At ten the audience had shrunk to about one in

In Bavaria and Great Hesse similar patterns developed during the daytime. A morning peak (19 percent and 12 percent, respectively) developed at seven o'clock, and there is a noon peak of about one in four listeners. In the evening, listening in Bavaria was relatively greater at six o'clock (52 percent) and built up to eight o'clock (83 percent), dropping to 60 percent at nine o'clock and 25 percent at ten o'clock. In Great Hesse, the audience seemed to be in later attendance at their radios. About one in three (37 percent) were listening at six, and this proportion grew to 85 percent, at eight, and fell only to 74 percent at nine. At ten o'clock one in five (22 percent) listened. In Greater Hesse the hours with the largest audiences seemed to be eight and nine o'clock. Listening also varied by size of community. More people

in large cities (over 100,000) than in smaller communities turned on their radios at six PM and a large audience held through nine o'clock, At 9 o'clock more people listened in towns over 10,000 than in smaller communities. Throughout the day, listeners in villages under 2000 and listeners in towns between 2000 and 10,000 had similar listening habits. The audience (15 percent of small listeners) which turned on its radios at 7 AM was found to be more consistent in its use of the radio throughout the morning than those who tuned in to a station at noon (27 percent of all listeners). In the evening, more of the 7 AM listeners had their radios on than did those who listened at noon. The evidence indicates that more persistent habits were maintained by early morning listeners than by midday listeners.

#### EDUCATED USE RADIOS

The report concluded that radio listening is, without doubt, a function of radio ownership, and ownership is largely determined by ability to purchase. Thus more of those with higher incomes, with superior economic status, with betterpaid jobs (and hence, those with more education) listen to the radio. groups, which might at first glance be expected to fit into this pattern, did not - the unemployed, and those with an independent income. The status of these two groups in Germany is certainly not that of the regularly destitute. Appreciable proportions of people in both groups are war-dislocated, with middle and upper status now living on savings and wating for old jobs to be reopened. But age also seemed to affect listening habits - more younger people listened than older people. A few more men tend to listen than women.

Appreciable differences were found

between proportions of the population listening to the radio in various sized communities. The larger the community. the more people listened. One striking exception of this side was found. In Bavaria many more residents in small communities (under 2000) listened to the radio than was true in similar sized towns in the other two Laender. Partly as a result of this situation, nearly two out of three people in Bavaria (65 percent), only half the Hessians (52 percent) and only four in 10 people in Wuerttemberg-Baden (42 percent) listened to the the radio. But a tendency was also found for more Bavarians in towns over 2000 population to listen to the radio than in Greater Hesse or Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The survey was based on personal interviews made in 964 houses distributed throughout the Zone so as to represent all types of residences, all classes of people, and city and rural dwellings in the same proportion as they appear in the whole population of the zone. Twenty standard questions were used in the questionnaire. Among the most important were: How many people use your radio? How long do you listen to the radio daily? At which times during the day do you usually listen? What kind of program do you like best? What kind of musical program do you like best?

Is there a particular program that you prefer above all others? Do you listen to Stimme Americas? If so, what do you like best, — news, commentary, or the music? What material should this program deal with? Is there too much or too little political news on the program?

In general, it may be concluded on the basis of answers to these questions that the Germans trust the American form of radio and that the policy of "freedom of the air" is a potent means of re-orienting the German mind toward democracy.

# IS LAW NO. 52 EFFECTIVE? HERE IS MG'S ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

Some faulty intrepretations of Military Government Law No. 52 indicates that the full force of its intent, might fail to accomplish the object of its implementation. To illustrate this point, the following extract of a letter from a Landkreis detachment is quoted:

"... In the course of seven months experience with property control and finance, this office has come to the conclusion that Law No. 52 is merely a temporary expedient measure and in no way tends to prevent former active National Socialists and Militarists from regaining strength and reaccumulating wealth on a long-range basis, thereby reestablishing themselves in positions of influence and power. The loopholes contained in Law No. 52, which will allow for the above conditions, are seen as follows:

"There is nothing in Law No. 52, for instance, which prevents a parent, who retained his property on the basis of political cleanliness, from willing his estate to a descendant or other person who was an active Nazi of the type whose property would normally come under property control. Also, should a parent pass away without leaving a will, his Nazi heir, if this be the case, would, according to German law, automatically inherit the parent's estate.

automatically inherit the parent's estate.

"Regarding persons with blocked accounts, there are no provisions prohibiting such people from receiving debts owed to them prior to the time their accounts were blocked. In this area there are instances where just this took place. In many oases the debts collected

amounted to many thousands of marks.

"If certain of the above mentioned conditions and circumventions of Law No. 52 exist at the present time, what will occur in the future when Military Government has in part or completely relinquished control?"

For the information and guidance of Military Government field agencies extract of reply by the Office of Military Government (US Zone) to the above letter is printed below:

In your paragraph 2 you have claimed in effect that the law has no lasting effect. Military Government Law No. 52 is an expeditious method of blocking (freezing) the property of all persons coming within its provisions, even though it is of a temporary character. By its very terms it applies not only to property in possession of the individual at the time the blocking becomes effective, but also

to all property which may be acquired by the individual at a later date. Property so blocked is held within the custody of, or is operated by, Military Government; but the policy for the ultimate disposition of such property still remains undetermined. Your prophesy, that under a long-range control of property the blocked owner occupies a position enabling him to accumulate wealth and thereby regain the "strength" which was intended to be denied him, cannot be supported by any of the provisions of Military Government Law No. 52 or the policies which are now in force to implement its provisions.

Let us assume that either one or both situations stated in your paragraph 4 should come into actual existence. Under such conditions the property acquired by the beneficiary of the will of the owner, or as the heir-at-law of the owner, would be blocked and controlled under Law No. 52 in the same manner as any other property subject to its provisions. The title of, or interests in, property acquired in this manner are not excepted from the provisions of Law No. 52.

In your paragraph 5 you have suggested a situation in which a blocked owner receives money due and owing to him. This situation is not prohibited under the provisions of Law No. 52 but, immediately upon the acquisition of any such funds or property, the latter become blocked by Law No. 52. In fact, Article II provides for the expressed prohibition forbidding any of the persons enumerated in Article I from acquiring or receiving, dealing in, etc., any property referred to in Article I. Should an individual's property be blocked

under Law No. 52, then any and all property acquired by him subsequent to the date he came within its provisions, as well as the property owned on such date, is subject to all the terms and provisions of the law in the same manner as though it had been in his possession at the time of the original blocking by Military Government. The property can only be used by the owner when permitted by Military Government.

The speculative questions raised in your paragraph 6 are based upon the premise that the situations raised in the preceding paragraphs of your letter are correctly stated. In view of the explanations contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, it should be clear that the conditions referred to do not

enable a blocked owner to take advantage of loopholes and circumvention of Military Government Law No. 52.

The fundamental fallacy in the premises of the views stated in your letter is that Law No. 52 is operative as to property owned on the date it first became applicable to a given person or situation. This is not the case. The declaration of Article I, and consequently the impact of the whole law, are continuous, so that any property at any time owned by a blocked person from the effective date of the law into the indefinite future is fully subject to its provisions. If the administration of the law by our detachment has not been in accordance with this interpretation, you should take immediate steps to give full effect to it.

#### Dependents Applications Now Total 1646

The latest figures tabulated at Headquarters, US Forces, European Theater on dependents of US military and civilian personnel show a total of 1646 applications, 1553 officer and 93 enlisted.

Total number of dependents indicated is 2967 of whom 1740 are adults, 607 are children in the up to four years age group, 452 children in the 5 to 11 age group, 97 are children between 12 and 14 years old, and 71 are children from 15 to 17 years of age.

Total of officers dependents is 2825, EM 142.

The 1646 applications ask for a total of 1715 individuals, 1620 officer and 95 EM dependents, to be brought in April, with totals of individuals for May 462, June 469, July 239, August 64, September 17 and none for the months of October, November, and December 1946. One officer has asked that his dependents be moved in January of 1947.

Requests for the shipment of automobiles is officers 774 and enlisted men 13.

The total of dependents called for in the applications forwarded is 1169, 1124 officer and 45 enlisted.

Shipment of 314 automobiles, 311 officer and 3 EM, were requested on the applications forwarded.

#### Larger Packages

The size of packages which may be sent from the United States to US personnel oversea's has been increased by War Department Circular 58, dated 28 February 1946. This circular raises the weight limit to 22 pounds and increases the maximum size to 48 inches in length or 72 inches in length and girth combined. Only one package a week may be sent by any one person to the same individual overseas, and packages may be mailed only at the request of the addressee. The circular prohibits the dispatch of perishable matter and discourages shipment of fragile items.

#### Dependents Will Use APO's

Dependents of military personnel and US civilians will be allowed to use the

APO's which serve the military community in which they are stationed, according to Circular 32 issued by USFET on 11 March. They will receive their mail in care of the individuals whom they joined in the ETO, through the same army facilities which serve those individuals. They will not be allowed to use the free mailing privilege which is granted to military personnel, however.

Before leaving home, all dependents should advise correspondents and publishers of their mailing addresses, which will be the same as those of the personnel in ETO whose dependent they are. must be includes Both names the address. Dependents will also be allowed to use all facilities of the APO's or money order units for outgoing mail. If the number of dependents in any given community is so large that it will strain existing facilities, additional personnel will be assigned to those units to enable them to maintain efficient service, thus providing adequate postal facilities for all American personnel in the ETO.

#### **Rewards For Safe Driving**

In order to make the Theater Safety Program as effective as possible, recent USFET instructions call the attention of all units to the rewards for safe driving provided by War Department Circular 248, dated 28 July 1942.

This circular authorizes a basic badge for safe driving with a bar to show each type of vehicle operated by the recipients of the award.

In order to qualify for the award, an individual must have passed the standard aptitude and driver's qualification tests. He must also have served as a driver or assistant driver for three months without traffic violations or accidents and with a rating of excellent, and must not have had a similar award revoked for cause during the previous six months.

Unit safety officers are required to submit periodic reports on the presentation

of this award and the effect it has on the accident rate. In addition, safety directors of the major commands are required to forward copies of all bulletins, directives, and publicity items published within their commands. These measures are intended to provide additional inducements in carrying out the safety program.

#### **Army Food Conservation**

Because of the current world food shortage, the Army will take special measures to conserve as much food as possible, according to recent USFET instructions. Minimum consumption of food in Army messes is to be achieved through adequate supervision and efficient requisitioning and handling of rations in all installations.

Instructions on the Food Conversation Program were issued to implement a War Department letter dated 7 March 1946. This letter pointed out that people in many areas are in danger of starvation unless they receive more food; and calls attention to the important effect the Army, as the largest single US consumer of food, will have on the situation by using food with maximum efficiency. possible supervision The best messes, as well as operation of these installations by trained personnel and the adjustment of master menus to local consumption levels is required. In calling the attention of subordinate commanders to this letter, the Theater Commander directed that aggressive action be taken to correct all deficiencies in present operation of unit messes.

#### Civilian Travel

Germans desiring to go from the US Zone to Berlin may do so only under official US travel orders, it has just been learned from Public Safety Branch, OMGUS. They are permitted to use only trains operated by the American authorities, and may not leave the train enroute.

# HOUSING - A

Solution 1: Control Council Law 18 establishes equitable distribution of available housing. Priorities to Nazi victims and anti-Nazis, then to large families, aged, and disabled. Housing census to be taken. Inclusion of women on Housing Committees Mandatory. Wide powers to authorities.

Law No. 18, signed by the Allied Control Council on 8 March provides for equitable distribution of housing. This law follows the pattern established by other recent MG actions of making German authorities responsible for its execution and impression. Military Government retains general control and direction of policy

First priority in housing space will be given to persons who resisted the Nazi regime or suffered discrimination under it. Preference may also be granted by MG order to skilled workmen in areas where a labor shortage exists As between persons of equal priority, preference will be given to those having large families and young children, aged persons, and invalids and disabled persons. To establish preference under any of these conditions, a person must produce appropriate documentary evidence, such as a certificate of release from a concentration camp or a medical certificate. No preference may be given on account of social or financial condition. nor to foreigners residing in Germany of their own free will.

All persons over 14 years of age will be allotted a full share of the available space. Children aged 1—14 will receive half an adult space; infants below one year will receive no additional allocation. Allotments will be made in accordance with current MG standards. Where these standards are endangered German authorities may declare "critical areas;" and

take steps to prevent people from taking up residence there and to facilitate the departure of individuals not necessary to the local economy.

In carrying the law into execution, local German authorities are to maintain or establish housing offices and advisory committees. German authorities at higher levels may appoint consulting committees. No person may be appointed to committees at either level if he is an official in any of the German housing authorities. Each committee must include one experienced building constructor or housing expert, one public member who is familiar with local conditions, and at least one women. All members must be non-Nazis and if possible active anti-Nazis.

The housing authorities must take a census of housing space and collect all other necessary information. They will also maintain a list of all persons requiring housing and will dwellings for them. Housing will be regarded as available if it is vacant or illegally occupied. Owners must notify the local authorities when dwellings under their control become vacant. In order to increase housing space, the authorities may reconvert space into living accommodations, order dwellings to be exchanged between families to secure more equitable distribution, modify existing space, and carry out urgent repairs. More extensive works may be undertaken if the average housing space per person

(Continued on page 23)

# GERMAN PROBLEM

Solution 2: MG Emergency Shelter Program necessitated by inadequate pre-war housing, severe war destruction, present critical lack of construction materials, and increasing Zonal population. Salvable debris utilized, new construction prohibited. Long - range program submitted by Germans.

The German people are faced with a severe housing shortage and a reconstruction tion problem. It is estimated that of some 19 million dwelling units existing in Germany at the end of the war, approximately 15 percent were totally destroyed and 23 percent were damaged. These averages for the whole of Germany, however, do not reveal the severe destruction which took place in some of the larger urban centers. Bremen for example bad 49,500 dwellings destroyed beyond repair, and in June 1945 only 45 percent of the city's homes were serviceable. The destruction wrought in some areas was considerable, and the work of clearing away the rubble. in itself a tremendous task, must be undertaken before any permanent construction can be accomplished. In some instances, presence of rubble will prohibit rebuilding on the old site In this connection, it is significant to note that German authorities estimate approximately 530,000,000 cubic feet of building debris will have to be removed from Cologne alone, and that this task will require the labor of 6,000 men over a period of five years.

#### PRE-WAR HOUSING INADEQUATE

The German population was inadequately housed even prior to the war. In order that the rearmament program of the Nazis might be given full scope, expenditures for new housing were kept at a minimum; in many cases housing which had already been planned was not constructed because capital was unobtainable for the purpose. In addition, the shortage of materials and labor became acute in 1938. As a result, there was a deficit in Germany proper prior to the war of a million and a half dwellings. This shortage is in addition to the inadequacy of those dwellings which were occupied. Including the need for replacement of unsafe and unsanitary dwellings, the delicit in Germany proper at the outbreak of the war was from three to four million dwellings. The post-war housing plans of the Nazis called for a minimum of six million houses in the first ten post-war years, and these plans did not take into consideration bomb destruction.

It was estimated on 1 January 1946 that for a population of approximately 63,252,271 there are 587,395,669 square meters of available housing space in Germany, an average of 9,20 square meters per person. A breakdown of these figures for the four zones indicates that there is an average of 9.4 square meters per person in the French Zone, 14.4 in the Russian Zone, 7.6 in the American Zone, and 6.2 in the British Zone However, these figures, as well as any other indiecs of housing space which are computed at this time, are subject to change due to the state of flux of the population. In addition, the increase of the present population through the absorption of 2,250,000 expellees from Czeehoslovakia and Hungar will intensify the housing shortage. While this transfer has not

yet been completed, the problem of finding adequate housing for these expellees within the next few months is already acute. Bavaria will absorb one half of the 2,250,000 expellees and reports from that indicate that the situation is critical. Munich, for instance, recently reported that if dwelling space were further requisitioned for the use of expellees, a corresponding number of the civil population would have to be evacuated.

#### U.S. ZONE SHELTER PROGRAM

Despite the unsatisfactory situation which is bound to result from this expellee influx, the German authorities under the guidance of Military Government have thus far carried out a fairly successful housing program whose objective is to provide minimum essential shelter for the homeless.

The program as outlined by Military Government was to be effected primarily through the use of all available local resources, which consisted almost exclusively of material salvaged from debris and used to effect minor repairs on damaged dwelling units. No attempt was made to do extensive rebuilding, and new construction has been absolutely prohibited. The materials needed have been in such short supply that only those buildings that lent themselves to emergency measures have been repaired. Repairs to lightly damaged houses have proceded at a rapid rate due to the careful allocation of building material and the establishment of priorities for their use.

#### MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

To meet the critical shortage of materials, a determined effort has been made to use substitutes as well as everything salvageable from buildings beyond repair. The results, as reported from different cities, have not been uniform. Frankfurt reports that "the civilians have put these materials to good use with their own hands, but their total effect is almost

negligible." On the other hand, the US Sector of Berlin reports a very favorable amount of reconstruction through the use of these materials. However, there is a limit to the uses to which brick and like materials can be put. All windows cannot be filled with brick nor can houses be roofed with them.

The critical materials are lumber, tar paper, plaster, cement, glass, and roofing materials. Bremen reports that "as comparcd with the material requirements for emergency repair and winterizing, the city has received 20 percent of the roofing slate needed and 101/3 percent of the required plaster." Similar reports have come from other areas with the emphasis on shortages according to local conditions. Furthermore, the extreme shortage of materials is a concomitant of the equally acute shortage of basic commodities such as coal. The effects of the disintegration of a complex and interdependent industrial economy could not be overcome to meet the requirements for even modest repairs on such a large scale. These are other deficiencies besides lack of ability to manufacture building materials quickly enough. For example, transportation of such materials could not be effected until railroad bridges were repaired and there was coal for locomotives.

#### MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

The shortage of skilled labor in the building trades is another contributing factor to the delay in providing emergency housing. This is particularly true in the case of Bavaria, where there is an estimated shortage of 12,000 building workers. There are approximately 4,000 in training on all trades and of this number, 2,000 are in training for the building trades. Much of this apprentice training, however, is "on the job training" and does not develop as high a degree of skill as is desired.

(Continued on page 23)

# German Press Favors New Denazification Law



Severity of new law defended and definitive aspects praised by majority of licensed press. Headlines stress German share in decision.

Darmstadt and Heidelberg papers' reaction is cool.

The new denazification law was, on the whole, favorably received by the German licensed press in the American Zone, according to an editorial survey by the OMGUS Information Control Division. During the week that the new law was published, it formed the lead story in almost of the 30 licensed newspapers and Die Neue Zeitung, the American overt paper. Most of the newspapers printed the complete text.

Many of the papers spoke of it as a "cleansing law." A typical headline in the Nuremberger Nachrichten said "German people to share in the decision."; Reactions in the Bavarian papers were mainly friendly but in the western area somewhat mixed. For example Darmstädter Echo thought the law was too mild and believed the result would be reactionary. The Rhein-Neckar Zeitung of Heidelberg was rather cool and pointed out that the law is an extension rather than a limitation. In contrast, the Frankfurter Rundschau stated that "the overwhelming majority of Germans will be able to utter as a sigh of relief, 'I am not affected.'" The Stuttgarter Zeitung praised the democratic guarantees and possibilities of appeals and defense and contrasted it with Nazi legal practices. The Marburger Presse welcomed the fact that a variety of shades

of guilt are recognized under the new law. Other press comment follow in some detail:

Schwaebische Donau Zeitung of Ulm ... Whoever thinks the law too severe should cure himself from such views by seeing the film "Mills of Death."

Stuttgarter Zeitung, 9 March ... "In addition to and after the introduction of this new law, our main task must be that the conditions which created National Socialism and made them strong and which enabled a spiritual and moral underworld to become leaders and law-makers may never occur again in our midst."

Fuldaer Volkszeitung, 9 March .... "On March 5 the law for the liberation from National Socialism and Militarism came into effect; the last act of political purge has been entrusted to Germans and exclusively to German courts. Hardly any other law has been expected so eagerly by the people as it concerns the fate of members of practically every family. Many thousands are now in a position to rehabilitate themselves in a proper procedure. The new law appears to be considerably more severe than the directives used so far. A far greater number of people are affected by it but, on the other hand, there is an advantage which not be over emphasized. That is that the court is at liberty to consider each case individually without being bound by the date of joining the nazi party or by the holding of an office within the party machine."

Hessische Nachrichten, 6 March . . . (the denazification law) "adheres to the principle of dealing with every case individually and emphasis the legal element in the procedure. Severity against the main culprits, leniency for the followers — these are its characteristics."

Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 March ... "The hour of the great examination of the conscience is come. Nobody who really cares for the political and spiritual liberation of our people may say that this law is too severe, that it is an anachronism. Nor may anybody speak of Christian charity or pardon. The law is a bitter necessity because only through it can justice be restored."

Rhein-Neckar Zeitung, 9 March: ... "One of the surprises of the new law lies in the special appendix that determines a priori those who belong to the first two groups of the main culprits and the guilty. That will disappoint many who had hoped for alleviation. The lost war and the individual past are going weigh like lead on the shoulders of all those in the two categories. However the terrible weight of the guilt that the new law again makes painfully evident is accompanied by a certain feeling of relief that everybody's fate now will be settled and that also definite exoneration can be obtained . . . One thing is most essential: If we really want to overcome National Socialism there must be, back of all this denazification of individuals, the will to create such forms of economic life as will let the people feel their community of interest and as will give them an inkling of a justice that makes everybody bear his share of the burden, but that also lets him live and breathe."

#### The Elections in Retrospect, A German Opinion Poll

The Germans went to the polls last January from a sense of duty and in the hope of "bringing about democracy and a better future," according to a recently released ICD poll on reactions to local election results. Election issues were perceived mainly in terms of the relationship of the German people to the occupation authority rather than in terms of inter-party politics.

An important segment of the population was surprised by the relative weakness of the parties of the left and the large vote polled by the Christian parties. (WIB No. 26, 26 Jan 46, and No. 27, 2 Feb 46.) Confidence that the newly elected candidates would do a good job

was expressed by most of the 1,000 interviewees who were carefully chosen from all-sized communities to provide a sample representative of the whole American Zone.

#### PRINCIPAL ISSUES

All interviews were asked what they considered the principal issue of the election. Replies indicated widespread public recognition of the fact that these elections were not democratic elections in the usual sense in which self-government is carried out. Few people referred to inter-party issues or competition for political power as having been at stake. Upper-most in their minds, was the relationship of the

The question		
"What do you think was the p	rincipal i	ssu
in these elections?"	•	
Answer 1		
Transfer of government to Ge	rman pe	opl
(replace MG appointees wi		•
popular representatives)	(30)	
(select leaders of the future)	(10)	
	4	0%
Answer 2		
Test of German political tempe.	r by	
occupation power	•	
(determine relative strength	of	
parties and political disposition	n	
of German people)	(16)	
(discover whether German per	0-	
ple ready for self-government	t) (16)	
(test power of Communists)	(2)	
	3	4 %
Answer 3		
To "improve situation" make	on-	
ditions better		9
Other comments (vague)		8
No opinion/no answer		9
		00 %

Fig. 1 — Main Issue In Elections

German people to the occupation that the primary function of the elections was the transfer of governmental responsibility to the German people, replacing MG appointees with popularly selected representatives and by the selection of future leaders. (Ans. 1). For this large group of respondents the elections were. more or less, a mechanical means of carrying out the transfer. On the other hand, another large segment of the sampled population implicitly viewed the transfer itself as begin at stake. (Ans. 2). For these people, the elections were primarily a means employed by the occupation power to test the German political temperto discover whether the German people were ready for self-government and democracy and to determine their political dispositions along party lines. Apart from these two groups, a sizeable number of persons had no clear or articulate views on the matter as shown in Ans. 3 of Fig. 1.

#### REASONS FOR VOTING

An effort was made to determine reasons for participation in the elections. Replies indicated that a minority people had voted for political or partisan reasons — to get the right people for office, "to vote for the party of my choice." Just as many people, however, indicated that they took part merely in the hope of bringing about a better future, and the most frequent reasons given for taking part in the elections was that to do so was a moral obligation of citizenship and patriotism. In addition, a number of people wanted "to bring about self-government and democracy in Germany," wanted "to express my opinion again," or voted "because I have always voted" or "because my husband said I should vote."

#### REACTIONS TO RESULTS

All persons polled were asked whether any parties had received more votes or less votes than the respondent had expected they would. Results clearly indicated that the public, taken as a whole, had overestimated the strength of the leftist parties and underestimated that of the conservative Christian parties. The weak showing of the Communist Party was the biggest surprise of all, being listed by one out of every five persons. About one of every ten persons polled had thought that the Social Democrats would show more strength. Thus, altogether, about a third of the public was surprised at the weakness of the leftist parties.

In contrast, very few people (3%) had expected the Christian parties to show more strength with the electorate than they actually did. Rather, as Fig. 2 indicates, about one in every five persons had been surprised by the strength of the Christian parties. Apparently the showing made by the fourth major party prototype, the Democratic party, was not surprising; very few people expressed sur-

prise either at its strength or weakness. This fourth party, non-Christian, is represented by variously named parties in the American Zone. It is the least well-organized of the four major parties and fared poorly in the January elections.

· Question 1:	
"Did any party receive n	more votes than you
expected."	
· The Answers:	
No, or can't say	72%
Yes	4 2 .
CSU	11%
CDU	8
other Right parties	1
SPD	5
KPD	- 2
	100%
Question 2:	ing the second of the second o
"Did any party receive	less votes than your
expected?"	
The Answers:	( ) ( ) ( )
No, or can't say	63%
Yes	
KPD	21%
· SPD	13
CSU	1
CDU	1
other Righl parties	1 37%
A .*	100%
the property of the second	and the state of t
	100 70

Fig. 2 - Division of Votes

An analysis was made of the answers to these questions given by followers of the several parties. The strong showing of the Christian parties surprised their own followers almost as much as it did the adherents of the leftist parties. The weakness shown by the SPD was a greater surprise to its own followers than to the adherents of the Christian parties. The followers of the SPD were as surprised at the weakness of their own party as at the weakness of the KPD.

#### ESTIMATE OF NEW ELECTEES

The interviewees were asked: "Do you believe that the candidates who were elected will do a good, satisfactory or bad job?"

Respondents agreed that in general the newly elected candidates would do a good (54%) job or satisfactory (16%) job. Only two people out of every hundred expected them to do a bad job. The rest (28%) were unable to anticipate the quality of work which would be done. Thus, despite the fact that the elections for the most part were along party lines, the public voiced confidence that all the electees would do good or satisfactory work. Reflecting the often-stressed non-political nature of the recent local elections.

hv.



# SWISS FEAR GERMAN COMEBACK

To decide the disposition of Germanheld assets in Switzerland — estimated by American investigators at 750,000,000 dollars — says the New York Times,



the Swiss have "agreed to send a special representative to Washington ... to confer with the US, Britain and

France. Fear that Germany will make another comeback within a few years, as she did after the last war" had up to now, it is believed, deterred the Swiss from taking any action in this matter.

#### **ELECTION OPINION**

Officials of the Political Activity Section of American Military Government are reported by the New York Herald Tribune as saying: "The January elections... represented merely 'politics in a vacuum... nothing but a registration of what people, aside from Nazis, used to be politically."

#### POLITICAL KIDNAPPINGS

All Berlin is aware, says The New York Times "that kidnappings of politically strategic individuals have reached such proportions that matters have been carried to a conclave of the Group Control Council and that a four-power investigation has been ordered."

#### AUSTRIA BEING PRESSED

Strong representations are being received by the Austrian government from the occupying powers, reports The New

York Times, to cooperate in a search for German assets in Austria.

#### TRADE UNIONS ANTI-NAZI

In the opinion of Sidney Hillman, vicepresident of the CIO, who just spent six weeks on the continent, says the New York Herald Tribune, the revived trade unions are the greatest driving force for democracy in Germany. Mr. Hillman says the trade unionists are the real anti-Nazi people and "recommended that support of the labor movement be extended."

#### REASON FOR OCCUPATION

To remedy the peculiarly tolerant attitude of many American troops toward Germans as revealed by a recent poll,



the Idaho Statesman suggests that soldiers "have patiently explained to them the reasons for the late war, the rea-

sons for the occupation, and the many reasons why the Germans were not as appealing and 'wronged' in war as they purport to be in peace. If not, the whole occupation program is in danger of floundering."

#### COOPERATIVE VENTURES

It is interesting to observe, says an Omaha Herald editorial, that "the snarled situation in Germany has been accomplished through the 'cooperation' of the major Allies. The smooth, friction-free occupation in Japan has been almost exclusively an American job. It will be interesting -

to see what develops in Japan now that some of our Allies are going to 'help'."

#### CORRESPONDENTS' OPINION

Everything that comes out in the papers or on the radio, comments Lou Brott of the Mutual Broadcasting System,



further confirms the impression that "no one seems to be satisfied with the way things are going in Germany. There are more than 200 correspondents writing about Germany.

They present a wide division of opinion of what the US should do in Germany. There is, however, substantial agreement about one thing. This is that the US is bungling the job."

#### ZONAL PARTY ORGANIZING

Putting German political party activity on a zonal basis, says John B. Kennedy of the American Broadcasting Company, "cannot be done without the consent of the Russians, and Russia taking very good care that the Germans cannot make a third invasion of their country within a generation, will see to it that at least Prussia, Germany's governing province, has a government to Russian liking."

#### AMERICAN FOREIGN LEGION

Speaking on the American Broadcasting Company network, John B. Kennedy, tells of Congressman who "believes... foreign soldiers will gladly serve in an American Foreign Legion to relieve American Forces of Occupation... The American Legation in Ireland is besieged every day by Irish applicants for service in the American Army... But an American Foreign Legion would have higher standards and better conditions than the French."

#### OCCUPATION POLICY

Apparently, declared Martin Agronsky of the American Broadcasting Company, some people think the Morgenthau plan is the basis of American occupation policy in Germany, whereas "American policy for Germany was decided at Potsdam by President Truman."

#### PERSONNEL SHORTAGE

Cecil Brown of the Mutual Broadcasting System says: "In Germany, we are turning over the dissemination of news to the Germans, not because they have reformed but because we do not have sufficient personnel to retain tight supervision of the German newspapers and radio stations."

#### (Continued from page 14)

falls below 4 square meters. If necessary housing space may also be requisitioned by written notice. The dispossessed person may file an appeal within three days, although appeal does not suspend the carrying out of the requisition. Unless approved by the local authority such appeals must be forwarded to higher levels for decision.

Authorization to occupy a house and the conditions of tenancy, including rent, are determined by a tenancy agreement concluded under the supervision of the local authorities. They may issue a substitute order if the tenancy agreement cannot be concluded normally. Agreements made after the law becomes effective without the approval of the local authorities are void. Violations of the law or the implementing directives issued under it are punishable by a year in prison or a fine of RM 10,000, or both.

This law turns over another important section of the German economy to the German authorities themselves, in accord with MG policy of giving the Germans as much experience as possible in administration at every governmental level. As in all similar cases, MG supervision will be close and continuous in order to assure compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and to make certain that Germans in authority are both able and willing to cooperate with the occupying forces, not only in matters of detail but also in achieving the larger objectives of occupation.

#### (Continued from page 16)

Schools for training building workers have been established throughout the US Zone, but the lack of adequate facilities, equipment, and tools have limited the number of students, so that the effect on the housing program has not been as far reaching as it should be.

#### PERMANENT HOUSING PROGRAM

The comparatively small percentage of rooms left unoccupied because of disrepair, is perhaps the best indication of the success of the emergency shelter program. Of an estimated total of 11,502,000 rooms in the US Zone, 7,178,000 are occupied and require no repairs at the present time while 2,527,000 rooms (both occupied and unoccupied) are still in need of repair. Rooms which have been destroyed beyond repair and must be replaced by new constructions total 1,797,000, and much of the repair work effected has been of a make-shift nature and must be replaced by permanent repairs.

The carrying out of these permanent repairs and new construction, however, calls for a permanent housing program. Although the possibility of executing any housing project is dependent on the amount of building material and manpower available in Germany for a number of years to come, it is significant that the German authorities have already submitted to Military Government blueprints of long-range housing programs.

With the gradual increase in the supply of construction material and labor, such housing programs should be possible, but a concerted effort will have to be made to further production of building materials and to effect an interzonal distribution of such production. The initiation and implementation of such programs is primarily the responsibility of the Germans, and it is gratifying to note that the German housing officials have recognized their responsibilities in this field and are tackling the job.

#### Station List

#### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY. GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Murtemberg-for Württemberg-Stuttgart Office of Mil Gov

Col W W Dawson

#### ist Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E Thompson

#### Württemberg

E-1 F-10	Stuttgart Stuttgart	Württemberg SK Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmund	Lt L F Coon
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt L R Fisher
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettierc
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Dectz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen .	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V LeBlanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach .	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### . LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov: for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d M	il Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2	d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d	Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG N	fed Gp
H-87	US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88	US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)

## (11 0 000)

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy

#### Reglerungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Col Phelps
F-15	Wieshaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj M E Chotas
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymor
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	
		*LK Biedenkopf	Capt C A Bood
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	•
		*LK Schlüchtern	Capt W F Johnson
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner
H-80	Weilburg	*LK Limburg &	
	3**	LK Oberlahn	Capt H L Edberg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau &	, o o 21111011
		*LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	*LK Usingen &	
	4 4 4	LK Obertaunus	Capt L R Jones
	• •		

Liaison Liaison

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel &	
		*LK Melsungen	Mai G C Sola
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homburg &	•
		*LK Ziegenhain	Capt G DeNuhla
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj Gish
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld	Lt Col C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwege .	LK Eschwege &	
	<del>.</del>	*LK Witzenhausen	Maj A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld &	•
		*LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	•
	•	*LK Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
	•	*LK Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

-	_		
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W R Swarm
F-12	Darmstadt.	SK-LK Darmstadt &	
	and realized	*LK Gross-Gerau	Maj FR Musgrove
F-13	Offenbach .	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt C H Carter
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach	Mai L W Brown
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Mai R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
*Liaison			

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt S V Lesnescki Lt Col E R Jenney

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainiranken

Co A	Würzburg		Lt Col M E Henderson
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt K L Ellis
I-331	Brückenan	LK Brückenau	Maj H P Clark
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemänden	LK Gemünden	1st Lt J J Cotter
	Gerolzhofen .	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	1st Lt A P Lombardi
I-336	Hasefurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt J R Ellis
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt M E Riley
1-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorbees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
1-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Cain

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

H-263 H-264 H-265	Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck	LK Feuchtwangen LK Gunzenhausen LK Hersbruck	1st Lt D J Smith Maj H W Zurn Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein .	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347 I-348	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
1-940	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

#### Regierungsbezirk Nlederbayern & Oberpfalz

C. D	7		
Co D	Regensburg	77 77 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederhayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regenshurg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	11 17 CD 1
C 949	D	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Peterson
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt Fitzpatrick
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj P R Coykenball
H-303	Grafenau	LK Gratenau	1st Lt R Mc Whorker
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	lst Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen .	Capt A V Di Guini
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen .	LK Vilshofen	Capt Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J J Langer
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt P Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzhach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzhach-Rodenhurg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	1st Lt T G Thonan
I-379	Kōtzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleshman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J L Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt E M Martocci
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich		•		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich		RB Oberbayern	•	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich		SK-LK Munich		Lt Col E Keller
G-236	Partenkirchen	-	LK Garmisch-Partenkirch	en	Maj F L Tracy

G-231 Freising LK Freising Maj E Boney G-232 Miesbach LK Miesbach Lt Col J Kelly G-233 Traunstein LK Traunstein Maj C J Bischoff G-234 Altötting LK Altötting Maj R L Montague G-235 Rosenheim SK-LK Rosenheim Capt R H Necel G-237 Ingolstadt SK-LK Ingolstadt Maj M H Nitz H-286 Fürstenfeldbruck LK Fürstenfeldbrück Capt J J McBride H-287 Landsberg LK Landsberg Capt M L Mott H-288 Pfaffenhofen LK Pfaffenhofen Capt J E Thayer H-289 Starnberg LK Starnberg Capt B B Simmons H-290 Weilheim LK Weilheim Capt M J Groves H-291 Wolfratshausen LK Wolfratshausen Maj P L Steers H-280 Erding LK Erding Maj C A Brown H-281 Laufen LK Laufen Capt N W Borring H-282 Mühldorf LK Mühldorf Capt N W Forrys H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg 1st Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Berchtesgaden Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Schrobenhausen Capt R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Schröngau Maj C A Rein			,	,
H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow	G-232 G-233 G-234 G-235 G-235 G-237 H-286 H-287 H-289 H-290 H-291 H-280 H-281 H-282 H-283	Miesbach Traunstein Altötting Rosenheim Ingolstadt Fürstenfeldbruck Landsberg Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Wolfratshausen Erding Laufen Mühldorf Wasserburg	LK Miesbach LK Traunstein LK Altötting SK-LK Rosenheim SK-LK Ingolstadt LK Fürstenfeldbrück LK Landsberg LK Pfaffenhofen LK Starnberg LK Weilheim LK Wolfratshausen LK Erding LK Laufen LK Mühldorf LK Wasserburg	Lt Col J Kelly Maj C J Bischoff Maj R L Montague Capt R H Necel Maj M H Nitz Capt J J McBride Capt M L Mott Capt J E Thayer Capt B B Simmons Capt M J Groves Maj P L Steers Maj C A Brown Capt N W Borring Capt W M Forys 1st Lt A L Klinger
H-280 Erding LK Erding Maj C A Brown H-281 Laufen LK Laufen Capt N W Borring H-282 Mühldorf LK Mühldorf Capt W M Forys H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg 1st Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow				Capt M J Groves
H-291 Wolfratshausen LK Wolfratshausen Maj P L Steers H-280 Erding LK Erding Maj C A Brown H-281 Laufen LK Laufen Capt N W Borring H-282 Mühldorf LK Mühldorf Capt W M Forys H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg 1st Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow			IK Waithair	Capt b b Simmons
H-280 Erding LK Erding Maj C A Brown H-281 Laufen LK Laufen Capt N W Borring H-282 Mühldorf LK Mühldorf Capt W M Forys H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg 1st Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen LK Dachau Maj A G Snow				Mar D T Carre
H-281 Laufen LK Laufen Capt N W Borring H-282 Mühldorf LK Mühldorf Capt W M Forys H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg 1st Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow				Maj r L Steers
H-282 Mühldorf LK Mihldorf Capt W M Forys H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg 1st Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow				Maj CA Brown
H-283 Wasserburg LK Wasserburg Ist Lt A L Klinger H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow				
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H-284 Bad Tölz LK Tölz Capt V Thom H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow			LK Wasserburg	
H-285 Aibling LK Aibling Maj E J Newmeyer H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow	H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-311 Berchtesgaden LK Berchtesgaden Maj M E Dipietro I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt E L Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow	H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Mai E J Newmeyer
I-361 Ebersberg LK Ebersberg Capt EL Bark I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow	H-311		LK Berchtesgaden	Mai M E Dinietro
I-362 Aichach LK Aichach Capt L R Day I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow		Ebersberg	LK Ebersherg	Cant E.I. Bork
I-364 Schrobenhausen LK Schrobenhausen Capt R C Wiggins I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Maj A G Snow				Capt I. R. Day
I-367 Dachau LK Dachau Mai A G Snow				Capt D C Winning
1-500 Schongau Maj C A Rein				
	T-900	ocuongau.	LA Schongau	Maj C A Rein

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G E-206 F-214 G-239 G-240 G-241 G-242 H-292 H-293 H-295 H-296 H-297 H-298 H-300 I-369 I-370 I-370 I-373 I-374	Augsburg Augsburg Augsburg Dillingen Weissenborn Sonthofen Kempten Donauwörth Günzberg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuberg Nördlingen Füssen Krumbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg Schwabmünchen	RB Schwaben SK-LK Augsburg LK Dillingen LK Neu Ulm LK Sonthofen SK-LK Kempten LK Donauwörth LK Günzberg LK Markt Oberdorf LK Memmingen LK Mindelheim LK Neuberg a. d. Donau LK Nördlingen LK Füssen LK Krumbach LK Illertissen LK Kaufbeuren LK Wertingen LK Friedberg LK Friedberg LK Schwabmünchen	Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col J P Wilson Maj S H Darragh Capt J L Latimer Maj J E Rhea Lt Col R S Wagner Capt F W Guzak Capt M Glossop Capt B M Green Lt Col R F Wagner Maj E C Bunker Capt E D Schanck Capt E D Schanck Capt S H Brown Capt S D Lubin Capt C E Witney Capt F E Kettuner Capt D G Stevens Capt J S Woodward Capt D H Moran Capt L E Smith
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#### U.S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov		~	
(US Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley

#### BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

(Bremen Port Command) Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Gov for Wesermundo Wesermundo	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

# NUMBER 36 8 APRIL 1946



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

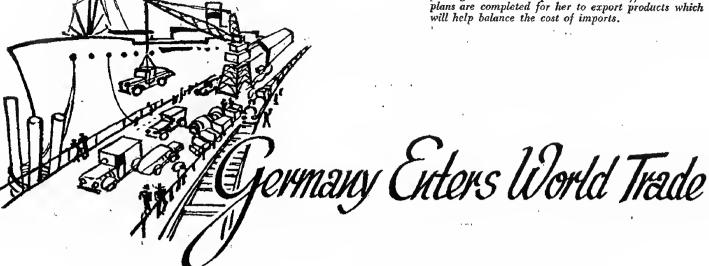
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

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# OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Arrest and Detention — Germany	AG 250.3 GBI-AGO 20 March 1946
Procurement in the US Zone of Occupation, Germany	SOP No. 75, Part 1 21 March 1946
Amendment to Amendment No. 2 to SHAEF, Military Government Technical Manual for Labor Officers — Covering Wages, Hours, and Labor Standards, 1 Nov 45 (Revised)	
German Language Training	AG 352 GCT-AGO 26 March 1946
Certificate of Compliance with Future Theater Directives on Private Vehicles	AG 451 GAP-AGO 28 March 1946
Opening of US Consulates	AG 091.112 GEC-AGC 28 March 1946
Authorized Civil Postal Channels	AG 311.1 GBI-AGO 29 March 1946



The world is eagerly awaiting German cameras, optical equipment, toys, musical instruments, fabrics, leather goods and a host of other manufactured products that it used and enjoyed before the days of "You Can't Do Business with Hitler." Some of this demand is now about to be met — as fast the Germans can produce and MG can arrange to sell products declared not essential to the German economy.

The key to economic rehabilitation of Europe lies in restoration of foreign trade. It is even more essential for Germany than for many other European countries because she has already become one of the largest importers — particularly from America — in post war Europe, and requires the building up of exports with which to balance the imports of food and other living essentials.

Almost as soon as hostilities ceased American wheat, and soon afterwards American fertilizer and seed, began to flow into Germany, all paid for out of the United States Treasury. These were not gifts to the German people; they represented the bare essentials to stave off utter economic chaos, and are all on the books to be paid for by the Germans.

In international trade, goods are not paid for in actual cash, but in other goods. Debts are settled by exporting tangible raw or manufactured goods, or by the provision of services such as those rendered to tourists. Germany today is in no position to pay off with services, all her exports must be in the form of goods.

It is essential that exports begin to come out of Germany in view of the policy established at Potsdam. The four powers decided there that the "First Charge Principle" should be applied to meeting Germany's needs. This means that the proceeds of German exports shall be used to pay for essential imports into the country. In this way it was hoped to avoid building up large reparation debts.

### LAST YEAR'S SCENE

When the war ended in May 1945 Germany was in a state of complete economic collapse with problems far greater than those presented by an ordinary conversion from war to peace. Extensive damage to factories and plants, low inventories and scarcity or total absence of raw materials, the complete disruption of highway, rail and water transportation and the almost total cessation of coal production had reduced economic activity practically to nil. What facilities could be put to use were urgently needed to meet, in part, the emergency requirements of other war-torn countries. The elimination of Nazis from key positions still further

Product	Quantity (metric tons)	Estimated dollar value
United States Hops	864	2,400,000
Salt	15,000	72,000
Potash	8,000	335,000
Belgium		
Hops	500	1,400,000
Silica filtration sand	156	_
TOTAL	24,520	4,207,000*
* incomplete total		

Fig. 1. This is only the beginning — arrangements were completed in February for the export of these products.

complicated industrial and transportation activities. Outside Germany the Reichsmark was without value. Under these conditions any thought of foreign trade was out of the question.

Germany is still far from self-sustaining today, and MG controls had to be imposed on all foreign trade to prevent the flight of capital from Germany as as well as to insure that imports do not exceed minimum needs in accordance with Allied policy in regard to living standards. Plant removals for reparations and general policies concerning industry level with a view to eliminating German war potential have important bearing on the extent of available export products.

One of the first steps toward reestablishing a German foreign trade was taken last October when General Draper, American representative to the Economics Directorate of the Allied Control Authority and Director of the Economics Division of OMGUS, toured the US Zone and met with the German Land officials. General Draper told the Germans that if they wanted food imports they would have to export other goods. The test was to be whether food was needed more than goods.

Shortly afterward lists of products available for export began to flow from the Laender to the MG Economics Division Import-Export Branch. Today the Branch has long lists of manufactured

articles of all sorts, and raw materials from which other products can be fabricated. All these products and materials have been frozen for export and cannot be used for domestic consumption. Most of the items, however, are available in job lots only, and do not represent continuing sources of supply.

# THE THREE BASIC "MUSTS"

Of the three basic requirements for establishment of foreign trade in manufactured goods, two are internal and concern volume of output: (1) Raw materials and facility for their manufacture, and (2) a source of power to operate the manufacturing plants. In Germany the power source is now almost exclusively coal. The third necessity is the existence of an

		•
Product	Quantity (metric tons)	Estimated dollar value
United States		
Hops	-	_
Books		_
Belgium		
Hops	_	••
Small arms ammunition .	_	126,000
Czechoslovakia		
Caustic soda	100.0	- \
Dyestuffs and mordants.	8.0	_
Transparent paper	2.0	_
Refrigerating gas	0.2	-
Bosch spare parts	- '	_
Pit Locomotives	7 each	_
Denmark		
Hops	50.0	140,000
Methyl chloride ,	5.0	_
Freon gas	3.0	
Pharmaceuticals, chemi-		
cals, machine parts	-	100,000
Netherlands		
Sheet aluminum	15.0	-
United Kingdom	050 000 0 1	
Lumber	650,000(b)	17,000,000
Yugoslavia		
Hops	-	
Carbon electrodes		
TOTAL	176 (a)	<u> </u>
(a) incomplete total (b) cubic meters		<u> </u>

Fig. 2. Arrangements are being made (28 Feb 46) to export these products.

exchange rate between the currencies of the importing and exporting countries so that the value and price of the goods can be established. In Germany the first two have been, until recently, substantially lacking. The third still does not exist.

Because of the restrictions on travel and communications by Germans it has been necessary for MG itself to assume the responsibility of carrying on all the foreign trade. This system has produced an inevitable bottleneck, even though the Imports - Exports Branch within Economics Division has been greaty enlarged and staffed with American and German experts. As time goes on and the restrictions are gradually liberalized it is anticipated that direct contact between prospective buyers and sellers will eliminate delays.

The absence of a foreign exchange rate for the Reichsmark, however, has been the biggest stumbling block in the establishment of trade. US policy, following quadripartite decisions, permits sales of goods from the American Zone only for dollars. Barter or tying sales are not allowed. Since the bulk of German imports since V-E Day have been from America, it was considered expedient that exports be geared in terms of reducing this balance.

# TWO-WAY TRADE BEGINS

Despite the internal and external difficulties foreign trade from the US Zone of Germany has begun, though in a round-about and, frankly, a stop-gap manner. During the month of February negotations were completed for export of at least 4,207,000 dollars of goods from the Zone, and transactions are now in process for many times that figure. Fig. 1 indicates the commodities and the countries with which the transactions were completed. Fig. 2 lists export transactions from the Zone which are still pending.

MG has had to constitute itself salesman for German products from the US

Product	Quantity (metric tons)	Estimated dollar value
United States		
Cotton	10,000	
Czechoslovakia	171 - 211	
Red clover seeds	100	180,000
Coal and coke	15,000	113,000
Denmark	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Vegetable seeds	_	180,000
Field seeds		364,000
Netherlands		, - , -
Field peas	1,000	226,000
Vegetable seeds		152,000
United Kingdom		
Sugar beet seeds	932	562,000
Vegetable seeds (b)	400	
TOTAL	27,432(a)	****
(a) incomplete total (b) from British lend-lease stocks in England		

Fig. 3. These imports will aid Germany to sustain herself

Zone. First it must find a buyer who has the American dollars with which to pay. The price in dollars is arrived at by reference to what is considered a "fair world price." For example, in deciding recently what price to charge the Czechoslovakian government for German potash, a comparison was made and an average taken of the price of potash in New York, London, and Paris. Then MG tells the German Land government to buy the merchandise in question from the producer or manufacturer. Payment by the Land to the producer is in Reichsmark, at the regular fixed price for the goods. There is no fixed relation between the dollar price for which the goods are sold and German cost of production in Reichmarks. It will be impossible to tell whether MG, as middleman, has made a profit or suffered a loss until an exchange rate between Reichmarks and dollars is established.

Food and seed will continue for some time to be the chief imports into the Zone. Arrangements, however, have been completed for the import of surplus American cotton which will be made into textiles in Germany and then offered for export. Fig. 3 indicates the type and dollar value of Zonal imports for which negotiations were concluded during February. Importation of 24,000 dollars worth of raw film from Belgium for joint American and British use in making news reels in Germany has just been concluded with funds made available by our State Department. Iodine, insulin and sulphate pulp are also being considered as possible imports.

For the immediate future two natural products are expected to bulk largest in exports from the American Zone: Hops and timber, with timber the largest in volume and value. Negotiations for the sale of lumber will implement the socalled "Strike" program for cutting, allocation and export of South German timber. Great Britain is expected to take up a large part of the available output for the British housing and general rehabilitation program. The "Strike" program is planned to reduce available lumber supplies in South Germany for the next fifty years, with a corresponding curtailment of the German war potential. These transactions require large scale arrangements for timbering, sawing and transportation, and will probably continue through 1946 and longer. It should be emphasized, however, that not all of the British needs will be met through this source, nor will England be the sole

IT Happened at Waldmuenchen . . . . . An MG officer discovered that someone had decorated his parked vehicle with swastikas. He reported the incident to the local tactical troop commander but lacking evidence there was no way to learn who was responsible for the Nazi artwork.

The next morning the troop commander dispatched a mobile armored task force to the town and proceeded to conduct a detailed security check of all the town inhabitants. The town being once more covered by American guns and armor impressed the local population with the fact that the American Army has not withdrawn from the area and that a military occupation is still in force. The MG detachment is of the opinion that the promptness and efficiency of the repercussions will militate against similar future incidents in the locality.

ARE YOU BEING

# Followed?

THE **WIB** IS EAGER TO FOLLOW YOU WHEREVER YOU GO, BUT FIRST, YOU'VE GOT TO TELL US WHERE YOU'VE GONE. PLEASE REMEMBER . . .

# NOTIFY US PROMILY OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

...AND INCLUDE BOTH YOUR OLD AND NEW ADDRESS WHEN YOU WRITE.

customer for timber from the US Zone.

Hops were one of Germany's important pre-war exports. Her main long-standing customers, Belgium, Denmark, and the United States, are now first on the list for the available production. Both hops and timber, being raw materials requiring no processing in which coal is consumed, can be more readily available for export than any manufactured products.

The dollar value of exports now equals about one-tenth of the monthly prewar exports from the region which is now the American Zone. Exportable goods are such, only because it has been decided by MG that the articles in question are not essential to the German economy. As production and transportation become more regularized it is anticipated that the number and amount of exportable goods will also increase.

Germany was one of the most industrialized countries of Europe before the war. The trend shown by present export negotiations in the US Zone, which is primarily not an industrial area, is in harmony with the basic trade position of such a country. There will be a growing export of finished articles from this Zone, which, in turn, corresponds closely with the needs of the liberated countries of Europe.

# PUBLIC WELFARE —



# A WEIMAR SERVICE, NAZI TOOL

The Nazis found a democratic public service, developed under the Republic.

They remoulded it to achieve complete domination of the individual public charge and maximized its propaganda value.

Before they came to power the Nazis professed great scorn for the development of public welfarc services and sneered at the Weimar "Welfare" State for fostering them. Once in power, Nazi leaders demonstrated the insincerity of this criticism. In no other country, have the possibilities for control through the corrupt manipulation of the welfare services been so well understood by the political leadership and so exploited for the purpose of subverting a people and maintaining control.

Many Germans still do not understand this abuse of the welfare services, especially those operated by the Nazi Party, and the dependent position in which it placed them. They feel a sense of gratitude for "the many fine things" done by the Party welfare agencies whatever else they may condemn about the Nazi program.

# SERVICE ANTE-DATED NAZIS

The Germans forget that the ground-work for most of their public welfare services had been established under the Republic or earlier, largely because the Nazis fully exploited the propaganda value created by every expansion of such programs as the care of children and the social insurances. Herr Goebbels acknowledged the debt the party owed to its use of welfare when he wrote in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger on April 18, 1942, that the National Socialist Volkswohlfahrt (NSV, the most important of the Nazi welfare organizations) was established: "to enlist important circles of the

German people who regarded National Socialism very reservedly or with strong mistrust. Hardly any other organization helped in popularizing and creating confidence in the National Socialist Movement as the NSV."

For reasons such as these the Party found it desirable to provide many public services through its agencies which in other countries are made possible by an increase in pay.

The system inherited from the Republic was applicable to the nation as a whole, thus assuring minimum standards for all citizens while permitting considerable freedom and initiative by local officials. It also allowed wide latitude in the development of private welfare services.

The Nazis were quick to recognize both the necessity for welfare measures and the greater possibility of believing and retaining power if control of welfare programs was kept in the hands of the Party. Welfare functions, in consequence, were greatly expanded and expenditures for these purposes constituted a considerable part of the national budget. The welfare programs touched intimately the lives of almost every German and therefore were rigidly controlled by the Party.

# WEIMAR POLICIES

Under the Republic the National Government set the general policies governing public welfare and created a broad framework wherein the states (Laender) were required to establish welfare programs for the state and local govern-

ments. The states determined the extent of the services to be provided within their jurisdiction in accordance with the general provisions of the national laws. They also created the administrative . machinery necessary to perform these services. Local governmental units below the state and provincial levels were permitted some freedom in determining the administritive structure and scope of their welfare services, a pattern not unlike the development of these same services in the United States. As a result, public welfare structure varied considerably at every level of government and between different parts of the country, although the essential features were the same. The operational administrative units for public welfare were at the Kreis (county) level.

# NAZI CHILD WELFARE

The Reich law of 1922 provided for the establishment of a Reich Jugendamt (Child Welfare Bureau) but, because of the inflation, an emergency decree was issued in 1924 which so modified the original law that the Reich Jugendamt was never established. However, a section for Youth Welfare was maintained at the Reich level in the Ministry of Interior which concerned itself primarily with obtaining the cooperation of the Landesjugendamter (State Child Welfare Bureaus) in order to develop uniformity in methods of child welfare throughout the Reich.

. Since the Reich Bureau of Child Welfare was never established, the chief office was created at the state level (Landesdjugendamt). In Prussia, the main office was established in the Ministry of Social Welfare and most provinces had a Landesjugendamt. Other German states had corresponding offices. The duties of the Landesjugendamt were largely advisory, but it performed the following functions:

Determined the number and jurisdiction of the local Jugendamter.

Attempted to create uniform standards of care.

Gave advisory service to the local offices.

Cooperated in finding foster (boarding) homes if not enough were available in the local district.

Provided skilled consultation services for correctional education activities of the Correctional Education Office (Fürsorgeerziehungsbehörde).

Made plans for a unified program of delinquency prevention.

Granted permits for the adoption of children.

Generally speaking, however, the actual services to children were rendered by the local district agency (Kreis Jugendamt). In its simplest form it was responsible for:

Care of dependent orphan children and supervision of children boarded out in families.

Guardianship over all illegitimate children as well as the supervision of orphan children under private guardianship.

Care and training of neglected and delinquent children particularly through the exercise of probationary supervision (Schutzaufsicht) and by placing them under the control of the Correctional Education Office.

Care of neglected or endangered children before the child became seriously involved in delinquency.

# **ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES**

The sweeping changes were made in the political and administrative structure of Germany by the Nazi profoundly affected the whole pattern of public welfare. Local self-government was curtailed and modifications were made in various public welfare programs in conformity with Nazi objectives. Since there was no Reich Ministry of Social Welfare the administration and supervision of all welfare services were divided between the Ministries of Interior and Labor. The

(Continued on page 26)

# US CONSTABULARY

# PREPARES FOR OCCUPATION DUTY

The army's answer to the need for a mobile, striking force in Germany is now rapidly forming under the Headquarters of the U. S. Constabulary.

With the inactivation of the Seventh Army in March, the only remaining major field command in Europe today is the American Third Army of which the streamlined Constabulary is an integral part.

Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, veteran combat commander of the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions and the XXII Corps, will lead the specially trained and equipped team of 38,000 officers and men in its tough task of maintaining general military and civil security.

To develop into the most mobile outfit in the US Army, the Constabulary will employ light tanks, armored cars and jeeps, motorcycles, horses and liaisontype aircraft. Manning these vehicles and performing the other varied missions will be volunteers who desire clearly defined occupational duties, bolstered by carefully screened reenforcements.

Demanding definite standards of physique, education and background, the Constabulary will catch the finest caliber of soldier available.

The nucleus of the new command is based around famous combat units such as Headquarters VI Corps, elements of the 1st and 4th Armored Divisions, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 11th, 14th Cavalry Groups and Tank Destroyer and Anti-Aircraft Artillery organizations.

Until July 1 when the "Lightning Bolt"
—as the Constabulary is becoming known
throughout the Zone — swings into ac-

tion, its activity will consist of training and organization. Because the unit's task will be the most delicately difficult any command has had since the war's end, troopers will be trained in a way that surpasses any previous military conditioning program. The nature of assignments makes it necessary that each trooper can function both individually and in a team in the dual role of soldier and special policeman.

Currently, classes of officers and men are being graduated from the Constabulary Instructors' School in Sonthofen Germany.

Already operating under special tables of organization are the Constabulary Headquarters in Bamberg and the three brigades, and nine regiments, plus one separate squadron employed as school troops.

When the specialized outfit is slated to start functioning, it will tackle the problem of border patrolling, "search and seizure" operations, and zonal security patrols. Augmenting local agencies and the military police, it will work hand-in-hand with Counter Intelligence Corps, Criminal Investigation Division, and the German civil police.

Men newly assigned have expressed a high degree of confidence in the plans and future of their soon to be high, fast moving unit. They will be distinctively dressed, on and off duty, in colorful but practical uniforms.

Smooth-surfaced combat boots; the Sam Browne leather belt — worn by enlisted men in a new fashion; a serge, olive drab blouse with matching trousers; helmet liners with insignia and colors for duty and service cap with visor, off-duty, and a golden scarf are expected to make the Constabulary man the "sharpest dressed" GI in the Army.

Except for medics and bandsmen, every man who wears the Constabulary shoulder patch — a bright circular design of a blue "C" pierced by a lightning streak on a golden background — will be armed with a pistol as well as heavier weapons. The motto of the crack corps, on which the War Department is evidently relying so heavily, is "Mobility, Vigilance, Justice."

# Home Gardens

As an important means of supplementing the food ration, home gardening programs are being strongly encouraged in the US Zone, by OMGUS

Regional Food and Agriculture branches and German officials in each Land were directed last November to stimulate activities of subsistence gardeners federations to increase both the amount of acres under cultivation and the number of people with home gardens. A large number of families, in some areas as many as 75 percent of all home gardeners, belong to gardening associations. Some of these organizations have been in existence for many years while others have only been formed since the occupation.

The garden associations were required to submit an estimate of the extent to which they can increase their membership and acreage under cultivation. Most organizations were optimistic in their predictions. The Munich Subsistence Gardeners Association expected to double both its membership and acreage which, at the time of its report, comprised 8,000 families and 600 acres. Since then, 1,800 new gardens have already been arranged for in the city of Munich. In Wuerttembergs, the State Federation of Subsistence Gardeners and Settlers with 67,000 members hopes to attract 20,000 new families and cultivate an additional 6,600 acres. All

of the town officials in Wuerttemberg have been asked to make land available for home gardens. In many communities the land distribution was begun this winter.

The principal handicap is the shortage of garden equipment and fertilizer. Spray to combat plant diseases and canning materials are also scarce. Seed requirements, however, have been largely met through imports from European countries and from the United States.

As a means of publicizing the home garden programs and assisting new gardeners, with technical problems, most newspapers will run garden columns. Regular radio broadcasts are being planned and several new magazines devoted to the problems of the home gardener have been licensed.

# Long Range Planning

A new line added to the 3,500 medical items already stocked by the Bremer-haven Medical Depot, was announced by the Bremen Port Command. This is composed of cribs, diapers, gowns, nippled bottles, obstetrical equipment and all other items need for the pre- and postnatal care of the wives of soldiers arriving in the ET.

The Bremerhaven Medical Depot, known as the "Medicine Cabinet" has arriving each week for thousands of dollars worth of medicines, drugs, and medical equipment — from toothpicks to dental chairs, from castor oil to penicillin and including in the inventory, gold, silver, platinum, and diamonds. These supplies, which arrive by boat, are sent by air, rail, and truck to US medical installations in six European nations.

Increased amounts and varieties of medical supplies are being stored in strategic points throughout the American Occupation Zone so that the Medical Corps will have weapons ready to combat disease when dependents arrive Other principle medical depots on the continent, all of which receive their supplies from

the Bremerhaven unit, are located at Furth and Wertheim, Germany, and Mourmelon, France.

# Bringing Your Car Over?

Before you complete planning for a tour of Europe this summer in your private automobile, you better read over the certificate shown below, extracted from a USFET Directive (AG 451 GAP-AGO 28 Mar), which will have to be signed before your vehicle gets here.

"The undersigned certifies that he owns (year and make of car) now located at (city and state) and requests permission to import such vehicle into the European Theater. He understands that in the near future theater directives will be issued governing operation, supply and maintenance, compulsory financial responsibility, licensing and registration, civil and criminal courts, and sales or transfers, and similar matters with respect to privately owned vehicles in the theater. He hereby agrees that he will, as a condition of continued operation of this vehicle, abide by all such directives to be issued in the future, and that pending issuance of directives specifially permitting transfer of vehicles in the theater he will not sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of this vehicle in the theater after it leaves the port of embarkation for shipment to the European Theater.

"He further understands that the granting of permission to import this vehicle does not obligate the US Government in any way for responsibility in connection with the movement, supply, maintenance or liabilities resulting from the operation of this vehicle."

If you've indicated on the application for dependent's transportation that you desired transportation for your car you will have to sign this certificate immediately. In the event that you stated on Form A to USFET Circular 17 that you did not desire transportation for your car, you may make application for such transportation in the future. However, only those actually owning a vehicle can apply.

# Here They Come

The Office of the Theater Chief of Transportation announced the first boatload of dependents will arrive at Bremerhaven on April 28, with the second group to follow four days later.

The first ship to arrive will be the Thomas H. Barry, carrying approximately 525 dependents, and second will be the Henry Gibbons with 450. In addition, a limited number of automobiles will be transported aboard both vessels, as well as a considerable amount of household goods.

Plans call for the GI families to entrain for various parts of Germany within a day after their arrival at Bremerhaven. It is hoped that sleeping cars will be available for all persons taking a long trip. However, emergency housing in Bremerhaven has been set up so that dependents will have a place to stop over in case of delayed train schedules or some other unforseen obstacle. An apartment accomodating 500 persons has been renovated for this purpose.

Two weeks prior to the ships' arrivals, the Office of the Theater Chief of Transportation will be provided a complete passenger list and a list of addresses of military personnel whom dependents will visit.

# Toward a Unified Reich?



German Leaders Discuss Pros and Cons of Federalism, Separatism, Provincial Cultural Autonomy, Planned Economy, and Centralization.

The political and economic organization of Germany is due to enter the limelight of public discussion as the date suggested by General Clay for Zonal boundary elimination approaches. So far there has not been wide public interest in these problems, although the political parties, church organizations, and newspapers appear now to have taken their stands and are preparing to push their various views.

As a sharp reaction to the Nazi policy of continuing the historical centralization of power in the Reich administration and in the hope of placing the blame for Germany's misdeeds on Prussia, people in the various Laender are expressing their desire to break away from so-called Prussian domination. In addition, in the western zones, there is fear, especially in conservative circles, that centralized administration of the nation might mean the extension of the nationalizations and of the land reform already carried out in the Russian Zone.

# LOCAL PATRIOTISM STRONG

The religious differences between north and south Germany, always an important factor in the Rhein-Main sentiment for separation from Prussia, also plays an important role in this development. Among some Bavarians there is a desire to develop Bavarian autonomy within a league of German states since Bavaria might then replace

Prussia, split up and shorn of its powers, as the leading German state. The initiation of a monarchist movement in Bavaria provides the additional complication of the possibility of a single kingdom in a league composed of otherwise democratic and republican provinces. Local patriotism has received an impetus in Wuerttemberg-Baden as a result of the division of these provinces in the French and American Zones.

# LEFTISTS FAVOR CENTRAL POWER

The question of federalism and separatism involves differences in party points of view. In general the KPD favors strong central power. Leaders of this party, however, support a federalist system with considerable autonomy for the individual Laender in areas where separatist and - particularist sentiment is not strong, as in Greater Hesse. The SPD, too, favors a federalist system in which the central government would have considerable economic power. Generally, the conservative parties more strongly urge wide autonomy for the individual Laender. Some industrialists, however, and rightist leaders, even surpass the KPD in enthusiasm for strong centralist control.

To investigate the attitudes of public opinion leaders throughout the American Zone on these questions of the federal structure of Germany, interviews were conducted among more than fifty out-

standing public opinion leaders - including Land cabinet ministers, municipal authorities, party officials and intellectual and church leaders. In general it was found that much of the apparent disagreement among representatives of different parties and groups really lay in the absence of a clear-cut definition of the word federalism. The overwhelming majority of the informants were in agreement that the individual Laender should have considerable cultural autonomy and should perform local administrative functions, and that the central government should be in charge of foreign affairs and economic, judicial, and executive matters.

# ANTI - FEDERALISM

Almost all of the public opinion leaders in Wuerttemberg-Baden stressed the necessity for cultural autonomy for the different provinces but urged centralized control of economic, financial, political, and sometimes educational affairs. Ulrich, a leader of the SPD, insisted upon distinguishing between federalist, which he considered tantamount to separatism, and a federative nation providing for the continued political unity of the nation, which might be lost under the guise of federalism.

Several of the respondents, however, were fundamentally opposed to federalism. Bernhardt, licensee of the Stuttgarter Zeitung and leader of the Democratic Peoples Party, and Haspel and Hoppe, President and Director of the Daimler-Benz A.G., respectively, opposed a federalist organization of Germany because they consider centralization neccessary for the economic reconstruction of the country. KPD leaders, Paul and Ritter, were against federalism because they consider it opposed to Communist principles of centralized national economy.

Several of the informants discussed the problems arising from the division of the two provinces into the French and American Zones, KPD leader Ritter from Mannheim stated that Baden had never had a separatist movement like Bavaria's. Gustav Frey, Minister of Economics of the Land Cabinet, however, was dissatiswith the Wuerttemberg - Baden union primarily because he believes Baden is an adherent part of the old Kurpfalz, which consisted of Baden, Pfalz and the Saar, with which provinces Baden has more in common. Professor Andreas, formerly of Heidelberg University. on the other hand, hoped that the union of the two provinces would be continued although he regretted their separation from the French parts of these Laender. A public accountant in Heidelberg considered the zonal boundaries dividing the provinces economically unbearable.

Separatist sentiment in Greater Hesse has never been as strong as that in the Rhineland or Bavaria, nor has the local patriotism equalled that in Baden or Wuerttemberg partly because the present amalgamated province of Greater Hesse had long been broken abnormally into three Laender whose boundaries made for economic and administrative hardships: Kurhessen and Hesse-Nassau, in fact, had been assimilated into Prussia and had lost their individuality.

In any event, there was general agreement among leaders of all the main political parties that there should be some cultural autonomy for the different Laender with centralized control of foreign and economic affairs. Differences were rather in interpretation of the meaning of the word federalism and in particular details.

# CHRISTIAN PARTIES DISAGREE

Within the CDU, a party made up of divergent groups united in their Christian orientation and opposition to the leftists, there were differences of opinion on the question of national organization. Dr. Hilpert of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce favors a federalism like that of the Weimar Republic, with foreign

affairs, commerce and finance under central control, education under the Laender, and taxation carried on by both administrations. Hilpert did believe, however, in granting less rather than more powers to the central administration than was the case under the Weimar Republic. On the other hand, Knappstein, ministerial director in the Reconstruction Ministry of the provincial cabinet, and Weingarth, director of the Farmers Council, urge greater power to the central government. They support economic and political centralism and cultural federalism.

# LIMITED LAND AUTONOMY

Although there were slight differences of opinion among SPD leaders, they were generally in favor of a strong central administration which would allow only limited autonomy of the Laender. Richter Lof the Free German Trade Unions of Frankfurt feared that a federal organization would lead to a revival of nationalism. Venedey, Minister of Interior in the Land cabinet, and Simon, one of the editors of the Fuldaer Volkszeitung, both believe that a federalist system would lead to unnecessary duplication, bureaucracy and confusion in administration. Knothe, head of the party in Greater Hesse, supports a federative, but not a federal national organization, with the Laender having less power than they had had under the Weimar Republic. Ulm, a licensee of the Wiesbadener Kurier, would like to commence with a federalist structure in which the central administration would become increasingly stronger. His ultimate aim is a United States of Europe. In his opinion, economic necessity will lead naturally to an increase of central authority. Professor Polligkeit, a non-party Frankfurt city councillor, expressed ideas similar to Ulm's.

Two KPD leaders, Barth of Wiesbaden and Labor Minister Muller, favored a centralized Reich with cultural autonomy for the Laender. The former would in-

crease the power of the central government over that of the Weimar regime; the latter, however, thinks the Weimar organization might provide a model for the future. Both the SPD and KPD leaders favored breaking up Prussia into its component parts to decrease its influence.

Apel, one of the heads of the Liberal Democratic Party, believes in a strong central government controlling education as well as other functions necessarily belonging to a central administration. In his opinion, even taxation should be conducted solely by the central government, which would give funds to the Laender for local needs.

Several respondents in both Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse suggested that the national capital be moved from Berlin to Frankfurt. Some of them stated that Berlin was no longer centrally located since Germany's boundaries had been withdrawn to the Oder. They feared the Prussian and some admitted also, the Russian, influence of the former capital. To support their contention that Frankfurt would be a better capital they pointed to the democratic traditions of this city and its cultural importance for all western and southwestern Germany.

On the other hand, two Heidelberg professors and an SPD woman leader from Heidelberg expressed strong opposition to the transfer of the capital since they believed that Berlin is accepted by all Germans as the traditional capital, and since it has more vitality than any other German city. In the opinion of these people, a change in the capital would encourage separatist and particularist movements and might lead to the breaking up of the nation.

### BAVARIAN OPINION DIVIDED

Bavarian separatist and chauvinist sentiment is centered in the southern part of the province, in old Bavaria. Napoleon formerly had a Greater Bavaria which included Franconia and Swabia: These areas are not so completely Catholic and do not share wholeheartedly in the pro Bavarian patriotism of the older part of the province. In fact there were suggestions from some public opinion leaders that Bavaria be broken up into its component parts so that it might not merely replace Prussia as the state weilding hegemony in a federation of the Geman Laender.

# CSU URGES AUTONOMY

Several of the CSU leaders urged considerable autonomy for Bavaria. The head of the CSU in Aschaffenburg stated, for example, that the most important point to be considered in any discussion of the national organization of Germany was the preservation of the individuality of Bavaria. Bavaria, he said, must remain for the Bayarians and must be administered by Bavarians. A city official in Nuremberg urged an autonomist Bavaria that could remain within the framework of the Reich, which would supervise financial and communication affairs. A perty leader from Guenzburg (Swabia) desired maximum independence for the Laender with the central government assuming only those financial functions necessary for the welfare of the individual states.

Scharnagel, Oberbuergermeister of Munich, supported considerable autonomy for the Laender since he believed that federalism would lead to healthy competition between the different states. In his opinion, south Germany and Austria had been the real seats of German culture, the north having produced only arms and industry. He even considered finance to be the problem of the Laender and not of the Reich.

Josef Mueller, head of the CSU, expressed his agreement with Hoegner's idea of federalism, which would maintain political and cultural autonomy for the Laender and entrust financial, tax, legislative, foreign affairs, and trade functions to the central administration. He is satisfied with the present individual treatment

of south Germans which results from the division into the four zones.

CSU leaders in Augsburg (Swabia) favored federalism but not because of local patriotism. They considered that a federalist system would be a check on militarism and an aggressive foreign policy as well as a bulwark against totalitarianism to which they believe centralism in Germany inevitably leads. In their opinion, too, weakening of the ceneliminate administration bluow tral separatism by preventing Germans from blaming the national government for their difficulties and from seeking a way out through .separatism.

In order that Bavaria might not be predominant in a federated Germany, they urge that it be split up into Bavaria, Swabia and Franconia. These political leaders suspected Hoegner's brand of federallsm as actually being a cover for Bavarian chauvinism, which aims at replacing Prussia as the leader in Germany. It was obvious that the desire for federalism among some of the CSU leaders was actually based on their hope to transfer the blame for the war to Prussia.

# SPD EMPHASIZES REICH UNITY

Several of the SPD leaders emphasized their desire to preserve Reich unity and to combat separatism. The editor of the Schwaebische Landeszeitung (Augsburg; Swabia), for example, supports federalism but believes that all emphasis must be put on Reich unity and not on division. Like some of the CSU leaders from Augsburg, he urged splitting up Bavaria. Although a party leader in Wurzburg (Mainfranken) thought that the religious differences between north and south Germany could best be reconciled by a federalist organization allowing considerable autonomy to the Laender, he feared that separatist tendencies might develop under federalism.

An SPD official from Nuremberg centralized Germany favored a which the national administration would control economics and politics, the Laender merely executing the national legislation. The Regierungspraesident of Mainfranken was in agreement with this Nuremberg SPD leader and believed that the step between Hoegner's kind of federalism and separatism is not a great one. Buergermeister Jaeger of Kitzingen so strongly opposes federalism that under his leadership the Kitzingen SPD voted not to join the Land SPD in protest against Hoegner's federalist stand. In his opinion, contemporary problems are so great that only a strong central authority can cope with them. The SPD leader in Kempten, of a similar opinion, stated: "I have not given up the idea of a German Reich. Federalism like that which Hoegner advocates cannot serve us. I prefer strong centralism to federalism in which powers are divided."

On the other hand, some SPD leaders urged a return to Weimar federalism. One stated that one of the causes of the downfall of the republic had been the over-centralization of the Reich. SPD leader Almer of Munich urged considerable local autonomy to lead to constantly increasing central control.

KPD leaders were of the general agreement that a strong central government is necessary. They were not opposed, however, to Laender autonomy in circumscribed fields, involving functions of purely local interest. They do not oppose federalism as such, suggesting as examples of successful federalist nations the USA, USSR, and Switzerland. A Nuremberg KPD leader accused the present supporters of federalism of actually desiring separatism hut not yet daring to expose their real aims. A leader from Guenzhurg considered the present "fad" for federalism an attempt to shift hlame for militarism and responsibility for the war on Prussia, and a desire to isolate Bavaria from the more progressive north. A KPD leader from Anshach opposed Hoegner's federalism hecause he considered that the great influx of refugees would destroy the individual character of the different Laender. Stressing regional differences would, in his opinion, he discriminatory against these new arrivals. Goldhammer, KPD leader in Munich, urges hreakup of Prussia and a return to the Weimar organization. In his opinion, however, national rights deserve more consideration than those af the states.

A leader of the German Democratic Party in Nuremberg was amhiguous as to whether his party was in favor of federalism: "We are neither federalists nor centralists, desiring rather an economic German unity in order to allow for expansion of the Laender. The Laender should have extraordinary hroad possibility for self-administration up to the point of foreign affairs." A Munich leader of the Democratic Union stated that Germany is merely a geographic idea. In his opinion, the central government should control "the least possible number of states. The Democratic Unionists separatists."

# MONARCHISTS FOR FEDERAL UNION

As was to be expected, monarchists favored considerable autonomy within a federal union. Freiherr von Redwitz stated: "A federal union of the German states is the only form which can be justified historically and it is also the only correct solution in the interest of all parts of the former German Reich, and at the same time the best guarantee for a peaceful future development of Europe." He cited the Neue Zeitung as having declared that a federation of German states would be the precurser of a United States of Europe. In addition, he referred to a September 1945 proclamation of General Eisenhower announcing the establishment of a federal system hased upon a union of individual German states. This

system, von Redwitz declared, corresponds to the desire of the predominant majority of Germans. Centralization under Prussia led to the Hitler dictatorship, according to von Redwitz. He declared that federalism means local administrative autonomy, local decision on the relationship between the Land and the central administration, reconstruction of Germany from a local level, and the reduction of Reich functions to a minimum. Prince Albert of the old family of Thurn and Taxis considers federalism necessary since sharp local differences have resulted from the different policies of the occupation powers.

Members of the Catholic clergy interviewed in Bavaria supported a federalism which allowed for cultural autonomy under a central administration. The General Vicar of the Wuerzburg diocese opposed centralization because he fears the domination of big capital, heavy industry and the large landowners of North Germany.

Dr. Pflaum of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Nuremberg, like the two industrialists of the Daimler-Benz A.G. of Wuerttemberg-Baden, was of the opinion that federalism is nothing more than a slogan, since from an economic standpoint, centralism is a necessity.

# NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

The KPD leaders and most of the leaders of the SPD favor centralized economic planning under a national administration. The leftist leaders favoring federalism allow for sufficient central control to permit national economic planning. CDU and CSU leaders, as well as the leaders of other centrist and rightist parties, diagree as to the amount of planned economy there should be and often reject planned economy in principle.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden the Daimler-Benz A.G. industrialists, who oppose federalsm, stated that a national planned economy will be impossible under federalism. SPD leader Ulrich thought

planned economy possible in the "federative" kind of organization which he advocates. Informants opposing planned economy but supporting federalism consider planned economy impossible in the type of national organization they advocated. All the Greater Hesse political leaders interviewed support planned economy with the exception of Dr. Hilpert, a CDU leader and official of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce, who favors a "moderate" planned economy, and Apel of the LPD, who rejects the theory of a planned economy. Those only be effectively carried out by the central government.

# ZONAL RECONSTRUCTION

CSU leader in Bavaria, Josef Mueller, said that he did not know whether planned economy could be carried on in a federalized Germany. Oberbuergermeister Scharnagl of Munich believed that reconstruction can be accomplished in the individual zones once inter-zonal trade is begun. The Kempten CSU leader declared: "We do not believe in planned economy." Ortloph, CSU leader in Regensburg, however, favors planned economy for the entire nation.

There were disagreements among the Bavarian SPD leaders ón planned economy. A Kempten leader, in agreement with the CSU leader of the same itown, stated: "We are against planned economy. Monetary problems can be regulated on a national basis." In his opinion, federalization need not conflict with socialization, which can be accomplished just as well within the Laender as within the entire nation. Esser, a leader of the Regensburg SPD, on the other hand, thought planned economy impossible in a federalized nation and stated that the greater the division of authority the worse will be the economic situation. SPD leaders in Wurzburg and Nuremberg considered planned economy possible under federalism. Almer of Munich thought planned economy impossible in any event until reconstruction is completed, at which time planned economy must be effected on a national scale.

Landrat Schmidt, a KPD leader in Kempten, said that planned economy is possible in a federalized Soviet Union and could therefore also be possible in Germany. It must, however, be accomplished under the central government. Hammersbach, a leader of the German Democratic Party in Nuremberg, said that planned economy could be accepted as a temporary measure under the central government but that it must be replaced later by free enterprise.

The Stadtpfarrer of Nuremberg did not believe that the question of planned economy was an important one since, in his opinion, it does not fit into "our tradition." The General Vicar of Wurzburg stated that the small size of the KPD precludes the possibility of planned economy. On the other hand, the Protestant Deacon of Niederbayern and part of the Oberpfalz thought that leftists would be content with working at Land level before tackling the national economy.

# PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON FEDERALISM

The precise form which a national administration should take is not a question with which the average man ordinarily concerns himself. Such problems are primarily determined by sophisticated political leaders and articulate interest or pressure groups who stand to benefit or lose by the decision. Nevertheless, in certain disruptive historical situations as the present when an entirely new State has to be constructed, the interest of the public may be aroused.

At present in Germany, despite the discussions of the problem by political leaders, it can hardly be said that public interest in the question has been aroused to any appreciable extent. The knowledge that all such decisions will be made by the im-

mediate occupying authority and eventually by the four occupying powers reduces public interest. Nevertheless, certain well-defined trends in public sentiment do exist. These sentiments may emerge as stronger political forces if cultivated and exploited by German political leaders or if Military Government indicated that public sentiment will be allowed to influence the decision that is to be taken.

# NAZIS DISCREDITED CENTRALIZATION

Public sentiment today in Germany about the form of zonal and national administration, is influenced by the experiences during the Nazi regime, when the Germans had the most highly centralized government in their history. In the popular mind, the oppressive features of a totalitarian state have become identified with a strongly centralized regime. Finally, as the virulent form of nationalism embodied in the Nazi regime became progressively discredited, people who earlier had derived emotional satisfaction and strength from the strong Reich symbol returned to traditional, older, more conservative regional attachments. In addition, there is the widespread conscious or unconscious desire to dissociate oneself and one's region from the Reich, past and future, in order to avoid blame for its sins and to obtain better treatment from the occupying power.

Despite the bases for rejection of a highly centralized form of government, there remains among the German public considerable appreciation of the economic advantages of a central authority. Based on the achievements of the Nazis this appreciation has probably been enhanced by the stagnation of economic life after the defeat and occupation.

A recent ICD Surveys Unit poll of public opinion in the American Zone indicated that these two conflicting sentiments regarding the desirability of a strong central authority exist side by side, though for the time being public interest in the question is not keen. When asked, for instance, whether they had heard any talk about the future administration of the American Zone, only about one in every four persons responded affirmatively and practically all of these referred to the greater authority given by MG to German administrations rather than to the question of centralism, federalism or separatism.

# ANTI-CENTRALIST TENDENCIES

Respondents were asked to express a preference for one of three forms of government which were listed. About half the sample population chose either a federalist system or a loose confederacy. Only about a fifth of the group desired a strong central government (such as existed under the Nazis).

To the question "Which of the following systems do you think is best?" the answers were:

A strong central government that	
rules the American Zone from Berlin	18%
A central government in Berlin which	••
leaves a considerable amount of re-	
sponsibility to the Laender	26%
The Laender in the American Zone	
would form a confederation, without	
a central authority, in which each	
Land would rule itself	23 %
No answer, no opinion	33%

The principal reason given for preferring a strong central government was that Germany needed strong rule, unity and efficiency. Preference for a federal form of government, providing for a division of power between the central government and the Laender, was supported by statements about improvement of the economic situation through trade and about the aid in rebuilding which a central agency would give. A loose confederacy was held best because "the separate Laender know their own needs and interests best."

The sentiment for separatism in Bavaria emerged very strongly on another question: "Would you approve that Bavaria be separated from the Reich and become an independent State?" As many as 47 percent of the Bavarians polled voted in favor of this move while only 37 percent of them opposed it. People in the other Laender, however, showed little disposition to approve the separation of Bavaria from the Reich. Only 2 percent of the persons in the Baden-Wuerttemberg and 3 percent of the Hessians approved this suggestion.

It is significant that sentiment for separatism was as widespread among Bavarian Social Democrats as among Bavarian Christian Socialists. Clearly, separatist sentiments cut across these party lines in Bavaria.

# CATHOLICISM AND SEPARATISM

Religious groups also expressed pronounced differences on the question of a separate Bavaria but here, too, the differences were compatible with sectional differences, Aplurality of all Catholics (48 percent) but only 13 percent of the Protestants favored a separate Bavaria. Bavaria is predominantly Catholic. Separatist feelings are also relatively strong among Catholics in the Rhineland. The opposition of Catholic Germans to the reconstitution of a strong central government emerged also on the previous question. A loose confederacy was favored by 44 percent of the regular churchgoing Catholics as against only 9 percent of the regular churchgoing Protestants.

The desire for a strong central government was expressed more frequently by young people (under 30 years of age) than by older members of the population. Younger people are not only more highly nazified but do not have the attachment to the old local States (Laender) that the older generation does. The survey showed that better-educated people op-

posed the establishment of a separate Bavaria more frequently than the less well-educated.

# PRO-CENTRALIST TENDENCIES

Despite fear of another strong central government, the public grasps the economic advantages of a central government, according to this survey. A majority of the sample population agreed that conditions would be better if economic policies were formulated by a central government rather than by the Laender.

"At present, economic policy is being directed by the government of the various Laender. Would it be better or worse if these policies were formulated by a central government?" They answered:

Better	54 nt
	54%
Worse	7%
All right as things are now	14%
No opinion	24%
No answer	1%

It is significant that even the majority of Bavarians accepted this argument. The basic motive behind Bavaria's desire for a strong local government and separatism is to be found, therefore, in other directions.

Considerable pro-centralist sentiment was also registered on another question covering the desirability of forming a central government for the four zones. Those who expressed an opinion on this question voted about three to one in favor of a central government.

"Do you think that a central government for all four zones should be fomed?" brought the following replies:

Yes				٠.	59%
No	•	7			18%
No opinio	on		•		23%

More Hessians (70 percent) favored a central government for all four zones

than did residents of Baden-Wuerttemberg (58 percent) or Bavaria (54 percent). But here again it may be noted that although the greatest weight of disapproval (25 percent) was found among Bavarians, a majority in all three Laender, including Bavaria, favored the idea.

# BERLIN WANTS UNIFICATION

The desire for a unified centralized government for the four zones was definitely more widespread among Berliners than among the American Zone public. This finding is based on a mid-February survey of public opinion by the Surveys Section of the Information Services Control Section (Berlin Military District). Questions similar to those employed in the American Zone survey were asked in Berlin and the results offer a rough basis of comparison with public opinion in the American Zone.

Roughly 80 percent of the Berliners as against 60 percent of the people of the American Zone thought that a single central government should be formed for all Germany. An even greater difference in attitude between the two groups was displayed on the question of a centralized versus a federal form of government. Eighty percent of the Berliners but only about 20 percent of the Zone desired a centralized government which operated directly from Berlin. On the other hand, about half the American Zone public wanted a federative or confederative form of government as against only 15 percent of the Berliners. Although a bare majority of the Zone public felt that economic policy would be better directed by a central government; this belief was practically unanimous (90 percent) among Berliners.

It is apparent, therefore, that the Berliners retain a strong desire to reestablish themselves and their city as the hub of a centralized Reich government.

# PRESS APPROVES

# US AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

Washington Star: "... Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith has background and personal attributes .... that should fit him well ... as American Am-



bassador to Moscow
... his characteristic
forthrightness and
clarity of mind in approaching problems
involving both mili-

tary and political factors — a combination of qualifications likely to be most helpful in his dealings with the Russians."

Philadelphia Bulletin: "Appointment... will take to the Russians a man they already know and esteem... His contacts with the Russians were frequent. It is apparent... Smith... will be a decided asset to us. The General's assignment is tough... few diplomats have had either a larger task or a greater opportunity."

Saint Louis Star-Times: "General Smith .... close friend of Red Army Marshall Gregory Zhukov. Soldiering may not be the best training for diplomacy but personal friendship certainly is a good foundation on which to build friendship between two nations."

Detroit Free-Press: "The choice ..... holds good promise for our future relations with Soviet Russia. General Smith ... has toughness and great personal charm. The qualities are needed in our new diplomacy."

New Haven Register: "General Smith is highly thought of by the Russians. He speaks a language they can understand."

Richmond New Leader "There scarce-Iy could be a better choice. The fine qualities of the retiring ambassador are matched by... former chief-of-staff of the American forces in Europe. Americans may have both pride and assurance.... they will be well represented in Moscow by Bedell Smith."

Saint Louis Globe Democrat: "General Smith...able and dynamic...friend of the Russian Marshall Zhukov, which will not hurt him at Moscow...he should give this country able representation at a difficult post where a little more realism on our part will help international relations."

Providence Bulletin: "...a man of great personal charm. He goes to a difficult assignment but no more difficult than the one he has thus far successfully met."

Indianapolis Star: "General Smith's assignment probably tops in importance any diplomatic chore in the world..."

Christian Science Monitor: "Appointment...applauded. General Smith....... demonstrated special qualifications for the Moscow assignment."

# **GERMAN EXPORTS**

It has been predicted by Frederick Winant, chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch of the Office of Military Government, says The New York Times that German exports will be gradually resumed "on a limited basis. The dollar proceeds... will be applied against imports of those foods necessary to maintain a health level adequate to prevent epidemic conditions."

# **VOLUNTEER FORCE**

A Youngstown Vidicator editorial believes Representative Carl Vinson's plan for a volunteer army of occupation is a good answer to the problem of policing and democratizing Germany and Japan... Combat training actually unfits troops for occupation work...

# QUESTIONABLE DUTY

Result of a recent poll conducted by the Army showing opposition by Germans to the indictment of the SS and SA was less irritating to the Boston Post than the use of "American soldiers for taking such polls. Maybe...nothing more useful for them to do. Such things certainly do not make out a good case for keeping a large occupational force abroad."

# FRATERNIZING CRITICISED '

From stories drifting back to the US about American soldiers being favorably inclined toward the Germans, says the Salt Lake Telegram, "it sounds as if the Germans are selling our soldiers a bill of goods ... and the selling no doubt, is being carried on by the feminine portion of the German nation, because, reportedly, the fraternizing between soldiers and Germans is pretty well limited to that sex. We'd better do something about this fraternizing."

# POLITICAL HAZARD

As long as Poles and Yugoslavs are nurtured within the Army even though they may be needed to supplement our depleted forces, declares the Minneapolis Tribune they are "a great political hazard. It ought to have been so understood by the army... halted as soon as...discovered. If the army can demonstate that it must have more men to do what is required of it in-Germany those men should be provided. Any inconvenience growing out of that effort will be negligible in comparison with the difficulties which

might arise out of use of non-American personnel considered hostile by our Allies."

# SYMPATHY CAMPAIGN

The Kansas City Star says rumors now circulating of hardships being endured to-day by "poor Germans" reminds it that a prominent German once said if Germany lost the war, they "would simply organize the sympathy of the world once more — and wait for another chance." Competent observers agree, however, Germany is not starving. On the strength of this testimony, there is no cause for lavishing any sympathy on the Germans, especially when "we know what the Germans do with sympathy. They 'organize' it, in order to return to the attack."

# WASHINGTON BACKGROUND

"American eivilian attached to US Forces in Germany is complaining bitterly in his mail about red tape which is snarling Germany's already over-load-



ed transportation sysstem. The civilian ... must travel to Berlin once a month for his tem. The civilian .... do likewise, although

obtaining travel accommodations involves almost endless bickering with authoritics."

"About 6,500 'unaccompanied' children from nations overrun by the Nazis have been found in the French, American and British occupation zones of Germany.... UNRRA, working with the army of occupation, is trying to work out methods of finding and repatriating children who have been absorbed into German homes."

"... United States may be asked to contribute still larger quantities of food for the German population in the new proposal that zonal feeding of Germans be abolished for a unified plan... The German population in the American zone is considered well fed, but the British decision to cut rations emphasized the

fact that a joint feeding program is necessary."

Educators.... disturbed over recent reports on the attitude of GI in Europe towards the Germans... Army orientation courses appear to have been failures, one reason perhaps being that reactionary members of the House Military Affairs Committee... objected to teaching troops the facts of Fascism."

Danton Walker: "A Congressional committee going to Germany in April to investigate charges of looting and black market activities by United States personnel... formal declaration that the war is over can be expected if, as and when the current labor-management disputes are settled."

# FIRMER ATTITUDE

Arresting twelve prominent German Communsits for showing disrespect for the Allies and attempting to intimidate German officials, reports the New York Herald Tribune can be viewed as indicating "that American authorities are determined to stamp out all attempts to gain power by intimidation or underground methods, no matter what party is involved."

# RATION CUT

Ration decreases for the civilian population of Germany in the US Zone, says the New York Herald Tribune, "threaten a further drastic dislocation of German economy and challenge the military government's prestige. A major blunder.. (assuring) Germans... present ration levels would be maintained. If the military government is to avert famine next winter, there must be a resumption of food shipments in quantity from America, or drastic steps must be taken to prevent further overcrowding of the American zone."

# DRAFT EXTENSION

Colonel Oliver G. Harwood, Jr., chief of the Army's morale branch, is reported

by the New York Herald Tribune as saying: "Congressional refusal to extend the military draft would be a sharp blow to the 'already seriously low morale of American troops in Germany."

# MARRIAGE BAN

Adding to the Army's statement that American troops now and perhaps for some time to come cannot marry German women, Major General Bevans reminds suitors, says the New York Times, that the Germans "are still our enemies,"

### REPARATIONS PLAN

Examination of a report prepared by the economics directorate of the Allied control authority dealing with the payment of reparations by Germany, runs a New York Herald Tribune story, leads to the conclusion that while German's industrial potential will be cut severely, enough capacity will still be left to balance, in theory at least, exports against imports needed to support a reduced living standard. In any event "the plan ... does not reduce Germany to an agrarian economy, as proposed in the Morgenthau plan, but it does eliminate large parts of the metallurgical, chemical and machine industries ... Germany will be left with its present boundaries, including the industrial Ruhr area."

### PRODUCTIVE UNION

The New York Herald Tribune also reports study by the British of a plan "to establish a four power corparation to run Germany's Ruhr industries." Another clause in the plan is that "only those industries which would be maintained for the benefit of the general European economy would be operated." On this same question, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said recently "he favored internationalizing the Ruhr, but that it should not be administered by private individuals. The Ruhr... should be the productive union for Europe as a whole, including Russia."

### CRITICAL SITUATION

As those in Berlin see it, says Henry Gladstone of the MBS, "Germany must



receive an increased supply of food or trouble can be expected. Lt. General Sir Bryan Robertson, Deputy British Governor, admitted that about 10,000,000 Germans .... near

starvation rations now and that in the next three months the situation will worsen."

# ASSISTENT SECRETARY OF STATE

On a NBC program, John W. Vander-cook says "President Truman... has made a nomination... almost certain to win universal approval. General John H. Hildring... one of the ablest men in the national service chosen... Assistant Secretary of State."

# (Continued from page 10)

Ministry of Interior was given supervision over all matters of general welfare, youth welfare, migrants, refugees, maternal and child health, family allowances, confinement of anti-social persons, legal definitions of welfare questions, protection of citizens against the misuse of welfare funds, supervision of private welfare, and institutional and social questions.

The Ministry of Labor was charged with the care of veterans, their widows and orphans, workers' welfare, victims of inflation, work relief, rehabilitation of disabled civilians, distribution of supplementary assistance to insurance which included health, unemployment, old age, invalidity and survivor's insurance, and workman's compensation.

# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

It should be pointed out again that these programs were all carried over from the Republic, although many were greatly expanded, their character changed,

### TRADE UNIONISM

After completing a survey of labor conditions in Germany, reports **David Wills** of the ABC an American Federation of Labor representative says "that the rebirth of trade unionism in the American Zone is being strangled."

# MECHANICAL MARVEL

Recently developed by some German scientists, announces Arthur Hale of the MBS is a "machine which translates speech directly into the typed word..... the details are secret. American investigators in Germany know all about it, but they're not talking yet."

# BERLIN COOPERATION

Joseph C. Harsch of the CBS says: "We still seem to be able to cooperate with the Russians, at least in Berlin, in spite of difficulties in other places."

and administrative responsibility shifted in many instances to Party welfare organizations.

In the denazification program and the reorganization of the public and private welfare services, steps are being taken to insure that in any restoration of German welfare programs there is protection against such future political manipulation. Consideration must also be given to insure that the quality of the service offered does not suffer in the German mind by comparison with that offered under the Nazis.

Careful study of the program under the Republic has shown that much of it was in keeping with the present objectives of Military Government and that at this time it may be the most practical guide to follow until the Germans themselves have had time to give thought to the program which they may ultimatly wish to develop, and until they can be trusted to suggest improvements in keeping with democratic ideals.

# Station List

# Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

# OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

# LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov Office or IVII. ______
for Württemberg-______Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

# 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154).

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep.) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep.) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E Thompson

# Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H. Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK. Gmünd	Lt L F Coon
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Goppingen LK Hall	
G-27	Heidenheim		1st Lt H Putman
G-28		LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt L R Fisher
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Kûnzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
	•		

### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis Lt Col J I Taylor 1st Lt N Semaschko Maj W T Neel Maj E V LeBlanc Maj J A McGinness Capt W J Melchers
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	
H-87	Bruchsaf	LK Bruchsal	
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov.' for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

# 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d M	Iil Gov Bn (Şep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2	ld Mil Cov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2	d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG 1	Med Gp
H-87	US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88	US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)

Liaison

Liaison

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy

### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	
E-6	Frankfurt	
F-15	Wiesbaden	
G-41	Wetzlar	
H-77	Dillenburg	
H-78	Gelnhausen	•
11-10	oomidasen.	4
H-79	Hanau	
H-80	Weilburg	
11-00	Weimare	
H-81	Hofheim	
H-83	Rüdesheim	
11-00	riddesiteim	
H-86	Bad Homburg	4
11-00	van Homburg	

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
*LK Biedenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R. Newman
Col Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor

Capt C A Bood

Capt W F Johnson
Maj T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin

Capt L R Jones

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel	
G-38	Fritzlar	
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege	
H-67	Hersfeld '	
H-68	Hofgeismar	
1		

RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &

*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &

*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &

*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &

*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &

*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNubla

Maj Gish

Lt Col C F Russe

Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Maj A W Moore

Capt R W Godwin

# Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 F-12	Darmstadt Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Bensheim
G-32 G-33	Büdingen Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Giessen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaison	·····

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &

*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Maj F R Musgrove
Capt G H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg

Capt S B Borda

# LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

# 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Municb 3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt S VLesneski Lt Col E R Jenney

### Reglerungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Capt Griffin
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A.T Neumann
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Maj H P Clark
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	1st Lt J J Cotter
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt J R Ellis
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt M E Riley
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
1-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfold	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg ·	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
1-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Cain

# Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach E-203 Ansbach F-211 Nürnberg G-222 Bamberg G-223 Bayreuth G-224 Erlangen G-225 Coburg G-226 Kronach G-227 Hof G-228 Ansbach G-229 Fürth G-247 Liebtenfels H-252 Ebermannstadt H-253 Hochstadt H-254 Kulmbach H-255 Pegnitz H-256 Munchberg H-258 Rehau H-259 Wunseidel H-260 Forebeim H-261 Dinkelsbühl H-261 Eichstadt	RB Ober and Mittelfranken SK-LK Nürmberg SK-LK Bamberg SK-LK Bayreuth LK Erlangen SK-LK Coburg LK Kronach SK-LK Hof SK-LK Hof SK-LK Fürth LK Lichtenfels LK Ebermannstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch LK Rumbach LK Pegnitz LK Munchberg LK Rebau LK Wunseidel LK Forcheim LK Dinkelsbühl LK Eichstadt	Col E M Haight Col E M Haight Lt Col C Klise Lt Col J R Case Capt B F Stroup Lt Col F Robie Maj S Klein Capt J F Begley Capt L J Cochran Lt Col W R Whitaker Maj J D Cofer Maj F W Crimp Maj F W Crimp Maj R Y Boyer Maj F K Hinchey Lt Col P B Lamson Capt F J Stamatis Maj A C Abbott Capt W W Evans Maj T Cleary Maj R J Nielson Capt J Wiatt Capt R Cole
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H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

# Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

	•	-	
Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Haatings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	· Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariela
H-278	Neumburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Peterson
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Maj H L Snapp
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggentelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirehen	Maj F T Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilsbofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gatea
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nahhurg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith Capt A J Gallant
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Lt J C Mitchell
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg LK Mallersdorf	Capt J C Stanley Lt P A Nesbitt
I-381	Mallersdorf		1st Lt C G Dansby
I-382	Rottenburg Visabtash	LK Rottenburg LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-383	Viechtach		1st Lt A L Stone
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	THE TY A TO STOTE

# Reglerungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E E-205	Munich Munich	v .	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	٠.	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising		LK Freising .	Maj E Boney

G-232 G-233 G-234 G-235 G-236 G-237 H-280 H-281 H-282 H-283 H-284 H-285 H-286 H-287 H-288 H-289 H-290	Miesbach Traunstein Altötting Rosenheim Partenkirchen Ingolstadt Erding Laufen Mühldorf Wasserburg Bad Tölz Aibling Fürstenfeldhruck Landsberg Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim	LK Mieshach LK Traunstein LK Altötting SK-LK Rosenheim LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen SK-LK Ingolstadt LK Erding LK Laufen LK Mühldorf LK Wasserburg LK Tölz LK Aibling LK Fürstenfeldbrück LK Landsberg LK Pfaffenhofen LK Stamberg LK Stamberg LK Weilheim	Capt W P Lovett Maj C H Bischoff Capt Wardle Capt R H Necel Maj F L Tracy Mai M H Nitz Maj C A Brown Capt N W Borring Capt W M Forys Capt A L Klinger Capt Dickerson Maj E J Newmeyer Capt J J McBride Capt M L Mott Capt J E Thayer Capt B B Simmons Capt M J Groves
		LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-291 H-311	Wolfratsbausen Berchtesgaden	LK Wolfratshausen LK Berchtesgaden	Maj P L Steers Maj Mawrence
I-361 I-362	Ebersberg Aichach	LK Ebersberg LK Aichach	1st Lt Smith 1st Lt Thompson
I-364 I-367	Schrobenhausen Dachau	LK Schrobenhausen LK Dachau	Capt R C Wiggins Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz

### . Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

℃o G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augshurg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
·G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj S H Darragh
·G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ŭlm	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Southofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
-G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauworth	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg ·	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Ill <del>ertiss</del> en	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
1-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt J W Kenne

# U.S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Gov
(US Sector
Reglin)

Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

# BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO '751)

Office	of	Mil	Gov	
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(Bremen Port Command) Bremen

Bremen Port Command

Lt Col C H Scott

Office of Mil Gov

for Bremen

Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col J M Shamel

Office of Mil Gov

for Wesermunde Wesermunde

SK Wesermunde

Lt Col L S Diggs



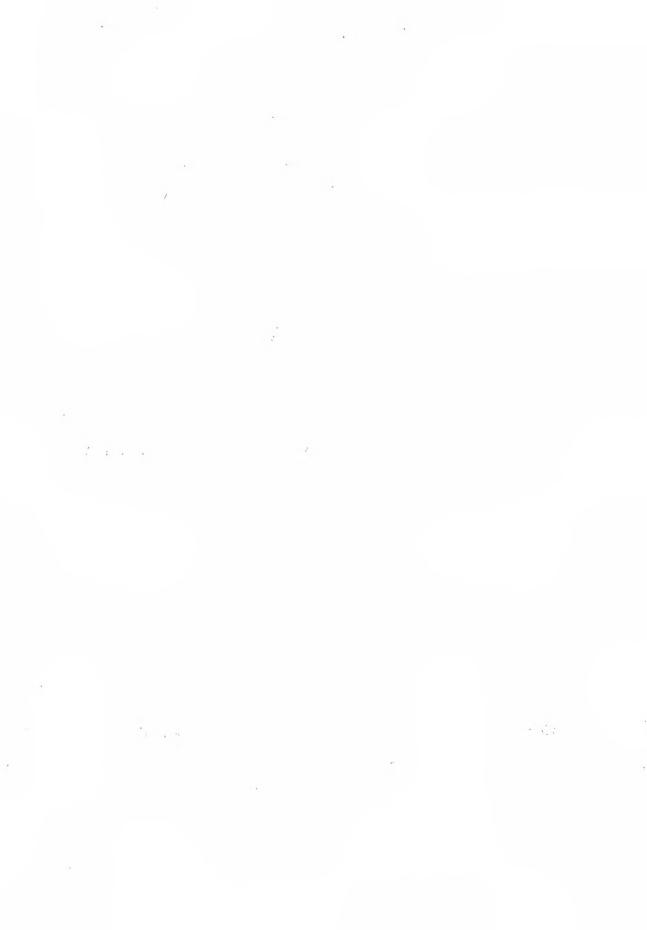
# NUMBER 37 15 APRIL 1946 WEEKLY ATION BULLETIN



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



# THIS WEEK

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# OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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Unit Histories and Jewelry ... AG 314.7 AGO 25 March 1946

Recission of Theater Athletic Directives ... AG 353.8 GAP-AGO 26 March 1946

Awards for Athletic Competition ... AG 353.8 GAP-AGO 26 March 1946

Locator Information ... AG 350.05 AGO 28 March 1946

Determination of Requirements, Allocations, and Distribution of Solid Fuels ... AG 463.3 GEC-AGO 1 April 1946

# ARETHERE SIGNORIALS

It was hard to enter and harder to remain in the Nazi Party. Analysis of membership regulations discredit the "I was forced to join" chorus. Volitional principle stressed by all NSDAP leaders and directives.

Can you tell a Nazi sheep from a Nazi goat? Is it true that many a well-meaning German was forced into the NSDAP membership? Was many another duped, led in while innocent of the Party's purposes and history? Can we make any safe distinction between one date of Party membership and another to determine the dividing line between "good" Nazis and "bad" Nazis?

In the light of a recently completed analysis of NSDAP membership history and policy, Military Government personnel would do well to scan with an extremely skeptial eye the political reeords of all NSDAP members and member-aspirants. This analysis, gleaned from exhaustive study of Party records and from personal interviews with the leading executives of the Reichsschatzmeisterei (NSDAP treasury, the office in charge of membership affairs), furnishes little support for the deprecations of the "I was foreed" or "I didn't know" variety of membership diselaimer. It indicates that there are few if any loopholes of intent, ignorance or timing through which a member or applicant for membership should be able to escape the consequenees of his ideological preference.

#### HISTORY OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP

There are five significant dates in the membership history of the NSDAP:

27 February 1925: Founding of the "new" NSDAP;

1 May 1933: Beginning of closed period for membership (Mitgliedersperre);

1 May 1937: Loosening of closed period (Lockerung der Mitgliedersperre);

1 May 1939: End of closed period, 2 February 1942: Beginning of closed period.

The original Nazi Party was dissolved after Hitler's arrest on 9 November 1923 and recreated on 27 February 1925. Membership in the old NSDAP could not be carried over into the new, and former members who joined the new group could not retain their old numbers (Hitler, who was Member No. 7 in the original group, became Member No. 1 in 1925).

On 15 July 1932, after a closed period, the Party membership gates were swung open and accepted practically anybody who wished to join. This membership



drive lasted for less than a year. (1 May 1933). The Party was not open six years later, for general membership again until 1939; atlhough a temporary exception was made in the early months of 1935 for pre-1934 applicants from Gau Bayrische Ostmark, in memory of Nazi Hans Schemm. Always excepted from the periods were members of the HJ who were 18 years old, members of the NSBO, and applicants with active service in the SA or SS. These exceptions were reduced on 2 January 1936 to members of HJ or BDM and members of the Stahlhelm.

#### EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE

Individual departures from the Mitgliedersperre could be made only by Hitler himself or by Hess. The only large-scale exception was authorized 1 May 1937 when the gates were opened a crack to let in Nazis who had proved themselves active and devoted in the interim. This action was known as the "Lockerung der Mitgliedersperre," or loosening of the closed, and was anticipated in 1935 by the publication of a list of the following groups, who would be eligible to apply as soon as the Lockerung took place.

- a. German citizens who had since 1 November 1936 been active in office as Zellenleiter, Blockleiter, Blockhelfer or treasurer in Ortsgruppen and Stuetzpunkten for the NSDAP.
- b. German citizens who had been members since 1 October 1934, without interruption, of the SA, SS or NSKK (exception to 1934 qualification: transfers into these formations from HJ or Stahlhelm).
- c. Members of the HJ or BDM from 1 May 1933 who had held the minimum rank equivalent of Second Lieutenant,
- d. Women who had been members of the NS Frauenschaft prior to 1 October 1934.
- e. Pre-November 1934 leaders of NSDOP (Party-controlled league of university readers and teachers) or NSDSTB (Party affiliate composed of university students).

- f. Pre-November 1934 officers of Affiliated Organizations.
- Stammpersonal of the RAD (National Labor Service) who had been RAD members since 1 October 1934 unless transferred into RAD from SA, SS, NSKK or HJ.
- h. Army veterans with six years of service who had been honorably discharged after 30 April 1933.
- i. German citizens needed by an office of the NSDAP for special services within the Party or whose membership was of special political value, as well as certain Opferring members of proved reliability (as suggested only by the Gauleiters).

The order specified that the purpose of its limitations was to confine acceptance of new membership to cases of proved merit. Applicants whose qualifications did not fully correspond to the exact conditions, yet who could prove their political reliability and zeal, were also given a chance to come into the fold.

#### A PARTY WAITING LIST

To make sure that only the choice Nazis could join during the Lockerung, Hess introduced the institution of Parteianwaerter, whereby the aspirant paid dues, wore the Party badge and went through the motions of membership for sometimes as long as a year under NSDAP scrutiny before his acceptance or rejection became final. During the years of the Mitgliedersperre many would-be members banded together in groups called Opferringe to devote themselves to proving their loyalty to Nazism. Their chief contribution to the Party seems to have been cash, and their members were never recognized in the sense the Anwaerter were, probational members of the Party. In 1938 an Opferring was established in Sudetenland and in 1940 one in Alsace. In some districts Nazi enthusiasts who were prevented from joining the Party because of former political or lodge memberships or for other reasons, formed groups called NS-Opfergemeinschaften to prove their readiness to cooperate with

the Hitler regime. These groups, however, never received official recognition from the Party.

It was emphasized by the Party treasury officials that Lockerung was never intended or employed as a free-for-all suspension of the closed period, but was rather, both as proposed and as carried out, a plan for admitting people who had been active in the Nazi movement since memberships were closed in 1933. They maintain that even though the number of people who joined the Party during the Lockerung exceeded the number who joined in 1939 when the gates were reopened, these people represented a very earcful selection; since in every single case of admission during the Lockerung, political activity had to be proved.

The Mitgliedersperre was suspended as of 1 May 1939. Further temporary closures were ealled from time to time for administrative purposes, but the next indefinite closed period did not occur until 2 February 1942. Exceptions to these closings were members of the HJ and BDM, honorably discharged members of the Wehrmacht who had distinguished themselves in sevice, resettlers, (especially from Southern Tyrol and the Sudetenland), and (after 20 July 1944) soldiers still in service who had proved themselves good National Socialists. Other

exceptions had to be approved individually by the Party Chancellory (Martin Bormann).

On 14 July 1942 Hitler decreed that nobody over 35 should henceforth be accepted for membership. This decree was not intended to be published until after the end of the war, although it was strictly followed until the end of 1943. The

Can the Heilers be healed? MC's job is to ready germany for readmission to the world family.

German public in general had no knowledge of the decree; many applicants who were refused at that time for being overage claim today that they were rejected for political reasons.

#### MEMBERSHIP SELECT AND VOLUNTARY

The primary fact is established that the NSDAP was not at any time intended to encompass the entire German population. Hitler's own conception of the ideal proportion was a mere 10 percent of the total population. It was a qualitative, not a quantitative, group, designed to become a nucleus of the most reliable and trustworthy German elements (in the Nazi sense), who would blindly support the Hitler government at any time and under any circumstances.

That this aim necessarily connoted voluntary membership is made officially clear in the Organisationsbuch der NSDAP:

"According to a statement of the Fuchrer only the best National Socialists shall be admitted into the NSDAP ..... The call for a German into the Party denotes to him a special honor and distinction, because herewith he becomes enrolled into the following of the Fuchrer. The principle of voluntary entrance into the Party must never be abandoned or tampered with in any way. This principle of



voluntary entrance, which is one of the most valuable and essential features of the movement, must rather be firmly upheld. As natural as it is that the Party authorities should wish to enroll as many as possible of those fellow Germans who appear useful to them, force or pressure to make them join the Party must never be employed in any form, not even in the threat of a disadvantage for those fellow Germans who do not wish to be admitted into the Party,"

The principle of volition was stressed repeatedly in succeeding orders and decrees issued by the Reichsleitung.

#### RIGID ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

A further corollary to the aim that NSDAP memberships must be select and freely willed is the fact that at no time did automatic or corporative memberships exist. Every membership had to be individually applied for and the application personally signed by the candidate.

Prerequisites for application, as stated in the NSDAP directions for the guidance of the national treasurer, specified that a member-aspirant must be 21 years of age and a citizen of the Reich, and male applicants under 25 must show proof of having honorably completed their military service. Membership was automatically denied when the applicant:

- a) had a marriage partner of "Jewish or colored racial mixture;"
- b) had children surviving from such a marriage, even though the marriage had been dissolved by death or divorce;
- c) was a member of the Freemasons, Oddfellows, Druids or any similar fraternal or secret society;
- d) had been convicted of defamatory actions; exceptions were made in cases of "special merit."
- e) had been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces;
- f) suffered from hereditary illness as defined by the law of 14 July 1933;
- g) had voluntarily resigned from the Party (unless his application for re-ad-

mission had the personal approval of the Gauleiter);

h) was a professor, instructor student of theology or a member of certain religious sects.

Even more stringent requirements were decreed by Law 7/42 which put upon sub-district and local officials (Kreisleiter and Ortsgruppenleiter) the responsibility of deciding whether the individual applicant was by conviction a true National Socialist, Clergymen were eliminated by this law, which stressed the necessity of "impartial" viewpoint toward Church on the part of NSDAP members. It also demanded mental and physical fitness and racial "purity."

#### APPLICANTS WERE INVESTIGATED

Although it was the duty of the Kreisleiter and especially the Ortsgruppenleiter to investigate the qualifications of applicants, it appears that in 1933 such investigations were often of a rather superfical nature, and were likely to be more concerned with the candidate's party donations and subscriptions Party papers than with the history of his politics. This was not the case after 1936 when the applicant had to submit, in addition to the previously required application and photograph, detailed Fragebogen on his personal and political background. An organization was set up for thorough investigation and evaluation by the Ortsgruppenleiter of these. Fragebogen; and special arrangements were made for the investigation of Wehrmacht and RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst or Compulsory National Labor Service) personnel within their own organizations, since they were out of reach of the Party officials.

In order to avoid a break in discipline during the war, it was forbidden to interrogate subordinate police officers and men about their superiors' politics. However, a public official, who was also Amtstraeger of the party, could speak freely if asked by a Party office about

(Continued on page 16)

# THE ANTI-NAZI PW RETURNS

Carefully selected and thoroughly trained in the ways of democracy, several thousand former prisoners of war may now help reorient their fellow Germans.

While the war was ranging in Europe, while battles were still being fought and their outcome was an uncertainity, a small group of men in the War Department were laying out part of the foundation of democratizing a defeated Germany. Even then the Provost Marshall General's office in Washington was preparing a training program for German Prisoners of War who were already being shipped to the States in ever increasing quantities.

#### SCHOOLS FOR DEMOCRACY

Today, MG can begin to reap the fruits of their foresight. Several thousand German PWs have been shipped from the States to the theater, trained in the concepts of American democracy and prepared to take many of the positions vacated by the denazification program.

These men were selected for exposure to democracy because it was learned through screening that they had a natural anti-Nazi attitude. But merely being anti-Nazi doesn't mean they could help rebuild Germany into a democratic country... they had to know how. So in Fort Getty, and Fort Whetherhill and elsewhere, schools were established to teach democratic fundamentals, procedures, and democratic forms of government. In the schools the PWs had an opportunity to study under some of our best college professors, the democratic way of life, its

privileges and benefits, and its responsibilities. In addition these battle-born students were able to see democracy in operation through films, radio, newspapers, and to a limited extent though direct observation. Every opportunity was given them to realize that democracy actually lives and breathes — that its application is not limited to classroom or textbook work.

Most of these men are now in 'Germany. They will be registered and screened in accordance with the denazification laws, then placed on jobs through local labor office.

#### PROCESSING PRIORITIES.

OMGUS has issued instructions to give priority to the processing of these men in order to hasten the time when MG can benefit by their training. Their processing is being speeded up only because they are anti-Nazis and it is to the advantage of MG aims to get them on the job as soon as possible. The instructions make the point that all returning prisoners of war are not to be given screening priority, and that priority is not being given merely for military service.

For ease of rapid identification, each United States-trained prisoner carrys an identification card distinguishing him from ordinary veterans.

### REICHSPOST RATES RAISED

#### Higher Telephone and Telegraph Charges to Provide Greater Revenues

The Reichspost, once among the wealthiest of the German government agencies, now finds itself in the unenviable position which has so often been the fate of public services — it is in the red. From the day the occupation forces took over the completely paralyzed transportation and communications system of defeated Germany, the Reichspost has been losing money.

To help make the service self-supporting the Control Council upped telephone and telegraph rates beginning 1 April. To lift the receiver from its hook will now cost a German once and a half as much as it did in 1939. Each word of a local telegram will add 15 Reichspfennigs to his bill instead of 8, and of an inter-city wire 20 instead of 15. He will pay double rates for urgent messages. No telegram will cost him less than ten times the rate for one word.

This is not the first service for which the Germans will have to dig deeper into their pockets to pull the Reichspost out of the red, since on 1 March the Control Council doubled the price of mailing a letter.

#### Bread - But No Beer

Because a post-war grain famine has loomed up and many peoples of the world are facing lean months ahead, OMGUS has withdrawn the authorization for production of beer for Germans. Beer was authorized originally because it serves as both a food and a national beverage. But because 20 percent of the food value of grain is lost in the brewing process, as compared with breadmaking, grains to have been used for beer will now be

diverted entirely to use for food purposes.

Breweries will be permitted to use malt stock already on hand, but there will not be future allocations of grains for the production of beer. The beer to be made from remaining malt stock will be rationed to heavy workers and farmers. It is anticipated that this will provide an adequate beer supply well into midsummer.

The civilian brewing program originally authorized in the American Zone required 39,000 tons of barley which would produce about 25 percent of the 1931 consumption, which was the lowest on record.

#### Locator Relocated

You've just found out that your best GI friend is somewhere in the ETO, and of course you want to get in touch with him. But if your request for information goes to the old locator section (25th Base Post Office), you'll never hear.

Send your request to Commanding General, USFET, APO 757, US Army, Attention: Locator Section, AG Machine Records Branch. They will find anybody in the Army for you.

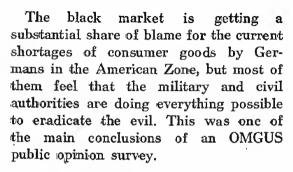
#### Solid Fuel Requirements

A new SOP on "Determination of Requirements, Allocations and Distribution of Solid Fuels" was issued by USFET on 1 April 1946 to replace that of 21 Dec 45.

The new SOP No. 74, Part 1, turns over to the German Länderrat responsibility for all physical distribution of these fuels and states that German civil agencies will be used as required to make the distribution. MG will retain supervision to insure compliance with its policies.

#### 1000 Germans Ponder

# THE BLACK MARKET



Almost half the public thinks that some black marketing there their community although most of people do not regard it as these being serious. The study made bv Information Control's Surveys Unit (ICSU) on the basis of interviews with 1000 adult Germans carefully selected from communities of all sizes also uncovers important differences in attitudes among different groups and areas in the American Zone.

#### BARTER vs BLACK MARKET

The report evaluating the survey emphasizes that Germans generally distinguish between organized black marketing, which is strongly condemned, and informal bartering between individuals to cover their own needs, which is accepted and widely practiced. This survey covers attitudes toward black markets, not toward barter.

Despite specific aspects of black markets in larger cities, especially in Berlin, there is little evidence to show that black markets in Germany ever reached the stage of "institutional organization" which they attained in other European



countries. The traditional German respect for authority is one of the reasons given for the limited number engaged in flagrant types of illegality.

There is no widespead acceptance of the black market as a 'way of life' in Germany. This basic attitude leads most Germans to favor strict measures against black marketers and makes the control problem easier for the authorities," concludes ICSU.

A large plurality of the sample population (45 percent) said that a black market is operating in their community. One in every six people interviewed believe the black market extensive, while one in four think it is unimportant.

Residents of large cities report such activities more frequently than residents of small towns. For example, in Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich — the three largest cities in the Zone — 96 percent of those interviewed agree that illegal trading exists in their cities. More Bavarians (55 percent) than residents of the other two Lands (36 percent) say that a black market is operating in their community.

#### **ECONOMIC EFFECTS REALIZED**

The influence of the black market on general economic conditions is recognized by a solid majority (64 percent) of those questioned. Only 13 percent assert that there is no real influence; and about one in five was too uninformed or unsophisticated to make any reply. A majority (56 percent) believes that the black

1000 Cormone avera policie	And they replied:		
1000 Germans were asked:	Yes	No	Don't know
1. Do you believe a black market exists in this community?	45°/ ₀ .	55°/0	0
2. Do you believe that black markets exercise an important influence on economic conditions?	64º/o	13%	13%
3. Do you believe that black markets are responsible for the fact that you cannot buy as many things as you used to buy?	56º/ _o	240/0	20%
4. In your opinion, are the authorities doing everything possible to remove the black markets?	60°/0	140/0	26º/ _o

market is responsible for their inability to purchase things which were formerly available.

Men, apparently better informed on such matters, realize the economic implications of black market more often than women. Although better educated people were more likely to realize general economic implications than less well-educated ones, they are less apt to hold that present shortages are caused by black marketing. "Better educated people," the report adds, "know more about technical economic relationships, but they also are more apt to realize

that present shortages are primarily a product of the economic dislocation caused by the war."

A vote of confidence in the authorities was given by 60 percent of the public who feel that everything possible is being done to put an end to black marketing. However, one in seven (14 percent) deny this and urge more drastic control measures: Severer punishment for black market operations and more careful surveillance of farmers. The integrity of the police themselves is questioned on the grounds that big operations can be carried out only with their complicity.

# The Houston Dress The EVENING SUA The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR The Christian Science Monitor The Christian Science Monitor

#### AMERICAN PRESS FINDS

## HITLER'S POISON STILL POTENT

The American press in recent editorial comment on mass arrests in Germany of Nazi Youth leaders generally regarded this move as extremely important and as evidence that re-education of Germany is a problem of primary importance.

"When Hitler died his ideas and the mass of his followers did not die with him "warns the Washington Star. "British and American raids rounded up



about 1000 Germans suspected of a plot to keep Nazi the movement alive for an eventual comeback, but this number, as

Intelligence officers suggest, probably represents but a fraction of the total still militantly attached to the Fuhrer's doctrines. In all likelihood there will be more raids later on. War crushed merely the machine with which the Reich sought to impose its will upon the world: it did not wipe out the philosophy of "Mein Kampf" or change the hearts and minds of its devotees . . . .

"By rounding up Germans engaged in an underground conspiracy to make the most of the mental poison left behind by Hitler, the Allies can do much, on a short-term basis, to head off serious trouble and prevent Nazis still at large from terrorizing those who sincerely wish to cooperate with the victors in an effort to rebuild Germany along democratic lines. But raids can meet only one aspect of the problem. The task of putting an end to Naziism is something that will take years to accomplish even under the most favorable circumstances and these circumstances do not now exist.

"... If the German problem is ever to be solved, the Allies will have to work together on it with fullest cooperation, acting firmly and with vision to eliminate promptly any condition likely to cause grief five, ten or fifteen years from now."

#### LET'S FACE IT NOW

After discussing earlier warnings of rebirth of Hitlerism in the Reich, the Salt Lake City, Telegram said:

"It is a somber and disheartening picture. But we had better face it frankly—face it now rather than 20 or 30 years from now when it may be too late...

"Certainly we are going to have to do something to counter this menace. We dare not quit Germany until we have wiped out the militarism, the arrogance, the lust for revenge in hearts of Germans. It may take us a long time to do that. It may take a lot of effort. It may require for many years services for occupation duty in Germany of several hundred thousand American soldiers. But that surely is preferable to another war. It is preferable to the services in another terrible war of many millions of American boys and the death perhaps of millions of American soldiers and sailors and civilians in a catastophic atomic bomb Armageddon."

#### **RE-EDUCATING GERMANY**

Steps reportedly being taken by the US to drop its program for educating Germans to democratic ways, asserts the Miami Herald | "... is a disillusioning

shock ... It is granted that the process of re-education is a long and costly one. But it is good insurance against war..."

#### **ACCENT THE POSITIVE**

Relating delays in the Nuremberg War Criminal Trials to the continued zeal of Hitlerites, the Christian Science Monitor of Boston declared:

"Seizure of 1000 young Germans suspected of trying to revive Hitlerism is only the latest warning that Nazism is not finished. The boastful defiance of Goering at the Nuremberg Trial; the efforts of von Ribbentrop to revive the old Hitler 'justifications' for every aggression; the bolder line of German press and people, and evidence that American soldiers are being hoodwinked by 'fraulein propaganda' — all these have pointed to a perilous failure to destroy Nazism.

"... While the situation does not sug-

"... While the situation does not suggest that there is danger of an armed uprising against occupation forces at present, the prospect for the future is not pleasant unless more progress is made in basic reforms...

"There has been considerable purging of Nazi literature and a check on German nationalistic propaganda. But woefully little has been done to help the Germans understand the wrongness of warmaking. The prosecution case built up at Nuremberg has not been so widely heard or read by Germans as the Hitler case against the Allies was. And now we have the old Nazis coming out and daring to reaffirm that case:

"... Even less has been done in a positive way to help the Germans learn values and habitual pratice of free ways...
"Possibly the most demoralizing failure

"Possibly the most demoralizing failure has been the extent to which war criminals have escaped. Anti-Nazis who struggled long years against the gangsters must be profoundly discouraged to see them overlooked or protected by the Allies. Unless Justice Jackson succeeds at Nuremberg in making his indictment of Nazi organizations stick, the hope of disgrac-

ing, much less punishing, thousands of Nazis will vanish. New incentives and new prestige will be acquired by all undergrounds seeking to revive Hitlerism.

"Some things can still be done. The Allies can stick together. Dissension among them gives the Nazis their best hope. Civilians can take over occupation tasks except policing. They may recognize better that mental disarmament is as necessary as physical disarmament. Above all, the Allies can resolve to stay in Germany until a new generation has been educated."

#### NEW CONSPIRACIES COMING UP

Calling economic rehabilitation of the Reich a necessary prologue to elimination of Nazism, New Orlean Times-Picayune declared:

"... We may as well except new conspiracies, new underground efforts by Nazi irreconcilables to capitalize and exploit German discontent with present conditions. They find their opportunity in the continued distress of the German people and the painfully long-drawn delay of the Allied program for the country's reorganization and rehabilitation.

#### CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

It appears to The New York Times that "more than anyone except the top policy makers, the administrators in Germany are working out the pattern of peace. Nevertheless ... because civilians of the right caliber are apparently hard to find, the occupation will continue predominantly military. Major General John H. Hildring will act as liaison officer between the State Department and the Military Government. This ... a step forward in coordinating policy and execution.

#### BIG QUESTION

The San Francisco Chronicle states that: "The Ruhr is probably the key economic question in Central and Western Europe, but it must be solved. Just what is American policy?"

#### THE NEW GERMAN ECONOMY

All four members of the Allied Control Council have approved a plan to set Germany's post-war economy on a level onethird below that of 1938. "The plan will



serve as a basis for the removal of capital equipment for reparations," states the New York Herald Tribune "It expres-

sed the plant capacity to be left to Germany in its major industries in terms of percentages of pre-war capacity. Anything in excess of the stipulated percentages may be taken as reparations."

#### NEW FRENCH POLICY

On the question of separating the Ruhr and left bank of the Rhine from Germany President Felix Gouin has not yet directly stated his views ... "However," says The New York Times, "it is felt in Paris that a policy of suppleness has replaced the rigidity of de Gaulle's time on the questions of internationalization of the Ruhr and prolonged Allied occupation of Germany."

#### FRENCH MISSION

According to the New York Herald Tribune "The French economic mission now in Washington will press for a distribution of Ruhr coal which would increase shipments to France by...1,000,000 tons a month and would lower the allocation to Germany, which threatens, in the view of the Paris government, to make steel production higher in Germany than it was in France..."

#### A BOUQUET FOR MG

"Unquestionably in many respects the military government in the US Zone compares favorably with that in any other occupation zone in Germany," according to The New York Times. "It has kept the German people fed ... power plants going, it has printed and distributed ra-

tion tickets, it has maintained public health, sanitation, hospitals. It has protecportation system . . . insured security . . . ted public safety . . . maintained a trans-When one stops to recall the physical difficulties involved this is no mean record. The US Army does not live off the land . . . . Industry, in the American Zone has no coal of its own, unlike the British Zone. Physically, the military government has done a difficult job well.

#### GERMANY'S FOREIGN ASSETS

Regarding German assets in Switzerland which the Swiss have been asked to surrender to the Allies, says Bob Wadsworth of ABS, there is a feeling



among the Swiss that "the problem ... is to keep their liberties and assets... Switzerland may lose freedom of action under the American pressure. The interests of all small nations

are involved in the sense that power is being brought from outside to force legal changes within an independent country.. Swiss economists say that the German assets concerned are hardly enough to finance one day of modern warfare."

#### REBIRTH OF AGGRESSION

Upon questioning a Frenchman, recently back from Germany, about the danger of aggression reviving there, states Richard Easton of MBS, he was told "that depends upon two things — eventually the UNO and right now upon the US. He said the germ of war can be found in every nation. In the climate of prosperity and well-being these germs starve. Under other conditions they flourish. In short, wherever injustice reigns ... we must make certain that we are on the side of justice."

#### NO BEER

Quite a blow to the Germans, declares H. R. Bankhage of ABC, is the fact that "they're not going to get the beer they thought they were this spring. Knowing

how the Germans like that amber fluid, that means that nobody hereafter can say we made a soft peace with Germany."

#### LITTLE GAIETY

Speaking on the ABC network from Berlin, Edd Johnson says "... mentally there isn't much for the Germans here or elsewhere to be very gay about. The American Military Government ... waiting ... instructions from Washington (on talking) with the British, French and Russians about the food supply for the German population."

#### NEW RUMOR TREND

In rumor-ridden Germany today, says Henry Gladstone of MBC, intelligence officers have taken note recently "that anti-Russians stories are giving way to anti-Czech and anti-Polish stories.'

#### FOOD SHORTAGE

According to Lowell Thomas of NBC, "The New York Daily News instituted an investigation of its own on the European food shsortage. Robert Conway of the Daily News staff tells us the shortages are greatly exaggerated."

#### "GOOD" NAZIS (Continued from page 8)

the political conditions of another official, so long as such breach did not jeopardize the interests of the State.

#### POLITICAL EXAMINATION

The treasury insisted on more and more thorough investigations and set up special forms known as 'Politische Beurteilung' for determining the exact political backgrounds of applicants. Hitler repeatedly forbade that these evaluations be made superficially or that references be obliging with letters of recommendation. The Bcurteilung, which could be made out only by Party officials from the rank of Kreisleiter up, on the basis of information obtained from the respective competent Party officials, were in turn subject to careful examination and checking.

The Beurteilung could also be requested in certain cases other than those involving applications for a Party membership. The strictest measures had to be applied if political evaluations of persons of Jewish descent were requested. Only in very exceptional cases were these persons allowed to join the Wehrmacht, and each of these cases was examined by the Fuehrer personally.

Before a candidate could be accepted for Party membership, the most detailed kind of political evaluation was required, including investigation at the applicant's past places of residence. Upon application the candidate had to be "suggested" by the Ortsgruppenleiter to the Kreisleiter, who in turn "suggested" his name to the Gauleiter, who transmitted the suggestion to the Reichsleitung. The correspondence of the Reichsleitung proves that this highest party office was adhering strictly to the various laws regulating membership.

The Berlin Document Center has evidence indicating that roughly one-third of those who applied for membership were not accepted. Any application could be turned down by the Kreisleiter without given reasons. A vast majority of letters which came down from the Reichsleitung dealt with refusal of membership applications, on grounds which ranged from one applicant's lack of sufficient Party enthusiasm to another's marriage to a Polish woman.

#### SPECIAL CASE — THE YOUTH GROUPS

There were numerous modifications in the admission requrements for members of the HJ (Hitlerjugend or Hitler Youth) and BDM (Bund Deutscher Maedel, female counterpart of HJ). Membership ranks of the Party were at no time closed to them, and the eligible age for admission was lowered to 18 years (after completion of four years' active service in the respective youth group). There were no admission fees and no Fragebogen required of candidates from the HJ and the BDM; but applications did have to be submitted, and a special point was made of the fact that such application had to be voluntary. The "pressure" here of course was moral; the entire education of these young people had been with Party membership as the shining goal. Since only 30 percent of the HJ and 5 percent of the BDM graduates in a given year could be admitted, it was considered a great distinction to be accepted as a candidate, and it very likely never occurred to a young person to refuse the honor.

The relationship of members of the Wehrmacht to the Party also contains exceptions to the usual membership pattern. The old principle of the German Army excludes every soldier from political activities of any kind, and this principle was adhered to with minor exceptions up to 1943. A preinduction member of the Party was allowed to retain inactive membership while in the armed forces and to apply for active status upon receiving his honorable discharge.

#### SPECIAL CASE — THE ARMY

The infiltration of political influences into the Wehrmacht began with a few relatively unimportant departures from the "no politics' line, such as the dccree of 1936, under which applications for Party membership were accepted from Wehrmacht officers and certain soldiers who had to undergo a training period of not longer than eight weeks. The decree of 1941 permitted members of the Wehrmacht to make voluntary contributions to the NSDAP; and in 1942 applications were accepted from certain former members of the HJ while still in active ser-

vice. In November 1943 the Chief of the OKW (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, or Supreme Command of the Armed Forces) announced that in individual cases officers from the rank of Battalion Commander would be permitted to be active on their own time in the NSDAP, its formations and affiliates. During the last months of 1943 and the early part of 1944 the Party was given paramount influence within the Wehrmacht. On 7 January 1944 Hitler ordered that a Fuehrungsstab (political administration) be created in the OKW and political commissars (NS Fuehrungs-Offiziere) be appointed. The old principle of the unpolitical soldier went by the boards and former Party activists were pressed to continue their political activities within the army.

The Chief of the NS-Fuehrungsstab of the OKW was charged with providing political activity for the troops, unifying the political indoctrination of the high commands and leading Wehrmacht officers, acting as advisor on replacements of important officers, and setting up political requirements for officers assigned to training and educational duties.

To give further assurance of cooperation between the Party and NS Fuehrungsstab-OKW, Keitel created an Arbeitsstab (working staff) made up of the chiefs of the offices of propaganda, press, racial purity, government organization, labor and the trustees for the supervision of the spiritual - political education NSDAP. On a lower level, the Unit Commander was made responsible for political leadership in the individual unit, his political advisor being the NS Fuehrungsoffizier, whose functions corresponded to those of G-3 (commander's tactical advisor). To the position of Fuehrungsoffizier, which did not exist below division level, were appointed former Politische Leiter or active officers with the required political background.

The final dissolution of the old barriers between politics and Army came in

July, 1944, when the gates of the Party were opened to soldiers.

#### FORMATIONS AND AFFILIATES

For a complete understanding of the significance of Party membership it is also necessary to trace the labyrinthine ways of the so-called formations (Gliederungen) in their relationship to the NSDAP:

- a. The SA lost its elite position in 1934 when its membership requirements became less rigorous. Thereafter a member of the SA was considered as a Nazi inferior to a regular member of the NSDAP. After 1937 the Party tried to exert some pressure on SA men to make them join the Party. SA rank deter mined position in the Party, insofar as NSDAP officers selected from SA had to be, with a few individual exceptions. members of the SA reserve (aged 35 and up), who served only one week each month in the SA and devoted the rest of their energy to political activity. Active SA members who attained Party offices remained in the regular SA.
- b. The SS and HJ were bound by the same regulations as the SA. The SS had always held an elite position, but in 1937 the Party put pressure on the SS members to have them become regular members of the NSDAP.
- c. The NSKK (NS-Kraftfahr Korps or motor corps), originally the motorized division of the SA, became a separate formation. Within the Party it was treated exactly like the SA, although it came to be considered a more elite and politically acceptable group.
- c. The NS-Frauenschaft (women's organization) held a position corresponding to the SA. After 1937 the Party wanted every member of the Frauenschaft to join the NSDAP.
- d. NS-Studentenbund and Dozentenbund had a sort of rivalry within the Party. NSDAP officials used to call the Dozentenbund "a Party formation by mistake" because it finally succeeded in

achieving formation status in order not to be inferior to the Studentenbund.

- e. The Stahlhelm was transferred into the SA in 1934, but any individual member could refuse to be so transferred, and likewise any member of the SA could leave that group without fear of consequences. In 1936 a special exception was made from the Mitgliedersperre to let Stahlhelm members join the Party, but these applicants were very carefully and individually evaluated.
- f. Affiliated organizations included many trade and professional groups and membership in any one of these was by no means equal or even similar to Party membership.

#### **EXPULSION FROM THE PARTY**

A thought must also be given to the reasons for which a member could be expelled from the NSDAP, lest it be assumed that anyone who was dismissed automatically became a non-Nazi, or that anti-Nazism was the common reason for expulsion. A statute of 1 January 1934 decreed that "Members will be separated

- a. Who commit dishonorable deeds or who committed deeds which became known after admittance;
- b. Who act against the objectives of the NSDAP;
- c. Who through anti-moral conduct in the Party and in the community give offense and thereby harm the Party;
- d. Who within the Ortsgruppe, the Kreis or the Gau have repeatedly given cause for quarrels and disputes;
- e. Who in spite of summons are three months behind in their dues without an excuse;
  - d. Due to lack of interest."

The Reichsleitung kept an individual file for every Party member. It anything of a derogatory nature was reported to the Reichsleitung by any of the Party officers, the SD or the Gestapo, a warning card was attached to the file. When the file of an applicant showed a warning card, the case was handed over

to the Schiedsamt which then decided finally about the acceptance of the applicant

#### "I WAS FORCED TO JOIN THE PARTY"

The doctrine of voluntary membership seems to have been seriously followed throughout the history of the Party until the outbreak of the war in 1939. Exceptions undoubtedly occurred in the lower levels to the extent that petty officials of the NSDAP, minor civil service executives and other more-or-less influential people did exert some pressure on their subordinates to join up, by way of proving their own political zeal. There is no evidence, however, that such pressure ever took a punitive form; rather, it was on a reward basis, with intimations of raises or promotions being made to prospective members.

In judging whether the determining individual's **NSDAP** factor in an membership was actually coercion or only opportunism, the investigator should also bear in mind that, even though a candidate had been persuaded to apply for membership, he still had to pass muster on his political reliability through a series of Party officials who could not be expected to feel the same tender concern for his making the grade as the particular petty official who had recommended the movc. In other words, regardless of the original motivating factor, it was still up to the candidate to show initiative and political enthusiasm in order to demonstrate his cligibility for mcmbership.

#### OPPORTUNISTIC APPLICANTS

There is no question but that it was advantageous for a civil servant or teacher to join the Party. Important civil service positions in Prussia were to be filled by prime Nazis only; and promotions were as a general rule more easily available for Party members. Yet as soon

as the first run in 1933 was over, an applicant had to furnish proof of his Nazi background and convictions, and subject himself to thorough investigation in order to join the Party. It was only in 1939 that a statute was passed requiring membership in the Party or one o fits formations for applicants for a State appointment. Civil servants who were employed before this order was passed, however. were never officially required to become Party members. On the contrary, the Reichsschatzmeister appears to have been dismayed when in 1937 an overwhelming number of the applications for membership came from civil servants and teachers.

Another group anxious to jump on the bandwagon following Hitler's rise to power in 1933 was made up of public officials. This rush was largely motivated by opportunism on the part of the officials, who hoped to get promotions if they belonged to the Party — and it seems in many instances that their hopes were fulfilled. In order to restore the professional balance within the Party, jeopardized by the onslaught of eager officialdom, the Reichsschatzmeister repeatedly stressed the basic principle that membership had to be voluntary.

Anordnung 20/37 (Rudolph Hess) specifically stated that no employee in private enterprise who was expelled from the Party was to be dismissed from his position. If expulsion, the heaviest punishment the Party could inflict upon an individual, was not sufficient grounds for firing a man from his job, it is unlikely that he would under the general rule have been dismissed for refusing to join the Party. The fact that a number of leading industrialists and business men successfully withstood the "pressure" to join the Party is further evidence that individuals of character and conviction could not be forced to join.

#### Station List

#### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-

Baden Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### ist Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E Thompson Lt Col Beckford

#### Württemberg

	•		
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	·Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart :	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ülm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agate
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
		LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmūnd	LK Gmund	Lt L F Coon
G-25	Göppingen		Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt L R Fisher
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W. L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Obringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen ,	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
	1.		•

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16 G-43 G-46	Pforzheim		
G-47 H-87 H-89	Karlsruhe Bruchsal Buchen	SK-LK Karlsruhe LK Bruchsal	Maj W T Neel  1st Lt L L Goldman  Maj J A McGines
H-90 H-91	Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim	LK Mosbach LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt I Maghran
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov. for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep.) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep.) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep.) Oberursel 2d MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar) H-88 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Lisison Liaison

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B II Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wieshaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Weilburg
H-81	Hofkeim
H-81 H-83	Hofheim Rûdesheim

RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillenburg LK Gelnhausen & *LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Rheingau *LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner Capt H L Edberg Maj J C Nelson Capt T Allegretti Capt L R Jones

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korhach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen SK-LK Kassel & *LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &

*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege & *LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & *LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & *LK Wollhagen

Lt Col A Skarry Maj G C Sola Capt G DeNubla Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Maj RS Williams Maj R F Musgrove Capt G S Iredell

Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenhach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Diehurg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Gieseen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaison	and security

RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & *LK Gross-Gerau SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach LK Büdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg & *ICB Bad Nauheim SK-LK Glessen LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm Capt W P Laird Capt C H Carter Maj I W Brown Capt T A Norris Capt J S Chapin Maj R J Willard

Capt C H Lenerville Capt H Nickelsberg

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Cov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt S VLesneski Lt Col E R Jenney

14.

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Capt Griffin
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenhurg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Maj H P Clark
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	1st Lt J J Cotter
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt J R Ellis
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt M E Riley
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
I-341	Marktheiden feld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Cain

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mitielfranken

Co B E-203 F-211 G-222 G-223 G-224 G-225 G-226 G-227 G-228 G-229 G-247 H-252 H-253 H-254 H-255 H-256 H-258 H-260	Ansbach Ansbach Nürnberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen Coburg Kronach Hof Ansbach Fürth Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt Hochstadt Kulmbach Pegnitz Munchberg Rehau Wunseidel Forcheim	RB Ober and Mittelfranken SK-LK Nürnberg SK-LK Bamberg SK-LK Bayreuth LK Erlangen SK-LK Coburg LK Kronach SK-LK Hof SK-LK Hof SK-LK Fürth LK Lichtenfels LK Ebermannstadt LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch LK Kulmbach LK Pegnitz LK Munchberg LK Rehau LK Wunseidel LK Forcheim	Col E M Haight Col E M Haight Lt Col C Klise Lt Col J R Case Capt B F Stroup Lt Col F Robie Maj S Klein Capt J F Begley Capt LJ Cochran Lt Col W R Whitaker Maj J D Cofer Maj F W Crimp Maj F W Crimp Maj R Y Boyer Maj F K Hinchey Lt Col P B Lamson Capt F J Stamatis Maj A C Abbott Capt W W Evans Maj T Cleary Maj R J Niclson
H-261 H-262	Dinkelsbühl Eichstadt	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J Wiatt
11-202	Enclished	LK Eichstadt	Capt R Cole

H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila .	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Regensburg Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz SK-LK Regensburg SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald SK-LK Passau SK-LK Amberg	Lt Col G D Hastings Lt Col G D Hastings Maj C G Doyle  Maj J C Robertson Maj M Wickersham
Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut	SK-LK Regensburg SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald SK-LK Passau	Maj C G Doyle  Maj J C Robertson
Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut	SK-LK Regensburg SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald SK-LK Passau	Maj C G Doyle  Maj J C Robertson
Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald SK-LK Passau	Maj J C Robertson
Amberg Landshut	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald SK-LK Passau	
Amberg Landshut		Mai M Wickersham
Landshut	SK-LK Amberg	MAG DE TEXACTORIGIES
Landshut		Maj J H Mattox
	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Peterson
		Maj H L Snapp
Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
		Capt G L Milner
		1st Lt H Fueglein
		Maj F T Brewster
	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gates
Makhana		Capt F N Shanbacker
Oberviechtach		Capt C H Smallwood
		1st Lt T B Wofford
	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Trayliam
	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
Dingolfing		Capt M O Smith
Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
		Lt Ĵ C Mitchell
		Capt J C Stanley
		Lt P A Nesbitt
		1st Lt C G Dansby
		Capt R E Pike
		1st Lt A L Stone
-0		
	Landshut Straubing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsberg Tirschenreuth Neunburg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen Vilsiburg Wolfstein	Landshut Straubing Cham LK Cham Burglengenfeld Parsberg LK Parsberg LK Tirschenreuth Neunburg LK Neunburg vorm Wald Eschenbach Deggendorf LK Deggendorf LK Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau Pfarrkirchen LK Regen Vilshofen Vilsiburg Wolfstein Kemnath Nabburg Oberviechtach Riedenberg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmünchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenburg Bogen Dingolffing Griesbach KK Straubing LK Straubing LK Burglengenfeld LK Rurglengenfeld LK Parsberg LK Neumarkt LK Neumarkt LK Regen LK Kelheim LK Kegen LK Vilshofen LK Vilshofen LK Vilshofen LK Wolfstein LK Wolfstein LK Koberviechtach LK Riedenberg LK Riedenberg LK Roding LK Nabburg Sulzbach-Rosenburg Bogen LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg LK Dingolfing LK Dingolfing LK Mailbersdorf LK Maillersdorf Rottenburg Viechtach LK Netenburg Viechtach LK Netenburg LK Neichtach LK Rottenburg LK Maillersdorf LK Rottenburg LK Neichtach LK Rottenburg LK Neichtach LK Rottenburg LK Maillersdorf LK Rottenburg LK Niechtach LK Rottenburg LK Niechtach

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich -		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munioh	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

Office of Mil Gov for Wesermunde

Wesermünde

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G-232	Mieabach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunatein	LK Traunstein	Maj C II Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R II Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M II Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling		
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-287	Landsherg	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
		LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfastenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshauson	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steera
H-311	Berchteagaden	LK Berchteagaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersherg	LK Ebersherg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
I-364	Schrobenhausen .	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1at Lt Schwartz
Kegi	erungsbezirk Schwaben		
Co G	Anachian		TAGELOM Assess
E-206	Augsburg	nn o ti	Lt Col CM Avery
F-214	Augshurg	RB Schwahen	Lt Col C M Avery
G-239	Augshurg	SK-1.K Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-240	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj S II Darragh
	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauworth	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanek
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumhach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1at Lt J W Kenne
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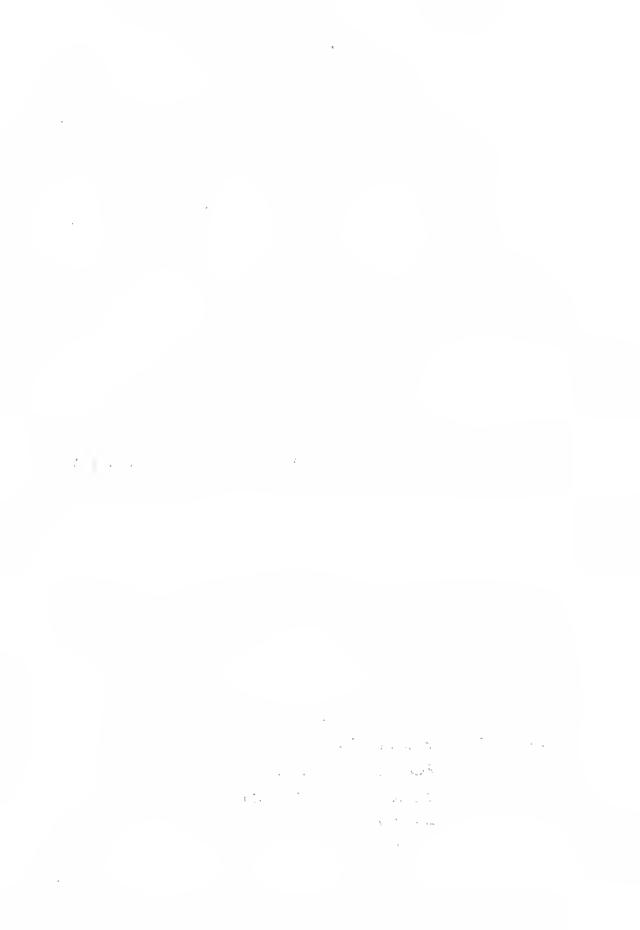
# NUMBER 37 DISAPRIL 1946 WEEKLY ATION BULLETIN



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



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# DARMSTADT: TEST-LAB OF GERMAN OPINION

As the power of the nazis began to crack and Allies victory became more and more certain, the Supreme Head-quarters of the Allied Forces, sought factual insight to the psychological problems which would have to be solved by the occupation armies and military governments, through answers to questions that had long been asked of the German people under Hitler.

The effects of Hitler's policy had been to throw something of a prison about the German population preventing them from receiving information from the outside world and preventing those outside from getting a good look inside nazi Germany. What had happened, SHAEF wanted to know, to the German mind and intelligence in the darkness Hitler placed about it?

#### PROBE OF THE GERMAN MIND

Had the Germans, or any part of them, managed to become even somewhat informed through clandestine radio-listening or in other furtive ways, to the truth beyond their borders? Had they followed Goebbels' line blindly, obediently? What kind of people would we find? Would they be eager for the truth? Would some of them recognize it? Would there be some who could possibly be used with trust to assist in the task of teaching democratic ideals and principles to the others? How well or how badly were they informed, anyway?

The job of digging into the German mind was given to the Office of War Information. On 1 July 1945, the survey section of that organization had completed the second of its studies among the people of several German cities. The findings of this survey, as well as of others that followed, were embodied in secret reports, which are now being revealed for the first time.

#### ANSWERS COME WILLINGLY

The report upon which the story is based was compiled after the survey in Darmstadt, a city with a normal population of 85,000, and which, before the rise of Hitler, held something of a reputation for liberal thought.

The Germans talked. They answered questions without hesitation and asked more questions than the interviewers. Many of them were extremily enthusiastic and seemed somewhat tipsy with the sudden emergence from fear and regimentation. But others were incredible, and first wanted assurance that their answers would not be used against them, that this invitation to unburden themselves was not a trap that would open a Belsen for them.

The first thing the interviewers wanted to know was how well-informed these people thought themselves about the course of the war? Did they believe they were getting the truth about it from the nazi propaganda machine, from their radio, newspapers, magazines?

If their answers were true, then Hitler and Goebbels did not fool all their people all the time, for a majority of the 215 interviewed said that they had not felt accurately informed at all about the course of the war. Some of them made intelligent analysis: They didn't feel well informed because "our reports were contradictory and didn't correspond to reports from foreign radio stations."

This leads to an important point, namely, that death was the penalty for any German caught listening to foreign broadcasts. Did many Germans listen to radio stations outside Germany despite this threat? As far as the Darmstadt citizens we're concerned more than one-third of the 215 said they had listened to Allied or other foreign radio stations for their information.

#### OPINIONS DIVIDED

The sneak radio listening was curiously divided, too. More men above 40 listened to the foreign broadcasts than others; and among the women, those less than 40 said they tuned in almost every night to stations other than German, while the older women depended largely upon German sources for their information. Listening to the Allied stations did not necessarily mean that they always believed what they heard, and some were frank enough to admit it.

Then the interviewers asked:

"Where, in your opinion, did you get your most reliable news?"

The answers were divided among three sources, the foreign radio, people who listened to that source and imparted what they heard, and German sources only. Almost 50 percent of the men over 40 believed the foreign radios offered the most reliable news, and 41 percent of the women under 40 thought the same, while 39 percent of the women over 40 believed the German sources only.

London's BBC was the most frequently mentioned foreign station, but in the several months preceding the nazi downfall the Luxembourg radio became very popular. About three percent said they had been consistent listeners to Moscow and New York stations.

Did they fall for the nazi line almost up to the last day — the line which promised victory when the Wehrmacht was meeting one disastrous defeat after another? Not one of the 215 said they had always believed "implicitly" in nazi news, and 52 percent of the men over 40 said they never believed them at all. However, 13 percent of them said they believed it all in the beginning, and for a while thereafter, but too many "observable" discrepancies later shook their faith.

What exactly "shook their faith?"

The chief reasons were that they would hear that Germany was winning the war when the evidence around them contradicted it. First, there was North Africa: That defeat was a blow to their faith. Then came Stalingrad, which, most of them said, gave the final wallop to their beliefs, as well as to their hopes for victory, despite the nazi promises. Stalingrad, as far as they were concerned, was Germany's Waiterloo. All else after that was anti-climatic. And then came D-Day. When the Americans landed in France the Germans began recalling the first World War. With the coming of the Americans, they believed almost superstitiously, the defeat of Germany was not for away.

#### REASONS FOR DOUBTS

Other reasons given for not believing the nazi reports were:

"I saw many troop movements back and forth east to west. I got other news from soldiers and foreign radio stations. Toward the end we never listened to our own stations."

"They told us about victories when defeat was already visible. Goering said we'd have no air raids." "We were told of new weapons that would turn the tide, but those weapons had no effect."

"At first we believed the reports, but with continued retreats and reverses we began to doubt."

"After the defeat in Africa and the defeat in Stalingrad, I didn't believe any more. Until then I did."

#### SUSPICIOUS OF GOOD NEWS

After a while the Goebbels method of telling only what might have been good news for the Germans created suspicion. "We heard only the news that was good for Germany and bad for the Allies." "Our casualties were always small." "Never did we hear of our own losses. That was not natural."

Some of those who had listened to the Allied radio stations said: "The reports were self-contradictory, and didn't correspond with the reports from foreign stations."

"Often I went to a sister who had a radio and we always listened in great secreey. We compared our reports with the Allied reports."

And besides, the fact that they were prohibited by decree from listening to foreign radios made some suspicious. Three of the most typical remarks were: "We were forbidden to read foreign newspapers and to listen to foreign radios. From this I concluded that our sources of information were hiding war events from us."

"The nazis did not want us to know the truth or else they would not have forbidden the listening to the foreign radio."

"We only heard one side of the story. That is never enough."

A question that resulted probably in the best insight into their attitudes and states of mind was: "Do you think that you are fairly well informed about that happened in the world since the outbreak of the war?"

The answers came without hesitation. By percentages, it went like this: 63 percent of the men over 40 felt they were not well informed; 64 percent of women over 40 thought the same, while 75 percent of the women under 40 believed they needed some enlightening. This question brought a curious reaction, and was one of several that prompted many questions. They seemed hungry for what they termed truthful information.

They appeared deeply interested in what had been going on outside Germany, and even inside Germany. They wanted to know what we believed was the truth about the war, its origins, the events of fighting, how the end eame about, what had happened to the nazi leaders in the last confusing weeks of the war. Some of them also were deeply curious of what going to happen to Germany, what plans the Allies had for their country, and how it would affect them personally. Others wanted to know how the war had affected other nations.

#### QUESTIONS ON PAST AND FUTURE

Twenty-nine percent wanted to know about the origin of the war, events and battles, the whole story of what had happened in Germany; 15 percent wanted to know about the future of Germany; 18 percent wanted to know about conditions in other countries; and 19 percent displayed little interest one way or another.

It must be noted that a number of those questioned professed ignorance about how the nazis came into power and how the war started. This mental condition was demonstarted by such reeorded comments:

"We would like to know how the nazis really went about their work. It should be shown to us in films."

"How were we deceived by the nazis?" !

"Tell us about our relationship with Russia at the beginning of the war."

"Tell us the whole story of the origins of the war."

"I would like to know what the nazis really thought."

"I would like to know who started the war. The truth about the nazis — that is what I'd like to know."

To some of them the events of the war were, or seemed to be, a complete mystery. These statements were also recorded:

"I still don't believe about Stalingrad."

"I would like an accurate history of the war in book form."

"I would like some information on the defeat in Russia."

"Why did the Atlantic Wall not hold out?"

"Why didn't we invade England?"

"What really happened in England? Did we bomb English cities as the Allies bombed ours?"

.... "whether England suffered from air-bombardment and V-weapons as much as we have been told."

Even the recent events in Germany were a particular vacuum to many.

"What happened to our leaders?" one asked.

"Did they actually die or what happened?"

"I would like to know the truth about Hitler and what really happened to him."

"What is going to happen to the nazis?"

"Nothing was ever told us about the concentration camps."

"Did the SS troops actually do all the terrible things that are supposed to have been done in Germany?"

"What happened to the thousands of Jews deported from Germany?"

Some of them appeared to beg for the truth — good or bad.

"I would like to get the full news," one said, "good or bad, whether it is for or against Germany, as long as it is the truth."

"I would like to hear the actual truth concerning all the events."

"There are so many questions in our

minds, we'd like to get the truth and be confident that it was."

The future of Germany caused a great deal of anxiety as manifest in these typical statements:

"How can reconstruction be done? How do the Americans plan to run Germany?"

"We would like to know how to get things in order and bring peace to Germany?"

"How is the world to be rebuilt?"

"What will happen in Europe?" How can we get rid of militarism in Germany?"

"Is there going to be work and food?"

"I would like to know how employment is going to be arranged. How will the Germans be punished for what the nazis did?"

#### WORLD NEWS DESIRED

The interest in the outside world amounted almost to a mental greed. Largely they were omnivorous for news that they had not heard in a long time. Here's how they put their interest in affairs beyond their own state:

"I want to know about the economic life of other countries."

"How did the lower middle class live in other countries during the war?"

"What are Russo-American relations?"

"The steps taken elsewhere to eliminate economic hardships and inequalities."

"I would like to know about the political life and educational systems of America."

"What was going on in Spain and Russia?"

"I would like to know how a good leader is selected."

And this: "I wish we could have seen what other countries did not do to get a Hitler."

# The Indictment Against Nazism

Robert H. Jackson's opening statement at the Nürnberg Trials contains a wealth of information on the scope of nazism. Every allegation is documented with facts — most of them official papers of the one time German hierarchy. Pertinent excerpts of Jackson's address are presented here.

The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated. That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay the hand of vegeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that Power ever has paid to Reason.

What makes this inquest significant is that these prisoners represent sinister influences that will lurk in the world long after their bodies have returned to dust. They are living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, and of the arrogance and cruelty of power. They are symbols of fierce nationalisms and of militarism, of intrigue and warmaking which have embroiled Europe generation after generation, crushing its manhood, destroying its homes, and impoverishing its life.

#### RIGHTS OF MAN DÉNIED

These men created in Germany, under the "Führerprinzip," a national socialist despotism equalled only by the dynasties of the ancient East. They took from the German people all those dignities and freedoms that we hold natural and inalienable rights in every human being. The people were compensated by in-

flaming and gratifying hatreds toward those who were marked as "scapegoats." Against their opponents, including Jews, Catholics and free labor, the nazis directed such a campaign of arrogance. brutality, and annihilation as the world has not witnessed since the pre-Christian ages. They excited the German ambition to be a "master race," which of course implies serfdom for others... At length bestiality and bad faith reached such excess that they aroused the sleeping strength of imperiled civilization. Its united efforts have ground the German war machine to fragments. But the struggle has left Europe a liberated vet prostrate land where a demoralized society struggles to survive. These are the fruits of the sinister forces that sit with these defendants in the prisoners' dock.

#### THE LAWLESS ROAD TO POWER

We know that the nazi party was not put in power by a majority of the German vote. We know it came to power by an evil alliance between the most extreme of the nazi revolutionists, the most unrestrained of the German reactionaries, and the most aggressive of the German militarists...

Some of the defendants were with it from the beginning. Others joined only after success seemed to have validated its lawlessness or power had invested it with immunity from the processes of the law. Adolf Hitler became its supreme leader or "fuehrer" in 1921.

The nazi party declaration committed its members to an anti-Semitic program. It declared that no Jew or any person of non-German blood could be a member of the nation. Such persons were to be disfranchised, disqualified for office, subject to the alien laws, and entitled to nourishment only after the German population had first been provided for...

#### WAR EXPECTED

It is significant that the leaders of this party interpreted this program as a belligerent one certain to precipitate conflict. The party platform concluded, "The leaders of the party swear to proceed regardless of consequences — if necessary, at the sacrifice of their lives — toward the fulfillment of the foregoing points." It is this leadership corps of the party, not its entire membership, that stands accused as a criminal organization.

No greater mistake could be made than to think of the nazi party in terms of the loose organizations which we of the western world call "political parties."..

The membership took the party oath which, in effect, amounted to an abdication of personal intelligence and moral responsibility. This was the oath: "I vow inviolable fidelity to Adolf Hitler; I vow absolute obedience to him and to the leaders he designates for me." The membership in daily practice followed its leaders with an idolatry and self-surrender more Oriental than Western...

The Germans of the 1920's were a frustrated and baffled people as a result of defeat and the disintegration of their traditional government. The democratic elements, which were trying to govern Germany through the new and feeble machinery of the Weimar Republic, got inadequate support from the democratic forces of the rest of the world. It is not to be denied that Germany, when worldwide depression was added to her other problems, was faced with urgent and intricate pressures in her economic and political life which necessitated bold measures.

The nazi policy embraced ends always recognized as attainable only by a renewal and a more successful outcome of war. The conspirators' answer to Germany's problems was nothing less than to plot the regaining of territories lost in the First World War and the acquisition of other fertile lands of Central Europe by dispossessing or exterminating those who inhabited them. They also contemplated destroying or permanently weakening all other neighboring peoples so as to win virtual domination of Europe and probably of the world. The precise limits of their ambition we need not define for it was and is as illegal to wage aggressive war for small stakes as for large ones. . . .

#### PROGRAM FOR POWER

Nazis were never in doubt or disagreement as to what the dissident elements were. They were concisely described by one of them, Col. General von Fritsch, on December 11, 1938, in these words: (Document No. 1947-PS.)

"Shortly after the first war I came to the conclusion that we should have to be victorious in three battles if Germany were to become powerful again:

1. The battle against the working class—Hitler has won this. 2. Against the Catholic Church, perhaps better expressed, against Ultramontanism. 3. Against the Jews."....

When Hitler came to power, there were in Germany three groups of trade unions. The General German Trade Union Confederation (ADGB) with twenty-eight affiliated unions, and the General Independent Employees Confederation (AFA) with thirteen federated unions together numbered more than 4,500,000 members. The Christian Trade Union had over 1,250,000 members.

#### LABOR ATTACKED AND DEFEATED

The working people of Germany, like the working people of other nations, had little to gain personally by war. While labor is usually brought around to the support of the nation at war, labor by and large is a pacific, though by no means a pacifist force in the world. The working people of Germany had not forgotten in 1933 how heavy the yoke of the war lord can be. The nazi program required that this part of the German population not only be stripped of power to resist diversion of its scanty comforts to armament, but also be wheedled or whipped into new and unheard of sacrifices as part of the nazi war preparation Labor must be cowed, and that meant its organizations and means of cohesion and defense must be destroyed. . .

#### BARGAINING RIGHTS DENIED

On May 19, 1933, by government decree, it was provided that "trustees" of labor, appointed by Hitler, should regulate the conditions of all labor contracts. replacing the former process of collective bargaining. On November 30, 1934, a decree "regulating national labor" introduced the fuehrer principle into industrial relations. It provided that the owners of enterprises should be the fuehrers and the workers should be the followers. The enterpriser-fuehrers should "make decisions for employees and laborers in all matters concerning the enterprise." It was by such bait that the great German industrialists were induced to support the nazi cause, to their own ultimate ruin.

Not only did the nazis dominate and regiment German labor, but they forced the youth into the ranks of the laboring people they had thus led into chains. Under a compulsory labor service decree on 26 June 1935, young men and women between the ages of 18 and 25 were conscripted for labor. Thus was the purpose to subjugate German labor accomplished. In the words of Ley, this accomplishement consisted "in eliminating the association character of the trade union and employees' associations, and in its place we have substituted the conception 'soldiers of work'." The produc-

tive manpower of the German nation was a nazi control. By these steps the defendants won the battle to liquidate labor unions as potential opposition and were enabled to impose upon the working class the burdens of preparing for aggressive warfare....

#### RELIGIOUS SECTS PERSECUTED

The nazi party always was predominantly anti-Christian in its ideology. But we who believe in freedom of conscience and of religion base no charge of criminality on anybody's ideology. It is not because the nazis themselves were irreligous or pagan, but because they persecuted others of the Christian faith that they become guilty of crime, and it is because the persecution was a step in the preparation for aggressive warfare that the offense becomes one of international consequence. To remove every moderating influence among the German people and to put its population on a total war footing, the conspirators devised and carried out a systematic and relentless repression of all Christian sects and churches. . . . .

The persecutions of all pacifist and dissenting sects, such as Jehovah's Witnesses and the Pentocostal Association, was peculiarly relentless and cruel....

A most intense drive was directed against the Roman Catholic Church. After a strategic concordat with the Holy See, signed in July 1933 in Rome, which never was observed by the nazi party, a long and persistent persecution of the Catholic Church, its priesthood and its members, was carried out. Church schools and educational institutions were suppressed or subjected to requirements of nazi teaching inconsistent with the Christian faith. . . .

#### ANTI-SEMITISM - A POLICY

Let there be no misunderstanding about the charge of persecuting Jews. What we charge against these defendants is not those arrogances and pretensions which frequently accompany the intermingling of different peoples and which are likely, despite the honest efforts of government, to produce regrettable crimes and convulsions. It is my purpose to show a plan and design, to which all nazis were fantically committed, to annihilate all Jewish people. These crimes were organized and promoted by the party leadership, and executed and protected by the nazi officials.

#### DIVIDE AND CONQUER

The persecution of the Jews was a continuous and deliberate policy. It was a policy directed against other nations as well as against the Jews themselves. Anti-Semitism was promoted to divide and embitter the democratic peoples and to soften their resistance to the nazi aggression. As Robert Ley declared, "The second German secret weapon is Anti-Semitism because if it is constantly pursued by Germany, it will become a universal problem which all nations will be forced to consider." . . . .

The persecution policy against the Jews commenced with nonviolent measures, such as disfranchisement and discriminations against their religion, and the placing of impediments in the way of success in economic life. It moved rapidly to organized mass violence against them, physical isolation in ghettos, deportation, forced labor, mass starvation, and extermination....

#### TERRORISM AND WAR PREPARATION

The purpose, as we have seen, of getting rid of the influence of free labor, the churches, and the Jews was to clear their obstruction to the precipitation of aggressive war. If aggressive warfare in violation of treaty obligation is a matter of international cognizance, the preparations for it must also be of concern to the international community. Terrorism was the chief instrument for securing the cohesion of the German people in war purposes.

I shall not take time to detail the ghastly proceedings in the concentration camps. Beatings, starvings, tortures, and killings were routine — so routine that the tormenters became blase and careless. Under the nazis, human life was progressively devalued....

Mystery and suspense were added in order to spread torture from the inmate to his family and friends. Men and women disappeared from their homes or business or from the streets, and no word came of them. The omission of notice was not due to overworked staff; it was due to policy....

#### DOCUMENTED TORTURE

Then, to cruel experiments the nazi added obscene ones. These were not the work of underling degenerates but of master minds high in the nazi conspiracy. On May 20, 1942, General Field Marshal Milch authorized SS General Wolff to go ahead at Dachau Camp with so-called "cold experiments;" and four female gypsies were supplied for the purpose. (Document No. 400-PS.) Himmler gave permission to carry on these "experiments" also in Auschwitz and Lublin camps. (Document No. 1615-PS.) (Document No. 1617-PS.) (Document No. 1971-PS.) At Dachau, the reports of the "doctor" in charge show that victims were immersed in cold water until their body temperature was reduced to 28 degrees centigrade (82.4 degrees Farenheit), when they all died immediately. (Document No 1618-PS.) This was in August 1942. But the "doctor's" technique improved. By February, 1943, he was able to report that thirty persons were chilled to 27 to 29 degrees, their hands and feet frozen white, and their bodies "rewarmed" by a hot bath. But the nazi scientific triumph was "rewarming with animal heat." (Reports of Dr. Rascher, Document No. 1616-PS.) Here pazi degeneracy reached its nadir.

I dislike to encumber the record with such morbid tales, but we are in the grim business of trying men as criminals, and these are the things their own agents say happened. Our proof will be disgusting and you will say I have robbed you of your sleep. But these are the things which have turned the stomach of the world and set every civilized hand against nazi Germany....

Financiers, economists, industrialists, joined in the plan and promoted elaborate alterations in industry and finance to support an unprecedented concentration of resources and energies upon preparations for war. — These preparations were of a magnitude which surpassed all need of defense and every defendant, and every intelligent German, well understood them to be for aggressive purposes. . . .

#### EXPANSION BY FORCE

As early as November 5, 1937, Hitler told defendants, Goering, Raeder, and Neurath, among others, that German rearmament was practically accomplished and that he had decided to secure by force, starting with a lightning attack on Czechoslovakia and Austria, greater living space for Germans in Europe no later than 1943-5 and perhaps as early as 1938. (Document L-12.) On the 23rd of May 1939, the Fuehrer advised his staff that:

"It is a question of expanding our living space in the East and of securing our food supplies ... over and above the natural fertility, thoroughgoing German exploitation will enormously increase the surplus."

"There is therefore no question of sparing Poland, and we are left with the decision:

To attack Poland at the first suitable opportunity.

We cannot expect a repetition of the Czech affair. There will be war."

As part of the nazi preparation for aggression against Poland and her allies, Germany, on 23 August 1939 had entered into a non-aggression pact with Soviet

Russia. It was only a delaying treaty intended to be kept no longer than necessary to prepare for its violation. On June 22, 1941, pursuant to long matured plans, the nazis hurled troops into Soviet territory without any declaration of war. The entire European world was aflame.

#### CONSPIRACY WITH JAPAN

On March 5, 1941, a top secret directive was issued by defendant Keitel. It stated that "The Fuehrer has ordered instigation of Japan's active participation in the war" and directed that "Japan's military power has to be strengthened by the disclosure of German war experiences and support of a military, economic, and technical nature has to be given." The aim was stated to be to crush England quickly and "keep the United States out of this war." (Document Nos. 384-PS and 1489-PS.) ...

The proofs in this case will also show that the leaders of Germany were planning war against the United States from its Atlantic as well as instigating it from its Pacific approaches. A captured memorandum from the Fuehrer's headquarters dated October 29, 1940, signed by General Falkenstein, asks certain information as to air bases and supply, and reports further that "The Fuehrer is at present occupied with the question of the occupation of the Atlantic islands with a view to the prosecution of war against America at a later date. Deliberations on this subject are being embarked upon here." (Document No. 376-PS.)

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW IGNORED

Even the most warlike of peoples have recognized in the name of humanity some limitations on the savagery of warfare. Rules to that end have been embodied in international conventions to which Germany became a party. This code had prescribed certain restraints as to the treatment of belligerents. The enemy was entitled to surrender and to receive quar-

ter and good treatment as a prisoner of war. It is shown by German documents that these rights were denied, that prisoners of war were given brutal treatment and aften murdered. This was particularly true in the case of captured airmen, often my countrymen....

This Nazi campaign of ruthless treatment of enemy forces assumed is greatest proportions in the fight against Russia. Eventually all prisoners of war were taken out of control of the Army and put in the hands of Himmler and the SS. (Document 058-PS.) In the East, the German fury spent itself. Russian prisoners were ordered to be branded. (Document No. 1191-PS.) They were starved. (Document No. 1105-PS.) ...

Civilized usage and conventions to which Germany was a party had prescribed certain immunities for civilian populations unfortunate enough to dwell in lands overrun by hostile armies. The German occupation forces, controlled or commanded by men on trial before you, committed a long series of outrages against the inhabitants of occupied territory that would be incredible except for captured orders and the captured reports showing the fidelity with which these orders were executed. ...

It is not the purpose in my part of this case to deal with the individual crimes of the nazi. I am dealing with the common plan or design for crime and will not dwell upon individual offenses. My task is only to show the scale on which these crimes occured, and to show that these are the men who were in the responsible positions and who conceived the plan and design which renders them answerable......

By their fruits we best know them. Their acts have bathed the world in blood and set civilization back a century. They have subjected their European neighbors to every outrage and torture, every spoliation and deprivation that insolence, cruelty, and greed could inflict. They have brought the German people to the lowest pitch of wretchedness, from which they can entertain no hope of early deliverance.

#### CIVILIZATION BRINGS CHARGES

The real complaining party at your bar is Civilization. In all our countries it is still a struggling and imperfect thing. It does not plead that the United States, or any other country, has been blameless of the conditions which made the German people easy victims to the blandishments and intimidations of the Nazi conspirators.

But it points to the dreadful sequence of aggressions and crimes I have recited, it points to the weariness of flesh, the exhaustion of resources, and the destruction of all that was beautiful or useful in so much of the world, and the greater potentialities for destruction in the days to come. It is not necessary among the ruins of this ancient and beautiful city, with untold members of its civilian inhabitants still buried in its rubble, to argue the proposition that to start or wage an aggressive war has the moral qualities of the worst of crimes. The refuge of the defendants can be only their hope that International Law will lag so far behind the moral sense of mankind that conduct which is crime in the moral sense must be regarded as innocent in law.

Civilization asks whether law is so laggard as to be utterly helpless to deal with crimes of this magnitude by criminals of this order of importance. It does expect that your juridical action will put the forces of International Law, its precepts, its prohibitions and, most of all, its sanctions, on the side of peace, so that men and women of good will in all countries may have "leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the law."

# US Military Government Consolidates

OMG (US Zone) Frankfurt ceases, functions to be assumed by Office of Military Government for Germany (US) Berlin on t April. USFET G-5 reactivated for MG information and advice to Theater Commander and coordination of DP affairs.

Attainment of greater efficiency, economy of personnel and close coordination of military government operations and control through the Allied Control Authority is the reason for the forthcoming consolidation of the two main headquarters of military government in the US Zone, it was stated at Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater.

The consolidation will take place 1 April, when the Office of Military Government (US Zone) at Frankfurt will cease to exist and its functional responsibilities will be taken over by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) in Berlin. The change affects Military Government only. The headquarters of the Theater Commander and Military Governor, General Joseph T. Mc Narney, will remain at Headquarters, USFET, in Frankfurt.

As it is now, policy making and functional direction of military government is centered in Berlin, while command and supervision of the field units is largely in Frankfurt. Under the new arrangement military government command will be exercised by the Berlin headquarters at which the principal offices for functional control and establishment of quadripartite policy are located. It is expected that this will obviate many of the obstacles inherent in the present division of responsibilities between two widely separated headquarters, and bring about greater efficiency of operation with a considerable saving in personnel.

The reorganization will place the Directors of the Offices of Military Government for Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden under command of

the Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay. Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock, now Director of the Office of Military Government (US Zone) will become Deputy Assistant Military Governor for Operations, under Gen. Clay, and as such will be directly responsible for the field operations of military government within the US Zone.

At the same time a G-5 staff division will be established at Headquarters, USFET, for information and advice to the Theater Commander on military government matters affecting the Army of Occupation; coordination of field forces responsibilities and activities with military government agencies and activities; liaison with OMGG (US); supervision of the control, maintenance, care and repatriation of displaced persons in the US Zone; coordination of UNRRA activities, and handling of Theater civil affairs matters in countries other than Germany.

The G-5 Division will be headed by Col. S. R. Mickelsen, present chief of the Displaced Persons Division of OMG (US Zone), as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5. His deputies will be Col. Hayden N. Smith and Col. W. C. Baker, Jr., now executive to Gen. Adcock. It will include sections for plans, administration, economic affairs, government affairs, supply control and liberated areas, and displaced persons.

Because the care and control of displaced persons require close coordination between the Army of Occupation and Military Government, the responsibilities in this field which have rested upon OMG (US Zone) will remain in the new G-5 Division.

The Office of Military Government for Germany (US) will maintain rear echelon at Frankfurt after 1 April to handle matters closely related to military activities, but all told there will be only a small number of military government personnel at Frankfurt, where a few months ago the total was several hundred.

#### **DP Care for Putative US Citizens**

US citizens or persons claiming US citizenship who are now living in DP camps are to be permitted to remain there until they have had full opportunity to establish their citizenship status and make repatriation arrangements through American Consulates and the State Department, according to a recent USFET directive.

American Consulates will shortly be reopened in Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich.

The directive points out that persons born in the US of German fathers owe allegiance both to the US and to Germany, their main allegiance being determined by the place of residence at any given time.

German-born naturalized US citizens who returned to Germany before or during the war are not entitled to US protection unless they can produce either an American Passport valid on 7 December 1941 or other documents from an American Consular Office indicating that a passport application had been approved as of that date.

# Yugoslavian Repatriation

The deadline for acceptance of repatriation requests from Yugoslav military personnel in Germany has been extended from 8 Feb 46 to 16 April, announces USFET.

This applies to officers, NCOs, political and military promoters, and members of various anti-national military formations who served with the Yugoslav occupation forces and left with them of

escaped abroad. Non-military Yugoslav DPs were not affected by the previous deadline.

Persons in the proscribed categories will now be granted amnesty and allowed to return home only with the consent of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia. After 16 April, those who have not indicated a desire to return will be considered to have voluntarily forfeited Yugoslavian citizenship.

US Army responsibility includes setting up collecting points in the Zone for screening and shipment of returnees now residing outside DP camps. Prospective repatriates living in camps will make arrangements through camp directors and Yugoslav liaison officers.

## **Polish Repatriation**

Beginning 20 March OMGUS DP officials anticipate that 6,000 Poles a day will be started on their journey home. The figure can be raised to 9,000 if enough Poles indicate a desire to return.

Bad weather and previous reluctance for repatriation are cited as reasons why only 198,000 Poles have been repatriated to date while 205,000 still remain in the US Zone.

#### PW Mail Service

International Red Cross Committee Express Message forms are intended only for initial contact between PWs and their families, according to a clarification of PW mail instructions issued by USFET. Normal postal channels have been established for PW and civilian internee communications. No more than one Red Cross form is to be issued to each individual, and that only if he has "received no mail from his family for a period of three months or more following his capture."

# ETO Civilian Promotions

Promotions for civilian War Department employes in the ETO have been

standardized by a recent G-1, USFET, order.

Promotions can be made only to positions already established and classified. In addition to personal and experience qualifications, length of service requirements have now also been fixed as follows:

For promotions in present grade
To and including grade 7 3 months
Grades 8 through 11 4 months
Above grade 11 6 months

# Continental Wage Scale

A Continental Wage Scale covering the first nine grades established in the ETO has been announced by USFET for payment of allied nationals employed by the US forces.

Effective 1 March 1946, this scale will be the basis for compensation of Danish citizens, British citizens and alien residents of the UK. British citizens residing on the Continent when hired are excluded.

The new scale sets up salary step increases within grade. It is not concerned with promotion from grade to grade. Positions now occupied by these employees will be analyzed and classified in accordance with Theater procedures. Provision has been made for upward and downward revisions in grade and for necessary salary adjustments.

An employee may be considered for salary step increase within the grade after six months of continuous service in the same salary classification. Steps for higher grades will be promulgated later, as will extension of the scale to other areas or nationalities.

# **Army Use of Reichspost Facilities**

Utilization of German telephone and telegraph facilities by US forces should be pared to an absolute minimum und those in present use constantly scrutinized for possible release and return to the Germans, states a USFET directive.

Requests for additional facilities are not to be approved unless essential need can be proven.

## Securities of Supplies in Transit

Emphasizing that security of all supplies is a function of command, a new USFET SOP (ETO-SOP No. 52 Security of Supplies) allocates responsibilities and describes in detail the measures necessary to prevent pilferage in transit of Army and other materials.

Pilferable supplies include those which have high intrinsic value and black market demand and those susceptible to sabotage. Since these categories include most of the material transported, the new SOP will have widest application.

Fastenings of doors and hatches, provision of adequate guards, frequent inspections, and prompt reporting of losses are among the shipping commanders' responsibilities. Security of facilities and installations — bridges, sidings, loading points, etc. — are the charge of the commanders in whose areas they are located.

Receivers of goods must inspect shipments and report losses immediately, and must assume security responsibility at once. Coordination between shippers, transport commanders and consignees is required to prevent backlogging of shipments with subsequent security impairment.

# Safeguarding Military Information

Several of the most frequent security violations are listed in a recent USFET directive concerning SMI instruction to troops. They include overclassification and inconsistenty in classification of material, careless discussion where it is assumed English is not understood and on military communication systems, disclosures by military personnel to civilians, and handling or viewing of classified information by unauthorized personnel.

## **Unit Fund Exchange**

The following certificate will be executed when requesting exchange of part or all of official or quasi-official funds from one European currency to another, directs USFET:

"I hereby request that the following funds in the amount of ——— which are the official funds of (Name of Fund and Unit) were derived only from official sources and do not contain any personal funds be exchanged for (Name of currency desired).

John Doe

Custodian of Fund"

This procedure is effective immediately; the certificate is to be locally reproduced.

#### **PXs Check Excess Purchases**

To prevent excess purchasing of PX rations, personnel throughout the ETO will be required to show AGO cards or dog tags before buying anything, USFET has announced. If the information on the

PX card does not correspond to the identity document, and the PX card does not belong to the purchaser he will be turned over to military police for investigation.

This practice, previously in effect only in some of the larger PXs in the Theater, is intended as a "counter block" against a black market source of PX merchandise.

## Correct APO Addresses

For a material improvement in mails service all personnel are urged by a USFET directive to inform correspondents and publishers immediately of correct unit and APO number. Army units are also instructed to notify other units of address changes.

A War Department investigation of mail delay recently disclosed as many as six APO numbers on personal and official mail addressed to the same unit, necessitating directory service in the ETO and serious delivery delays.

# THE DEPENDENTS ARE COMING TO THE ETO

A Summarization of the Latest Directives, instructions and Information Concerning Movement of Service Families into the Theater

#### Only 547 Applications

Headquarters, USFET, announced that as of 2400 hours, 1 March 1946, 547 information copies of applications had been received from military personnel asking for the movement of their dependents to Europe. No estimate can be made of those in the mail.

Of this total, 525 applications have been received from officers and only 22 from enlisted personnel. The 547 applications call for the movement of 998 individuals of whom 588 are adults, 212 are children four years of age or under, 151 children in the five to eleven year group, 24 in the 12 to 14 year group, and 23 in the 15 to 17 year group.

The applications asked for 722 indi-

viduals to be moved in the month of April, 109 in May, 104 in June, 42 in July, 17 in August, and four in September.

USFET officials said that the total number of dependents shipped in April might be considerably larger than the 722 indicated since original copies of the applications have not yet been received from the different community commanders.

#### Civilians' Dependents Included

Dependents of all grades of US Army civilian employees may be brought to the ETO, USFET states.

Although details concerning application procedure and transportation payment

have not yet been settled, it is announced that the same priority system will apply to dependents of military and civilian personnel. Credit in establishing priorities will include any overseas service since 7 December 1941, military or civil-

Eligible applicants are those who have served in the theater as civilians for at least 90 days, and who agree to serve at least one year after making application.

#### Communities Approved for Dependents

A list of 57 approved military communities in Germany and Austria in which dependents of servicemen will live, has been announced by USFET.

The communities for dependents, listed under the major command having responsibility for development and maintenance, follow:

#### GROUND FORCES

(includes all forces under Third Army in the projected Theater Organization)

Wildflecken Tetzler Fulda Heidelberg Eichenstreuth Gross Gerau Sonthofen Gelnhausen Regensburg Murnau Gravenwöhr Friesing Vilseck Rosenheim Landshut Berchtesgaden Amberg Weiden Bamberg Augsburg Ulm/New Ulm Bayreuth Kitzingen · Bad Tölz/Langgries Nürnberg/Fürth/ Stuttgart

Dürndorf Kassel Bad Mergentheim Munich

#### AIR FORCES

Neu Biberg Wiesbaden Fürstenfeldbruck Erlangen Straubing Erding Bad Kissingen Hanau Lansberg Oberpfaffenhofen Rothwesten Rhein/Main Horsching (Austria) Gablingen Kaufbeuren Fritzlar

#### THEATER SERVICE FORCES/ CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION

Bremen Giessen Mannheim Würzburg Bad Nauheim Darmstadt

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, USFET Frankfurt

#### BERLIN DISTRICT Berlin

#### AUSTRIA

All communities previously established in Austria except Horsching.

#### **APO Units To Serve Military** Communities

Postal service for the military communities where dependents will live in the European Theater will be provided by an APO or money order unit, but dependents are not entitled to the free mail privilege, USFET states.

Dependents' mail will be addressed in care of the person upon whom they are dependent, and they are requested to advise their correspondents and publishers of this form of address prior to their departure from the ZI.

Mail for dependents will initially be delivered through units or special staff sections but this system may be modified at the discretion of local commanders better to suit conditions in any certain community.

#### Medical Care for Dependents

The Army will furnish medical care to GI dependents moving into this Theater, the Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon has announced.

Dental, medical, surgical, obstetrical, and pediatric care will be available at the community sites or will be arranged for through Army channels.

The army requires and provides immunization against smallpox, typhoid, typhus, tetanus, diphtheria and influenza.

# Letters To The Editor



The letter given below was written to the editor of the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" by a Bavarian citizen who is deeply opposed to the reestablishment of the Monarchist Party in Bavaria. With this as a point of departure, he makes a number of observations on the American occupation in general.

"What causes me to write is your publication of the program of the King's Party (BHKP). Has Bavaria gone crazy? In the same number you report that the Allies have forbidden seventeen royalist groups in Austria, and that the royalists were jailed and their property confiscated. Good! I applaud such measures. But what about Bavaria? Why do Americans tolerate everything here that is reactionary?

#### NAZI FELLOW TRAVELERS

"Is it possible that the Americans have failed to notice how much the January elections have strengthened reaction throughout Bavaria? It is true nazi activists were not supposed to vote, but who were the activists? Party members were not allowed to vote, but their wives and relatives were, and their friends who never wore the party badge though they profited from the party .... Who did all these people vote for? They announced it loud enough for everyone to hear: 'We vote for the party that permits us to life.' And that is the Christian Social Union. The nazis and their friends will always vote for the most reactionary party. If the Royalist Party had put up candidates for the January elections, the nazis would have voted for them.... There is not one word hostile to the nazis or to militarists in the program of the BHKP as I read it.

"Who can say legitimately that the noyalists were the enemies of the nazis? Since they themselves wish to rule and keep the people in a backward state, it may be that they resented a vulgar paper-hanger like Hitler playing their traditional role. Although twelve of the Wittelsbach dynasty may have been interned in various concentration camps, they were no doubt accorded the privileges of first class inmates.

"The generals' putsch of the 20th of July, 1944, was to preserve and perpetuate their kind. They did not do it out of sympathy for an oppressed people. The same holds good for the aristocracy and royalty. Nothing in their program makes even the slightest pretense at rejecting the militarist outlook on life.

#### MONARCHIST REVIVAL

"Are we to have royal Councilors of the Court again, and chamberlains and ladies-in-waiting and gentlemen-in-attendance, and all the paraphernalia of the middle ages? The population will probably be divided again into those who are admissible to court and those who are not... The King will walk jovially about town, now and then patting the backs of his honest, well-behaved subjects and in the rural districts he will pat the hindquarters of the farmers' horses and cows to make the country population feel that he is a good fellow and the 'Father of his People.' The next day we shall read about it in the

press and be happy to have such a good, kind, democratic King. — Is this the kind of democracy that the Americans want us to have?

"All the people in Bavaria are not complete idiots although it may seem so to the Americans! But can't they see also that the bigger part of the CSU, the royalists and the nazis are all chips off the same block? What difference does it make what they call themselves? In reality they are the same. No one will call himself a nazi nowadays, but even if he hides behind the Bavarian blue and white banner, he is distinctly visible.

#### AMERICANS BORED

"Anyone who has to travel a lot in rural districts can see the same picture. Americans are stranded in the rural Landkreise. They are bored to death. The nazis come along. Each of them has something to offer to relieve the monotony of the Americans' existence. One of them has plenty of liquor. Another has a pretty daughter or an attractive wife whom he puts at the disposal of the Americans. These help to make life more amusing. The Americans are as unsuspecting as children. Nothing is easier than for the nazis to persuade the officers that the German people knew nothing of the concentration camp horrors, that most of

the nazis were innocent, they themselves first of all, and that it would be best for us now if we had a monarchy.

"Next come the clergy, aristocrats, merchants — boot-lickers, all of whom know how to talk and to misrepresent facts. One of them procures a green hat for an officer, another one gets him a badger brush to put in it, the third finds him a pair of leather breeches, and so on...... Most Americans give the impression of kind-hearted boys who are always in good humor. The pleasures of life are all they care about. It is deplorable that there are not democratic women and girls, too, to befriend these young Americans. They should get to know other women beside those who were nazi.

"There is nothing further from my mind than blaming the Americans. I regard them as our liberators, though only incidentally so. Their first motive in coming here was to win the war, not to free us. But, nevertheless, they did make us free, whether they attach any value to that fact or not. Unfortunately they cannot understand, with all their imagination, what they freed us from. The other day when you wrote about the film "The Mills of Death" I wanted to ask if the Americans themselves had seen the film. I doubt it. Otherwise, how could they be so indifferent as to who was a nazi and who was not?"

# **Restaurant Conversations**

Another letter in the same newspaper presents the writer's observations in numerous public restaurants.

"Your article on 'Practical Christianity' expresses my experiences. It confirms what I have long observed. As I am obliged to take my meals in restaurants, one day here, one day there, I have many opportunities to listen to the conversations of other diners .....

. "The Social Democrats should be told that all their honest efforts to condition the German people for peaceableness and democracy are in vain. So let this national socialist and militarist nation retain its Hitlerism! It would be saner to let

all anti-nazis flee to foreign countries. Leave the Germans to themselves and let them kill one another until they finally drown in their own blood!

"The Germans are unworthy of any democratic liberty. They need the whip and want the whip. Freedom of speech means nothing to them but the chance to rail at the present government. About the preceding nazi government they say nothing. All that the newspapers write today is called by them 'propaganda.' The Nürnberg trials, the 'Mills of Death' are to them lies and swindles. Quite openly guests in restaurants say that they turn off their radios when that 'Nürnberg Comedy' starts.

"You hear people criticize everything and anything except the nazis. The latter are excused, explained, pitied, washed clean, and even praised. Nobody is really guilty except the enemy. In a little cafe near Max Weber Platz I heard a young streetcar conductor say 'General Paulus is one of the greatest traitors in history, and Reichsleiter General Ritter von Epp, (later Statthalter of Bavaria) was right, in 1919, in having so many Communists shot.'

#### IF HITLER HAD WON....

"I am sure if Hitler had been victorious, or even if he were just alive, this nation of pigs (excuse me for this expression, but I am furious at my countrymen) would acclaim him still more than before and would joyously say, 'He was perfectly right in having so many Jews and non-nazis killed.' It would all be fine then. The only mistake Hitler ever made was not to win. He is not to be reproached for anything else.

"It was only a short time before the end of the war that I realized that the German people were bad and beyond all hope. For a long time I had been unable to believe it. I did not want it to be true. But now I see it, and this sad fact is being confirmed to me day after day.

"Often I am angry because I do not have a chance to take part in the conversation and tell those nazis what they ought to hear. This morning I did, however, participate in the discussion. I had said no more than a few words when the whole group at the breakfast table adopted a hostile attitude toward me. When I finished one asked me in a cynical tone of voice, 'Are you German?'

#### NAZIS UNDEFEATED

"It is a great mistake to think that the nazis are defeated. Reality shows that we, the anti-nazis, are still the oppressed. The nazis themselves speak even louder than formerly. For twelve years we have had to keep our mouths shut, and today whereever the nazis are numerically superior as they generally are. it is absolutely the same.

"Do not despise the advice of a simple woman who has seen much in her lifetime and is not so immature in political matters as you possibly believe. My father was a Social Democrat for over 30 years. He knew Prime Minister Högner personally. Only today I saw Högner's picture in the a newspaper. I could not help pitying him when I saw the expression on his face. He has no idea how many enemies he has and how many false friends.

"Over 40 years ago my father said: "The German people must always have some leader. They do not want to think for themselves. They just want to obey, and are happy as long as someone else takes their responsibility on his shoulders.' And often I think of my father quoting Heinrich Heine, "The German's nature is that of a creeping dog. He wags his tail and licks the hand of his torturer."

# German Press Criticized



Writing in The New York Times, Raymond Daniell states "licensed newspapers ... in the American-occupied zone ... are becoming more and more outspoken in



pleading Germany's cause. These newspapers, free of censorship, are subject.. to post-publication scrutury and may

have their licenses revoked if they propagate nazi or militaristic ideas or maliciously sow discord among the Allied. However, by June the licensing... in the hands of German boards... American control... relaxed, although... little evidence that German editors have absorbed much of the American ideas of objectivity and factual reporting of news. A majority of the newspapers... embarking on a campaign for a softening of the terms of peace."

#### STUTTGART BISHOP

Consternation is expressed by Bishop Theophil Wurm, president of the Protestant Church Council in Germany, says The New York Times, regarding "the wholesale dismissal of nazi party members from public office in the United States zone of occupation. The action... paralyzing an already 'shattered framework of German life'... American Authorities have shown a tendency to make wholesale dismissals without going into individual cases.

#### **ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT**

Attempts to prevent the economic disarmament of Germany are charged to 'reactionary' elements in the U.S. and Britain by the Soviet publication 'New

Times' reports the New York PM. Specifically cited are "34 U. S. Senators who appealed last December 15 for an immediate increase in German food rations... Advocates of better living conditions for Germany are a 'real threat to world security.' It accused them of trying to preserve Germany's cartels and industrial trusts 'in order to preserve their own economic positions' and sabotage the Potsdam agreement."

#### FRENCH WEAKENING

In order to break the deadlock now existing in the Allied Control Council, says a New York Herald Tribune dispatch, State Department sources indicated that the "French government may vote for establishment of all centralized administrative services, if assurances are given that such action will not impair final settlement of the Ruhr and Rhineland problem."

#### SCIENTISTS IDLE

Roughly 1,000 German scientists in the U.S. occupied zone are reported by Dr. Roger Adams, chief scientific adviser to MG in Berlin, to "have been condemned to idleness in their homes or in detention camps," says the New York Herald Tribune. On the other hand, "the British, French and Russians ... have given captured German scientists... coal and increased rations ... laboratory facilities in many cases."

#### GERMAN NATIONALISM

Strongly nourished by great ire "over the proposed internationalization of the Ruhr and ever-growing resentment over what German politicians call the 'quartering of Germany,' the spirit of nationalism is reviving in Germany." says Drew Middleton writing in The New York Times. "'German unity' is the most popular political catchword. However, American intelligence officers do not consider the revival of nationalism either widespread or dangerous. Former German officers and soldiers are the most active adherents of the new nationalism."

#### GERMAN WORKERS

After completing a ten-day tour of Western Germany, a committee of American, British and French experts, reports the New York Herald Tribune, have concluded "German workers are not getting enough to eat and are beginning to show evidence of physical deterioration. The worst hunger spot remains in the French occupation zone, where exhaustion of wheat reserves resulted . . . in substantially lower rations. Recommendation was made for more calories for Germans engaged in heavy and very heavy work."

#### · SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION

As for the senatorial investigation of conditions in Germany now being suggested, Howard K. Smith of the Columbia Broadcasting System says he has heard



GI's comment "Send them over; they've got things to learn." Smith thinks they would learn:
1) "German get more to eat than most of the peoples Europe;" 2) Germans are well

dressed. "This doesn't mean that things are good in Germany. They are bad everywhere in Europe. But Americans hear more of Germany's troubles simply because there are 200 American correspondents writing about them every day... more American reporters than there are in all the other nations of Europe together. There is starvation in Europe, but the only starvelings I've seen in Germany came out of German concentration camps."

#### **BRITISH ASSISTANCE**

Occupational duty in Japan is now being shared by British empire troops, but, says Billy Repaid, "it's too early to gauge the effect of British ... assistance on the repatriation of American GIs."

#### GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Ed Johnson of the American Broadcasting System believes: "Germans ...... making propaganda for a bigger, better Germany. They're happy for whatever help their friends abroad can give them. Any time anybody in the States makes a statement ... about 'mass starvation' in Germany, it's gratefully received... Germans...know they're not starving; are in reality better off than some of their former victims. When the four occupying powers find themselves unable to agree on a thing the Germans take new heart."

#### TOUGH JOB -

Despite the fact that Secretary of State Byrnes had his way in keeping the Army in charge of civil affairs in Germany, says the Springfield Union, "the Army



has not been happy in its administrative role." Compliments and words of praise by Mr. Byrnes do not lessen the Army's

disappointment at being asked to continue with the assignment. There appears to be no relief in sight for the Army "until such time as a small civilian force can assume control. That sounds like a long time. In the meantime the Army is stuck with a tough job...somewhat foreign to military training and temperament."

#### **ORIENTATION COURSES**

Before sending young Americans to Germany for occupation duty, insists the Louisville Courier-Journal, they must be better trained for their job. It should be recognized that "it is highly dangerous to the future of our country to send these young men abroad without the protection of really careful orientation courses."

#### FOOD PROBLEM

Under the Potsdam agreement, declared Bill Costello of the Columbia Broadcasting System, it was provided that "Germans would cat no more than the neighboring peoples whom they had plundered; but is doesn't seem to be working out according to theory. It seems...food distribution is a problem .... and it will hardly seem fair to ..... Europeans ..... ground under Hitler's heel to see Germans eating better than they are. What no one has properly explained is why somebody's self-interest allows Germany more meat than Belgium or France."

#### BRITISH TROOPS IMPATIENT

Little has been said about it in the US, says the Washington Star, but British troops like Americans have been agitating to get home. This agitation, moreover, comments the editorial, has taken a more extreme form "than those in which our discontented soldiers indulged. The basic reason... is probably the slower rate of demobilization than had been anticipated...due to Britain's commitments and responsibilities. But... the men...aggrieved just the same.

#### UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A recent magazine article about German universities, says the Baltimore Evening Sun, calls "really shocking...the interests of this new generation of students. Their interest centers overpoweringly on technical and professional knowledge and skill.' It is especially disturbing that in Germany where defeat might have been expected to disenchant youth with the excessive concern with 'technics' as a guide to life, the drift away from the liberal arts is increasing."

#### STATEMENT CONFIRMED

Even though, notes the Washington Star, General Morgan "made statements outside his province that could have been misconstrued, it is of interest to note that subsequent to these statements Third Army intelligence officers and others confirmed the fact that Polish Jews, seemingly well financed, are infiltrating the American occupation zone in Germany, enroute to Palestine."

#### ESSENTIAL NEED

The Providence Bulletin is unimpressed with the fact that German behavior in the American occupation zone "has been better than expected. The essential need is an occupational policy and occupation machinery that will stimulate the Germans to put their own wrecked house in order and keep it running, under foreign supervision at the top."

#### STARVATION IMAGINARY

Charges by Senator Wherry and others that Germans are starving, declares the Chicago Sun, "is a new expression of the isolationist line. The ... current ration of 1,550 calories is little if any lower than in other western countries, and there is evidence that the actuality is better than the theoretical ration. General Clay..... has had to warn local officials to stop underestimating food stocks available. The 'starvation'.... exists in Senator Wherry's oratory — not Germany."

#### **ELECTIONS INCONCLUSIVE**

Voting to date in the American occupation zone of Germany, states the Christian Science Monitor, has resulted in a triumph for "the two German 'tradition' parties. There were no... signs the Germans felt particularly elated with their political freedom regained. The recent elections were held in localities little touched by the war. When the inhabitants of Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart or Nürnberg go to the polls ... they may

prove less tradition bound and their voting more indicative of the Reich's political future."

#### MORE ADO ABOUT STARVATION

Various reports to the contrary, says Willam Lang of the Mutual Broadcasting System, "the people are not starving in Germany and they won't starve. On the other hand, they won't live nearly as well as they under Hitler."

#### **BACK HOME**

In defense of British and American combat troops who have seen long periods of service, the Raleigh News and Observer declares: "Men who dared and suffered without a minimum of complaint when fighting was on now wish the home comfort for which they dared all and did all. And all, except those needed in the occupied countries, have the right to come home."

#### MISCELLANY:

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND: Allied Armies found slightly more than 6,000,000 displaced persons in the U.S., British, and French-occupied zones of

Germany, and most of them by now have been returned.

EDGAR MOWRER: The Nürnberg judges are in possession of evidence that Haj Amin el Husseini, ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the world's chief anti-Zionist, is the Author of the nazi plan for the extermination of over five million Jews.

HANSON W. BALDWIN: Ultimate plans for the maintenance of Army "security" or police forces in Germany call for the concentration of three divisions under command of Lt. General Truscott in a quadrilateral area between Frankfurt on the Main and Munich. There will be no other United States security forces... except...Maj.General Ernest N. Harmon's mechanized constabulary... and ... Military Government officials.

DREW PEARSON: The British aren't helping the Palestine situation by sending nazi prisoners of war to the Holy Land as work crews.

DANTON WALKER: The American occupation troops will get new, blue uniforms, recommended by General Eisenhower.

# Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for

Germany (U.S.) Berlin

Office of

Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mar. for Württemberg-Stuttgart Office of Mil Govt

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & O b 1st Mobile Maint Plat Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford 1st Lt N Oakes Capt E Thompson

#### Württemberg

E-1 F-10 F-11 G-20 G-21 G-22 G-23 G-24 G-25 G-26 G-27 G-28 G-29 H-50 H-52 H-53 H-55 H-55 H-55	Stuttgart Stuttgart Ulm Aalen Böblingen Grailsheim Esslingen Gmünd Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall Heidenheim Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Künzelsau Leonberg Bad Mergentheim Nürtingen Ohringen	Württemberg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsbeim LK Esslingen LK Gmünd LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen LK Ohringen	Col W W Dawson Maj R H Stimson Maj J Owen Maj M Hoover Capt W A Becker Maj T Taylor Capt F A McDonald 1st Lt S R Combs Maj J A Holbrook Capt H A Wyatt Maj B V Bloom Maj M W Terry 1st Lt J Strauss Maj H W Freeman Capt M B Watson Capt W L Strauss Capt R S Deetz Capt R Forrest Maj S A Warren 1st Lt M Korson
H-56 H-58	Ohringen Vaihingen	LK Ohringen LK Vaihingen	. 1st Lt M Korson Capt J G Cox
		_	

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

# DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel Col J R Newman 1st Lt K M Burke Capt B Sturdevan

#### Regierungsbezirk Wlesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman Lt Col F E Sheehan
E-6_	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Mai Chatos
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis &	
•	8	LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	•
		LK Schlüchtern	Lt Col T Turner Jr
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg &	
		LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rūdesheim	LK Rheingau &	•
00	.,,,	LK Untertaunus	•
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen &	Maj J G Gavin
		LK Obertaunus	Capt O Kuntzleman
H-87	Essen (Ruhr)	Liaison	Capt G E Skaggs Jr Maj W Condy
H-88	Sulzbach (Saar)	Liaison	Mai W Condy
11-00	Danabach (Dami)		,

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

8				
E-4	Kassel		RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel		SK-LK Kassel &	
1-11			LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar		LK Fritzlar-Homberg &	
	<del>-</del>		LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla
G-39	Marburg		SK-LK Marburg	Maj L S Williams
G-40	Fulda		SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach		LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwege		LK Eschwege &	-
11-00	2201111060		LK Witzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld		LK Hersfeld &	
11-01	Heistoid		LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar		LK Hofgeismar &	
11-00	Horseman		Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda
		1	174 Wollinger	Capt C D Dorda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
L-IO	Attempach		
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj A C Leggatt 1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
	Firemera		
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
11-02	ZJGLEVU Z WOLL		

# DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

UNIT

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Govt Regt (APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich R & T Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich 3d MG Med Sec Munich Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg	DD 14 1 1	Lt Col M E Henderson
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Lt Col J B Thomson
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt J B Lynn
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt K L Ellis
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Maj H P Clark Jr
1-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	1st Lt Coter
· I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
1-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelsburg	Maj E G Emery
1-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt'J R Ellis Jr
1-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt E F Smith
1-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
1 - 342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt D 5 Human
1-345			Capt E F Warnke
	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Maj B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

#### Reglerungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Capt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Lt Col J W Hall
H-262	· Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Stoats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj H R Glaser
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj E I Paul
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co C	Bamberg		1st Lt A E Leidy
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj H L Woodall
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
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G-224	Erlangen		LK Erlangen		Lt Col F Robie	
G-225	Coburg		SK-LK Coburg		Maj S Klein	
G-226	Kronach		LK Kronach		Capt J F Begley	
G-227	Hof		SK-LK Hof		Maj B P White	
G-247	Lichtenfels		LK Lichtenfels		Lt Col J R Case	
H-252	Ebermannstadt		LK Ebermannstadt		Capt J J Bianchi	
H-253	Hochstadt		LK Hochstadt a. d. A	isch	Maj R G Hanford	
H-254	Kulmbach		LK Kulmbach		Lt Col P B Lamson	
H-255	Pegnitz		LK Pegnitz		Maj M F Skinner	
H-256	Munchberg		LK Munchberg		Maj A C Abbott	
H-258	Rehau		LK Rehau		Maj R H Dodds	
H-259	Wunseidel		LK Wunseidel		Maj D H Alexander	
H-260	Forcheim		LK Forcheim		Maj R J Nelson	
I-347	Naila	ŕ	LK Naila		1st Lt W P Morris	
I-348	Stadtsteinach		LK Stadtsteinach		1st Lt H F Casademont	

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

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Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	•
	,	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham .	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg .	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
Ī-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutuska
1-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynhem
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
1-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henky
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
Ĥ-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	. LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich			1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	· .	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	£ .	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	• .*	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

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G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289		LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
	Starnberg	LK Starmoerg	Cont D I O'Don'd
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasselman	Lik benongan	Cont D.F. Proven
COL	Wasserburg	7 T	Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altotting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	E. line 9	TV E-1:	Maj C C Brown
	Erding "	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
		I V Ell	1st Lt C C Smith Jr
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith 3r
Ponis	erungsbezirk Schwaben		
Kegn	er angebezha Barwaben		
Co G	Augsburg		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214			
	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauworth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	
		LK Guizzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Cant C F Witness
	•	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
<b>I-37</b> 0	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmunchen	Capt L E Smith Jr
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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U.S. ARMY

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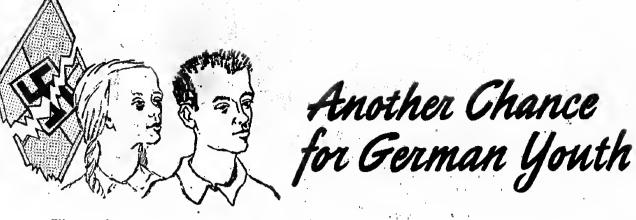
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Through Carefully Planned and Guided Leisure Time Activities Germany's Youngsters May Soon Find "The Road Back."

Will the adolescents of today become Germany's "lost generation" of a decade hence? Robbed of youth's traditional carefree existence by the stern demands of the Hitler Jugend, can the 'teen-agers learn to play again? Through play will they be able to achieve a more wholesome outlook on life?

A wide program of supervised youth activities with emphasis on sports is part of MG's solution to problems of juvenile delinquency and the appearance of such sporadic subversive elements as the Edelweiss Piraten. Three important steps have recently been taken to increase the scope of youth work in the American Zone.

#### ARMY SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Most immediately effective will be the release of Army surplus sports equipment for the use of German youngsters, and the return to German hands of buildings and athletic fields freed by the redeployment of our forces. Of longer-range impact are the new MG regulations increasing permitted organization of youth activities from the Kreis to the Land level, and the establishment of Army-MG liaison to promote GI assistance in local youth work.

There has been an eager response on the part of German youth to virtually all types of leisure time programs. From the first, efforts to provide recreational activities of any kind attracted large crowds who came both to participate and to watch. Handicraft groups were chiefly limited by the small amount of materials and the difficulty of finding any buildings in which to carry on activities. Motion pictures have nearly always drawn capacity crowds. Athletic events, including games introduced by occupation troops, have been extremely popular.

#### FACILITIES TO BE SHARED

The Army policy of assisting the youth program also places great stress upon making existing facilities — youth homes, gymnasiums, swimming pools and athletic fields, as well as recreational equipment — available to German youth groups. Surveys, are to be made to determine what can be returned to German youth

During the ceremonies held in connection with the inauguration of the denazification low which became effective on 5 March 1946, Dr. Reinhold Moier, Minister President of Wuerttemberg-Boden, soid: "This German demacracy of the future is a motter of our hearts. But our intellect tells us that this democracy can only be realized, if the future gives the German people the possibility ta wark.", Na doubt Or. Maier's wards received wide approval, since every alert youth, regardless of notionality, looks to the future. Enthusiasm and hope are characteristic of youth. To deny the possibility of a decent, peaceful future, in which the obilities of all may be employed constructively, is to smother the aspirotions of youth and to reap the consequences in lawless and possibly dangerous political behavior.



Will the rising generation learn the taste of the fruits of freedom?

groups without interfering with the Army's occupation mission. Wherever possible, recreational facilities retained by the Army arc to be shared with local youth groups. The German economy is not to be drawn upon further to supply the Army with recreational equipment. In such cities as Wiesbaden, playing fields have already been released by the Army and are now under the supervision of the Kreis youth committee which arranges their use in such a manner as to serve the greatest possible number of young people. In Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Munich, Berlin District and elsewhere efforts are now being made to obtain parttime use of additional facilites.

#### NON-MILITARY SPORTS

Inasmuch as sport activities play a major role in the lives of most young people, the adoption on 17 December 1945 of Allied Control Council Directive No. 23 on the subject of the "Limitation and Demilitarization of Sport in Germany" was viewed with wide interest. Inaccurate press reports that reached a large part of the American public at that time conveyed the impression that most popular sport activities were prohibited.

Actually, German sport organizations, were forbidden to engage in "aviation, parachuting, gliding, fencing, military or para-military drill or display, shooting with firearms." The implementing letter issued by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) on "Control of Sport Activities' (AG 353.8 (IA) 15 March 1946) specifically lists most of the popular sport activities among those in which approved youth groups may engage.

Sports activities which the new program now permits include bicycling, golf, hiking, baseball and playground ball, rowing, canoeing, skiing, sledding, skating, ice hockey, field hockey, soccer, rugby, football, basketball, handball, volley ball, badminton, tennis, swimming, track and field events, wrestling and boxing.

In a number of centers non-sports youth activity has been outstanding. Karlsruhe reports 11,000 young people in classes in handicrafts, drawing, chess, orchestra, folk dancing, drama and English conversation. In the same Kreis there were 25,000 participants in youth sport activities. Track and field meets have just been held in Heidelberg and Karlsruhe. Kassel and Wicsbaden were among the first communities to sponsor classes and

discussions for youth leaders. A youth festival is scheduled to be held in Munich on 8 May. Good weather eliminates for the time being the problem presented by lack of fuel and shortage of glass.

Youth publications are beginning to make their appearance. In addition to local bulletins and youth columns in the regular press, papers are now being published in Karlsruhe where the weekly "Der Start" has a circulation of 30,000 copies and in Stuttgart where "Das junge Wort" is issued on a semi-monthly schedule. Papers are expected to appear soon in Wicsbaden and Munich.

The Youth Hostel Movement is seeking to renew its popular service to youthful hikers and wanderers. Revival of hostel work in a limited area began last fall, and hosteling will be possible in some localities this summer. The American Youth Hostel Association has expressed interest in assisting with the physical work of hostel reconstruction in Germany.

#### **RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS**

Churches and such related religious organizations as the YMCA, YWCA, Christian Endeavor and the World Student Christian Federation are resuming their youth work after years during which all or most of their activities were forbidden. Traveling secretaries are busy assisting local organizations. Conferences of Evangelical youth pastors and student pastors were held recently in Marburg. Leadership training courses are being offered by the YMCA and YWCA. Subject to the availability of captured German amy equipment, the YMCA is planning at least three summer training conferences for older boys so that they may serve as leaders of younger groups in their home communities.

In keeping both with policy and local interest, organizations of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout type are permitted. There has never been in Germany a unified scout movement with international affiliations,

nor could one as yet be permitted. However interest in scouting is widespread; and some assistance has been given by the occupation troops.

Military Government assumed no operating responsibility for organized youth activities. Instead, it instituted a voluntary system through which the Germans could express their interest and serve their community. Kreis youth committees were established as the basic instrument for furthering organized young people's activities and for preventing organizations found acceptable from being exploited for Nazi or militaristic purposes. Consider-



Two future German citizens learn to play.

ation of the needs of the community's youth and planning how best to use available Kreis organizations and resources form a large part of each committee's activity. Members are responsible adults and older youths representing education and religious organizations, student associations, welfare and health departments, economic organizations and other youth and youth-serving agencies.

The Kreis youth committee receives and reviews plans from proposed youth groups, and makes a preliminary scrutiny of its purposes and leadership in the light of MG instructions. Upon recommendation that an applicant organization is non-Nazi, non-military, and non-political, local MG completes the investigation and notifies the committee accordingly. The committee then formally advises the applicant whether it has received official approval to carry out its stated program; and also gives immediate notification to the new Land youth committee.

Leaders and sponsors of youth groups are required to meet the same denazification standards that are applied to teachers. Older people whose political records bar them from the classroom are thus denied opportunity to work with youth either inside or outside of the classroom. Former professional Wehrmacht officers who are ineligible for admission to teacher training institutions are also denied permission to lead youth groups.

Local youth committees are responsible to the Land youth committees for the fulfillment of MG requirements. It was necessary to designate a German official to assume responsibility for the Land comserve wider areas up to and including mittees and for those within Kreise and other sub-Land units. Since the Land

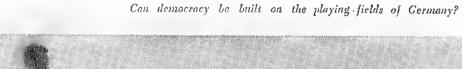
Minister of Education performed similar functions in pre-Hitler days, MG has restored this activity to him. His staff will include full-time employees to work with youth committees within each Land in the Zone.

#### **VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS**

Emphasis is placed upon the voluntary character of local youth organizations. How numerous they are and how well they perform their functions are primarily German responsibilities. Particular attention has been given to the establishment of safeguards to insure religious freedom and full opportunity to regulate the internal affairs of each group in accordance with the wishes of the membership. To be sure, neither youth groups nor US personnel can overlook the framework in which all functions are performed; but, as long as forbidden leadership, activities and organizations are eliminated, the nature and extent of positive work is dependent upon German initiative and resourcefulness.

Recently revised MG Regulations (Section B, Part 7, Title 8 — Change 1) permit the organization of youth groups to a Land. Months of local organization have preceded the policy revision which permits the formation of larger groups.

The organizational framework thus provides: (1) A representative youth com-





mittee in each locality that has responsibility for planning to meet youth needs, for encouraging organization, and for exercising some supervisory functions. (2) A Land youth committee which performs at the Land level functions paralleling that of the local youth committees and serves as the central representative body to co-ordinate the work of all youth committees within the Land.

Youth committees find sport activities so popular that sub-committees on sports are frequently formed to give special attention to this phase of their work. Sport organizations come into being and function in the same manner as all other types of youth groups.

#### TROOPS OFFER AID

Each major command is appointing a mature officer who will devote all his time to liaison work with the Military Government offices so that maximum assistance may be provided by the Army. Locally, officers will acquaint Kreis and other official youth committees with the types of assistance Army personnel is prepared to offer. Troops qualified to work with youth groups will aid local youth organizations in the various ways that youth committees may request. The Army is not initiating new organizations but will help to strengthen approved youth groups that are expected to remain much longer than Army personnel.

Participation of American GIs may provide the best means of removing serious defects in existing youth organizations where democratic methods and procedures are not widely known or practiced. Orders from older people too frequently are accepted without question by the youngsters — a sharp contrast to the informal and more democratic groups known to many Americans. Neither are are methods of group discussion widely used.

Physical facilities for anything resembling an adequate youth program are still largely lacking. Youth homes, social

rooms, gyms, swimming pools, athletic fields and goods, bandcraft tools and materials, musical instruments, motion picture projectors are among the most urgent.

#### TRAINED LEADERS NEEDED

Trained youth leaders must still be developed, since practically all those with recent experience are Nazi-tainted and thoroughly undesirable. Many more good publications addressed to young people need to be distributed. Supervised play and recreational activities under the auspices of voluntary agencies and educational leaders is another essential requirement.

All of these needs, and more, are widely recognized. However, MG does not interpret its function to include providing ready-made solutions to these problems. Instead, criteria have been established which incorporate references to each of the recognized needs. Comprehensive plans submitted by such agencies as Land youth committees will be evaluated with a view to determining the extent to which German efforts are meeting them.

Although there is widespread activity, the story of youth work in the US Zone in recent months is no more than a record of small beginnings in the face of big obstacles, many of which will remain for some time. Actual juvenile delinquency figures do not lead to the conclusion that the behavior of youth has become as much of a problem as might be expected under existing circumstances. **Future** trends quite possibly may be more influenced by major economic and social factors than by anything that a leisure time program may hope to achieve or to prevent.

Despite a background of Nazi ideas and attitudes, adolescent Germans generally have shown themselves to be teachable. Numerous competent observers conclude that the Hitler Youth movement did not make as indelible an impression on young people as might superficially appear.

# Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread . . . .

Declining inventories and anticipated poor harvest, sharpen German food problems. American shipments required to maintain even reduced ration.

As Germans tighten their belts to meet the 275 calory ration cut OMGUS announces that it can continue to meet the new 1275 level only if food promised from the United States is forthcoming.

While there has been no marked slowdown or striking outward effects from the reduction of the ration to present levels thus far, any agressive sustained work on the part of the city population on that level over a long period cannot be expected. With the coming of spring and the increase in the availability of fresh foods from gardens the low ration will be somewhat supplemented. Consideration is being given to the import of fish from surrounding countries in addition to the fish now being procured in the North Sea by the joint American-British operation there. This will help in terms of protein food but it will not add very much to the caloric levels.

#### SUPPLIES ON HAND

The indigenous supplies on hand 1 April 1946 in the US Zone, plus imports actually on hand and known to be on the water, will support a daily ration for the normal consumer of approximately 915 calories from 1 April to 30 September 1946 when supplies from the next harvest should become available.

To maintain a ration scale of 1550 calories per day for the normal consumer 1 April to 30 September 1946 would have required the import of approximately 495,000 tons over and above the supplies previously mentioned. To carry the present ration of 1275 calories to September

30, 315,000 tons of flour or its equivalent will be required.

As a result of the failure to continue the shipments of supplies from the United States as previously agreed, it was necessary on 1 April 1946 to reduce the ration in the US Zone from 1550 calories per day to 1275 calories per day for the normal consumer, or a reduction of 275 calories. The reduced ration scale is 360 calories above the ration level that can be maintained for the period 1 April to 30 September from supplies on hand. It was adopted only ofter the War Department informed OMGUS that the Secretary of Agriculture had agreed to supply 150,000 tons of wheat for import to the US Zone in addition to the supplies on hand, at a rate of 50,000 tons a month for April, May, and June 1946.

The 1945 crop in the American Zone was approximately 25 percent below the five year average 1939-1944. Yields per hectare were relatively low because of the shortage of fertilizer and lack of adequate cultivation. The soils are poor and very heavy applications of fertilizer are necessary to obtain yields comparable to those in previous years. Shipments of fertilizer are required, as the US Zone does not produce sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

Immediately following VE Day the Land government of each state in the US Zone under MG direction reconstituted, after thorough denazification, organizations to supervise the production, collection, and distribution of each of the major foods — grain, potatoes, meats, dairy

and poultry products, sugar, and fruits and vegetables.

#### LAENDERRAT ESTABLISHED

In order to strengthen and coordinate activities of the Land governments the Laenderrat was established in Stuttgart 1 November 1945. A Food and Agriculture Section was immediately established under the Laenderrat to take over the operational functions of the Food and Agriculture program for the Zone.

Within the last few days a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture has been set up in the Regional Government Coordinating Office, also in Stuttgart to further strengthen the production, collection, and distribution of food in the US Zone. In the absence of a Central Food and Agriculture Ministry for Germany as a whole, it is believed that through the creation of a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture all possible steps have been taken to assure maximum production, collection, and distribution of food from all sources, both indigenous and imported.

The influx of people from other zones and surrounding countries plus the natural increase since 1939 has raised the number of months to feed from 13.6 million to something around 18 million in the American Zone at the present time. This means about 44 persons per square mile of land in the US Zone.

Looking at the picture from a overall standpoint Germany never has been more than 85 percent self-sufficient and in 1943-44 had to import over 7 million tons of food. It has lost 24 percent of its agricultural area — an area capable of producing surplus food for some 4 million people.

It is hardly possible to make Germany a predominately agricultural country—the remaining 21 million hectares of land in farms would have to support 3 people per hectare. On an acreage basis there would be only three-fourths of an acre per person compared to over 7 acres per

person in the United States. About 80 percent of the people in the past years were engaged in occupations other than agriculture.

Interzonal movement of food and trade in Germany is necessary to make maximum use of the resources. In general this was a movement of industrial products to the East and of food products, especially grain, to the West. The US Zone is now and always has been a food deficit area requiring in 1943-44 imports of some 2 million tons of food. The stoppage of interzonal food shipments and foreign trade leaves no alternative to relief shipments until the German economy has been reestablished on a workable basis.

The crop now growing has been planted largely without fertilizer and a minimum amount of farm supplies and equipment necessary to maximize production; and without a weather miracle the coming harvest will be lower and the food situation in the US Zone even more serious than in the year just passed. Statistics indicate the scope of the problem from a nutritional viewpoint and also from a humanitarian viewpoint. However, the need for food in Germany should not be considered merely from a humanitarian viewpoint, as food is essential not only to the economic recovery of Germany, but also to the recovery of Europe as a whole.

#### THE PRODUCTION CYCLE

German inventory has been exhausted, and the essential commodities of life are no longer available. Economic recovery is almost at a standstill. German transport facilities are required to move relief supplies and exports across Europe. German workmen must be used to man available German transport facilities. German coal is vital to Europe. German potash, salt, lumber, spare parts and other products are needed throughout Europe.

Coal production in the Ruhr has decreased substantially since the recent food
(Continued on page 14)

# GERMANS BEGIN

# THEIR OWN DENAZIFICATION

With all administrative and mechanical details finally approved by OMGUS, the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism became operative 8 April. (See Weekly Information Bulletin No 32, 9 March 1946). The first of the tribunals to try Germans under the law opened in Munich less than 48 hours after MG officials gave final approval to the necessary regulations. Tribunals in the two other Laender in the Zone are expected to go into operation shortly.

Meanwhile, MG will continue to operate in every community of the US Zone until the German system is functioning effectively. Public Safety special branches of MG will assist in preparing cases under the German machinery and will retain authority to take any action necessary to carry out United States denazification policy or to order the German machinery to take such action.

# SIMPLIFIED REGISTRATION DATA

One of the major problems faced by the committee was the drafting of a "meldebogen" or registration form that must be filled out by all Germans over 18 years of age in the US Zone. This form, which will be issued through police stations, contains 14 questions, simplified but complete data from which it can be determined what class the person filling it out falls in under the denazification law. These classes are: 1, major offenders; 2, offender (activists, militarists and profiteers); 3, lesser offenders or proba-

tioners; 4, followers; and 5, persons exonerated.

An idea advanced by German members of the committee was adopted in tying the "meldebogen" registration in with the issuance of food ration cards. At the bottom of the form is a receipt which will be stamped by the police upon presentation of the completed "meldebogen." This stamped receipt must be presented before a civilian can get a food ration card for the 88th period which begins April 29, 1946. In addition, after May 15, 1946, no one can be employed without showing his employer the "meldebogen" receipt.

#### PROSECUTION DOSSIERS

When completed, the "meldebogen" will be turned over to the public prosecutors appointed by the Ministers for Political Liberation in every German Kreis. The prosecutor will use them with other information he has available to decide if a person comes under the denazification law, and, if so, in what class. If the person is in the latter category he is charged under a certain class and tried before a public tribunal, which also is appointed by the Political Liberation Minister. To insure that all data is available when a tribunal hears a case, the prosecutor will check information in the possession of the Public Safety special branch, the burgermeister, police, labor offices and other agencies.

Persons charged under the law are given an opportunity to offer defense. They may appeal an adverse decision to an appellate tribunal. Final decision

as to classification will be stamped on the "Kennkarte" or general identification cards, which are to be issued later. Penalties provided under the law for classification arrived at will be adhered to.

Decisions of the original tribunal in favor of a person may be appealed on the request of certain groups, including political parties, trade unions, business associations and others named in the law.

"Meldebogen" forms, approved by OMGUS, have been rushed through printing and will be available throughout the US Zone; they have to be completed by

the end of the month and must be in the hands of the public prosecutor by 5 May.

Registration under the "meldebogen" regulation will cover only German nationals. Displaced persons will register later under the new "Kennkarte" procedure. For the time being, no move against displaced persons under the denazification law will be taken by German authorities.

OMGUS emphasized that the Ministers of Political Liberation will be given all information procured by Military Government as to persons who should be prosecuted.

## Phone Calls To Bremerhaven

If your dependents are arriving at Bremerhaven you will have an opportunity to speak to them over the Army telephone network, according to a USFET letter (AG 230 GAP-AGO, 5 April 1946). You can phone your wife at Bremerhaven or she can call you from 1800 to 0800 on weekdays, from 1300 Saturday to 0800 Monday, and on military holidays from 1800 of the day before through 0800 the day following. To reach the Dependents Staging Area call Bremerhaven 2-1441.

In addition to the telephone facilities which will be available, you may send personal telegrams to your families on a prepaid basis at any Reichspost telegraph office, addressed to them at the "Dependents Staging, Bremerhaven." Include your return address.

# Reemployment Rights Assured

Former civilian employees of the Federal government will no longer lose their reemployment rights under the GI bill by taking a position with MG upon discharge from the Armed Forces. A recent executive order issued by the President stated that discharged service personnel can be employed by the Theatre, and after working here for a period of at least ninety days can receive their orig-

inal civil service position or one of like seniority and pay upon return to the United States.

Permanent civil service employees now working in the United States are given the right to transfer to positions with MG if they are particularly qualified and receive the permission of the department or agency now employing them. Upon completion of their work in the Theater they will receive the same reemployment privileges as discharged service personnel who remained in the ETO as civilians.

# Nazi Scientists Help US Army

German scientists have been credited by the War Department with helping the United States Army develop rocket bombs more effective than those with which the Nazis blasted London.

War Secretary Patterson disclosed that 160 German scientiests are now in the United States working on military projects involving captured German equipment such as buzz bombs, rockets, jet propelled planes, and aerodynomic research instruments. Another 120 are expected to be brought to the US under a program set up originally after the end of the European war, to aid the offensive against Japan, Patterson said:

## Zhukov Replaced

The appointment of General Sokolovsky as Soviet member of the Allied Control Council was announced at the Council's 26th regular meeting in Berlin on 10 April 1946. Sokolovsky replaces Marshal Zhukov who has become Deputy Minister of Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and Commander in Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces.

## **New Cabinet Post Proposed**

The Senate Military Affairs subcommittee in recommending unification of the Armed Forces called for a civilian Secretary of Common Defense who would be appointed by the President and be a cabinet member. Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air would serve within the Department of Common Defense but would not be cabinet members.

## 18 Month Duty Tour

In its indorsement of the extension of Selective Service until February 15, 1947 the House Military Affairs Committee called for limiting the tour of servicemen to eighteen months and for halting of induction of fathers.

## **UNRRA Export Program**

The Census Bureau has announced that January 1946 exports from United States under UNRRA's program were valued at 126 million dollars, approximately 40 percent higher than the previous month's figure of 90 million dollars. Responsible for this 35 million dollar rise were increased shipments of such foodstuffs as meat products, condensed, dried and evaporated milk, and wheat. Exports from the United States under this program during January 1946 represented 16 percent of all non lend-lease exports, a higher proportion than in previous months.

## Spain Freezes Nazi Assets

In accord with the Bretton Woods agreement to which it adheres, the Spanish government has ordered freezing of thirty-three German-owned or controlled firms. The order affects many well-known concerns on the Allied blacklist and includes electrical combines, banks and insurance companies.

#### DAILY BREAD (Cont. from p. 11)

cut. Production cannot be increased until there is a requisite supporting economy. The pump can be primed only with food. Germany cannot produce coal. Without coal it cannot support minimum transportation and industry. Without coal Germany cannot produce fertilizer, and unless it produces fertilizer it is unable to improve its own food supply.

The inability of the German economy to recover increases the cost of occupation. It makes fewer supplies available in Germany to support the occupation forces, and lengthens the period in which essential imports must be financed by the United States. A long continuation of a

low food ration, with the economy at a standstill as a result, may lead to unrest which will necessitate a larger army of occupation than is now contemplated for a longer period of time.

The political effects of an inadequate food ration may be felt in Central Europe for years. American policy requires every effort to be made to democratize Germany and to create an atmosphere of political freedom. Political stability in Germany is closely related to political stability in Europe. Political stability cannot develop under conditions which create political apathy. Political apathy cannot be overcome in a population which must devote its full effort to a daily search for food.

# "How Could It Happen?"



Alarm and shame over attempted Nazi revivals are reflected in editorials in the licensed German press on the recent Intelligence round-up of members of a secret Nazi youth organization. The editors warn their readers that growth of such an organization as the one which was smashed would completely destroy any hope for the future of Germany as a member of the society of nations.

The Fraenkische Tag of Bamberg headed its editorial "How Could It Happen?" and said: "One should not imagine that a movement of fanatics—the NSDAP was that—would leave the stage without fanfare. Whoever believed that made the same error as the one who minimized the importance of the Nazi movement in the early 'thirties."

The Marburger Presse considered the formation of this organization a "sin against the people" and expressed fears that these irresponsible and criminal groups might push Germany into the abyss. The paper said: "If the discovered plans had had only a small degree of success, that would mean the end. Then no power on earth would be ready to hep such a perverted people to find itself a second time. If the plans had become reality Germany's population would have eased to be a people which would have any right of existence in the world."

The Isar Post of Landshut likened the development to a general rightistnationalistic movement similar to that of the early 'twenties. The Isar-Post said: "With great surprise we learn today that once again circles directed toward the

extreme political right (not only Nazis are involved) are trying to form organizations which are determined to use political murder as an instrument of political struggle. Recently a represen-Government Bayarian tative of the Regensburg that in explained organization consisting of 80 former officers had been arrested in Upper Bavaria. This 'Werewolf Organization' had established a black list containing more than 400 names. All these people, among them Minister President Dr. Hoegner, were to be assassinated some one day."

The Hochland Bote of Garmisch said: "By arresting the secret movement the danger however is not yet altogether avoided. Of course the material foundation of the organization has been destroyed and the carriers of its plans have been checkmated. One can only be thankful to the military authorities for their positive action. However, as long as the large mass of the population thinks, for example, of the Nuremberg Trial as 'boring,' as long as a courageous action against former mighty Nazis and benefactors of the NSDAP, including its back-stage operators, is regarded as risky, as long as partisan political and intra-party disagreements run water on the mills of former Nazis, the defeated will always try to get a foothold wherever possible."

Two remedial suggestions are made, first, for more interest in youth and education, and second, that there should be a common duty for people to watch and to report.

Fraenkische Tag said: "One should note that the underground movement comes from youth. Youth want to be active, they want to have ideals ... Where is a broad-minded and serious interest in youth?" This paper also quotes a supervising officer of the American Army saying that this has to be applied particularly to youth: ".. Every German should pledge his entire sense of justice in order to suppress the Nazis. This can be done by the Germans without selling their own people. The right way is to educate the neighbors and to inform them that many people have to suffer for a few."

The Marburger Presse emphasized the idea of being on the alert against dangerous movements. The paper said: "Aside the watchfulness of the Ocfrom cupational Forces, the German population has the strong obligation to be on its guard. Everybody who can assist the Occupational Forces in their fight against under-ground movements, owes it to his people to do so without reserve. Whoever serves his people and his country in this way is never a denouncer, for he helps to maintain the existence of his country and to regain the respect of the whole world."

# Roosevelt . . . "The Man Who Liberated Humanity"

Memorial services for Franklin D. Roosevelt, completely planned and carried out by Germans, were held in Stuttgart on 12 April at the Laenderrat, German "Council of States" for the US Zone.

"If Nazi tyranny had gained victory the peoples of the world would never have come to rest," said Professor Dr. Suess, of the University of Erlangen "Life would have lost its purpose. This is the reason why we honor President Roosevelt as the man who liberated humanity."

Earlier the speaker admitted that many Germans will raise the question whether it is the task of a German to hold a memorial service for a man who was the opponent of Germany in World War II.

"These Germans have neither understood the historical importance of the last two decades, nor will they be capable of contributing to the future development of Germany, Europe and the world." He explained, "He who cannot pass an impartial judgement on President Roosevelt as one of the greatest men of world history proves to have made no effort at all to free himself from National Socialist philosophy."

"How tragic and inscrutable is the fate of the world. The dawn of the Roosevelt era, during which the United States of America were slowly turning away from isolationist policy, coincided the beginning of Hitler totalitarianism in Germany. For 12 years these two men appeared on the world stage side by side like light and shadow, and, at almost the same time, died in 1945. While one was called away like Moses from Mount Nebo, with the Bright Land of Hope in his dying eyes, adored by his people and all the world, the other disappeared from life with curses hurled after him by all the world, including Germany, as the miserable originator of utter distress to millions of people."

"How different the world would be today if the German people had gone Roosevelt's instead of Hitler's route or had chosen democracy, liberty and world security instead of dictatorship and breach of law."

Attending the rites were German civilian workers of the Laenderrat, Army personnel, and the Staff of the Regional Government Coordinating Office, Liaison between the German "Council" and Military Government.

# Occupation is Part of War Says General Eisenhower

"As I see it, the jobs we have abroad today are a part of this war and the Selective Scrvice Act was provided so that we could be assured of the men



necessary to win this war," Army Chief of Staff Eisenhower commented in a recent statement before the Senate's Mi-

litary Affairs Committee considering extension of the Selective Service Law. "The War Department is requesting extension of the law for one year from May 15, 1946, so that our nation can assure itself and the rest of the world that we shall not falter in our obligation and that we shall not gamble with our commitments," he said.

Eisenhower added in part, "Now, the commitents that we have made abroad were made in serious conference with other nations. They involve our allies in Europe, and our allies of the Japanese war. We undertook very seriously and soberly to complete these jobs. It seems to me that we must just as seriously and soberly assure those people that we have the power and strenght to carry out our commitments...

"This same thing applies to UN, which is the great hope of all the world for peaceful future. There is obviously strength needed to support our position in the UN. The small nations of world must look to large ones to supply this strength. Therefore, I do not see how we can efford to gamble with our commit-

ment to provide our proportionate share of the strength essential to support this organization."

#### FOOD, DOLLARS AND MG

Parker La Moore, Scripps-Howard staff writer, reporting from Berlin, claims that the United States has set up a capable administration to discharge its responsibilities in occupied Germany but Washington has left it out on a limb by failing to keep the supply line operating."

"In view of the food crisis and the threatened suffering here due to lack of foresight and coordination, a long-range look at the problems is in order. It is apparent that we must make up our minds: Either we must do a job here which will reflect credit on our system of life or we must pull up stakes and go home, confessing failure. The time to make that decision is now," La Moore declares.

"If we stay here it is going to cost us a lot of money over a period of years, for it will be years before Germany is self-sufficient. Meanwhile the people must be fed or condemned to slow starvation. If they are to be fed, it will cost American taxpayers between 175 million and 250 million dollars annually according to officials of the military government. Only stopgap measures can be taken now. Long range planning cannot begin until the reparation problem is settled."

#### JACKSON CHARGES ANTI-SEMITISM

Justice Robert Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the War Crimes Trial in Nuremberg, recently charged that the defense was attempting to disseminate anti-Semitic propaganda through the trial and had committed a flagrant case of contempt of court. He proposed shutting of printing facilities to the defense.

#### OCCUPATION POLICY

A lack of a set policy on the part of share the responsibility those who for the governing of the United States Occupation Zone in Germany impeding MG operations here according to C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times. Sulzberger states that "the military government is still a very imperfect apparatus, but the chances of improvement already good - will be bettered when a set course is fixed by the White House, the State and War Departments and, to far lesser degree, by the Treasury and Navy Departments."

"The overall theory adopted by the United States government concerning its plans for the German people seems strictly sound, since even most of the sharper critics of the military government support it . . . . It must be remembered that the military government is trying to plug leaks wherever discovered and one of its greatest needs still is qualified men to serve as plugs. The shortage of manpower is not a quantitative but a qualitative program, Sulzberger observed.

#### PLUG FOR ALLIED UNITY

H.R. Baukhage of ABC expresses satisfaction in hearing that one of our officers sent out an order to his men to cease anti-Russian talk with their fraulein com-



panions. "There was a burst of anti-Russian propaganda in Germany after the Churchill speech. One piece of propaganda that Goebbels planted deep in every German mind

was that the Allies must be and could be split, divided and conquered," Baukhage observes. "Well the Germans were the ones who were conquered; but that hope still springs eternal in the German breast, 'We must go after Russia.' More than one German expressed the idea to me. ... Lt. Col. Ebey.. said, "Don't let your fraulein's opinion influence you.' Well I agree with the Colonel, for I've seen the frauleins at work, and I've seen more than one credulous, sentimental sap in the American uniform swallowing all that rubber-stamp stuff like a gullible boy, and that goes for some of the officers, too."

#### WORLD WAR III?

"The GIs were told that if they want to fight another war, letting the Germans think we hate Russia is a very good way to start it," comments Carl Bates of the MBS.

#### WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

Under Secretary of State William Clayton called upon the United States to conserve food as a means of underwriting the future not alone of our neighbors but of our own country as well. Clayton emphasized that "today, we have to contend with an elemental force that may undermine all our past efforts and nullify our plans. . . starvation itself. To alleviate the hunger that now covers whole areas of the world is not, therefore, simply to give strength to millions of men, women and children. It is also to strengthen the human bases on which a free international society can be built."

#### LONG OCCUPATION

Approval of Henry Morgenthau's contention that Allied policy agreement in Germany is basic to settlement of other European problems is voiced by a St. Louis



Post Dispatch editorial. The Post Dispatch believes that basic to an Allied agreement in Germany is an "Ameri-

can state of mind which does not exist."

"We, the people of the United States, have got to be ready to stay in Ger-

many as long as the job of re-education and reorientation requires. We have got to steel ourselves to an occupation of 10 years and if need be longer. We have got to be demanding the domestic measures which will make a long-occupation policy possible: extension of the Selective Service Act and adoption of universal military training. The alternative to that state of mind is disorder in Europe and war again in our time. And the alternative to that state of mind prevails in the United States.

"We the people of a nation conceived in hardship, won by men whose feet left prints of blood on snow, maintained at the cost of two terrible world wars we aren't ready to steel ourselves to anything.

"We want life to be easy again. We want to act like the decadent democracy Adolf Hitler said we were. We want to bring the boys home, and stop the draft, and forget about war, and read up on raising chickens. Or at least too many of us do . . . .

"As long as we are unsettled in our purpose, our policy will be unsettled.

"..... statesmen will meet in Paris to draft a peace treaty, but it will be no better, no worse, no more meaningful than our attitude here at home, enables it to be."

#### TRUMAN'S ARMY DAY ADDRESS

Commenting on President Truman's Army Day address, the Washington Post pointed out that there were two salients in his theme: First that the United States must remain strong to make our victory in the recent struggle a reality, and second, that we must use that strength for the attainment of peace through the United Nations. "To buttress our position as a stabilizing influence in the world Mr. Truman mentioned three steps that should be taken: Unification of our Armed Forces into a single department; temporary extension of the Selective Ser-

vice Act; and acceptance of military training .... no one of these steps can be dispensed with if the United States is to play the role on which it has embarked. Having crushed the enemy, we cannot, as Mr. Truman pointed out, turn our backs and go home. The most difficult part of our task lies ahead ..."

The New York Times saw in President Truman's plea for a strong Army and Navy the means for maintaining the peace. "It is not to make war that we desire a strong Army and Navy, and want to have behind them a strong reserve of trained men. This country has no agressive designs on any other country in the world. They are needed to help keep the peace.

"The best way to do that is for the peace-loving nations to remain strong. As the President said: 'We must remain strong in order to retain our leadership, and ... exercise that leadership on behalf of a world of peace and harmony among all nations and all peoples.. not only our moral duty.. firm obligation undertaken as a member of the United Nations.'"

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE EXTENSION

Urging extension of the Selective Service Act, the Des Moines Tribune reminds its readers that the military victory can easily be dissipated if the United States fails to recognize that it merely created the opportunity for "peaceful revolution."

The editorial points out that during this period, a certain amount of policing is imperative. And providing the "policemen" is part of the job. It then poses the question, "How do we get them?

"The figures illustrate clearly enough that the present volunteer rate will not maintain our armed forces at the level that thoughtful military men consider a necessary minimum. Permanent, universal military training runs so completely counter to American traditions that its enaction is probably out of the question."

# Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

. Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards
1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E G Thompson
Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ülm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
Ğ-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agate
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Feelingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmund	LK Gmund	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj B V Bloom Maj M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt J B Cress
H-52	Val	LK Künzelsau	Capt B Panettiere
TI 53			Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
		· ,	

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim		SK-LK Mannheim	_	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	•	SK-LK Heidelberg		Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim		SK-LK Pforzheim		1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe		SK-LK Karlsruhe		Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	•	LK Bruchsal		1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen		LK Buchen		Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach		LK Mosbach		1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim		LK Tauberbischofsheim		1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinshelm		LK Sinsheim	.*	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov: for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman .

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d M	il Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hg Co 2	d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d	Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG M	led Gn
H-87	US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88	US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)
307 Ha	(Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison

Liaison

Col J R Newman.
Lt J F McKiernan
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Weilburg
H-81	Hofheim
H-83	Rüdesheim
H-86	Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dilienburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Itanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt T Allegretti

Capt L R Jones

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolihagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNubla

Maj R A Gish

Lt Col C F Russe

Maj R S Williams

Maj R F Musgrove

Capt G S Iredell

Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Gieseen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaison	and security

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Capt M P Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lennerville
Capt H Nickelsberg

Lt Col W R Swarm

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt S VLesneski Lt Col E R Jenney

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A E-202 F-210 G-220 G-221 H-250 H-251 I-330 I-331 I-332 I-333 I-335 I-335 I-336 I-337 I-338 I-339 I-340	Würzburg Würzburg Würzburg Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brückenau Ebern Gemünden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Königshofen Lohr	RB Mainfranken SK-I.K Würzburg SK-LK Aschaffenburg SK-LK Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Ebern LK Gemünden LK Gerolzhofen LK Hammelburg LK Hassfurt LK Ilofheim LK Karlstadt LK Königshofen LK Lohr	Capt A T Neumann Maj it P Clark Capt R W Jones 1st Lt J J Cotter Capt J M Simon Capt K L Ellis Capt J R Ellis Capt M E Riley Capt M E Brayden Capt L F Girolani Capt E E Kelly
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt M E Riley Capt W E Brayden Capt L F Girolani
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Cunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenhurg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj 11 C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

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Co D	Regenshurg	_	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D flastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C C Doyle
C-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
C-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Мај Н L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj II T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Paraberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenhach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Mc Whorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt II Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj FT Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt C W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Cates
1-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenherg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Trayham
1-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbaeh-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
1-380	Mainburg	LK Notzung LK Mainburg	
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt J C Stanley Lt P A Neshitt
I-382	Rottenhurg	IK Rettarburg	
1-383	Viechtach	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
T-6000	Apprenant	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich				Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich		RB Oberhavern	-	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	'	SK-LK Munich		Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	:	LK Freising		Maj E Bouey

G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting ·	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	IK Mahldonf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	TTC Co. 1.	Capt B B Simmons.
H-290	Weilheim	LK Starnberg LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratsbausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz
			The me dominates, .

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauworth	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertiseen	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt J W Kenne

#### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector	ŧ		
Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District	Col F L Howley
		(APO 755)	*

### BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov	(APU 751)		
(Bremen Port Command) Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott	
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel	
Office of Mil Gov for Wesermunde .Wesermunde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Digge	

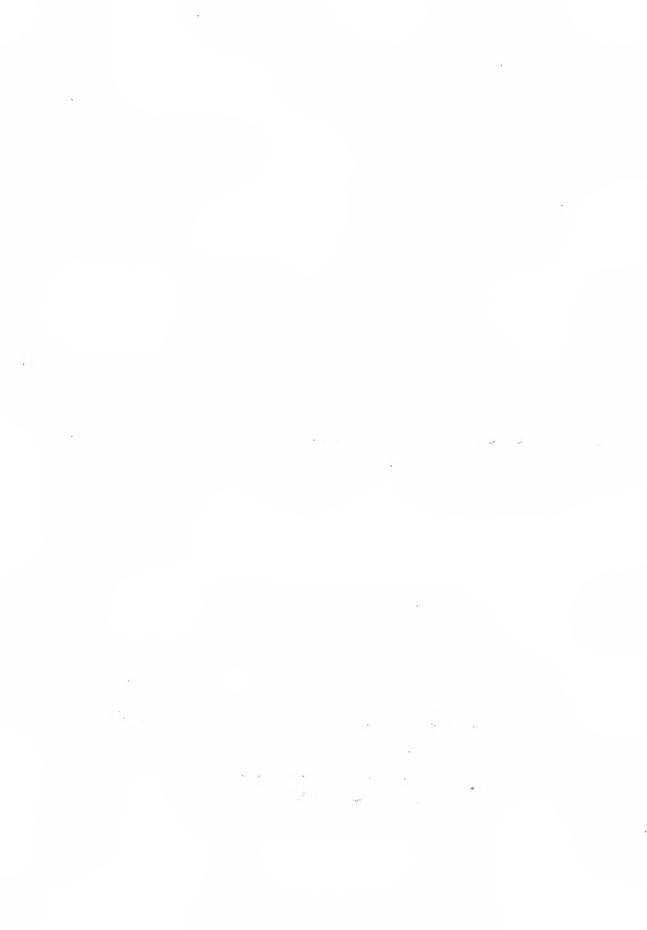




# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



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Submission of Requests for the Use of US Civilian Personnel on Trades and Craft Positions	AG 230.14 GAP-AGCF 11 April 1946
Window Screening	AG 411 Eng-AGO



Polls Among Civilian Population Achieved by Scientific Survey Methods.

Germans Respond Equally Freely To American And German Interviewers.

Techniques of sampling attitudes of populations have been studied in detail and subjected to rigorous experimentation throughout the past decade. While the work has been initiated and developed largely in the United States, the expansion of the use of these techniques has been rapid. Today, full fledged polling organizations are functioning in five major nations as well as in the States — Australia, Canada, England, France and Sweden. Opinion polls are being regulary conducted, too, throughout the American Zone of Germany.

It was not unexpected that this major step would be taken by the American occupation forces. Ever since the start of the war, Americans have systematically studied attitudes of populations in those places where the morale of people could have a bearing upon broad policies, as well as in those places where the tenor of thinking could influence tactical and strategic military decisions. Major efforts were made in the States to chart the outlook of the civilian population toward problems arising out of the war. The Army, too, set up a world-wide organization to study the impact of conditions

abroad and at home upon its officers and men. The Office of War Information gathered data on the reactions of civilian populations overseas toward our policies and war efforts.

#### EARLY EAR TO THE GROUND

Attitudes of the German populace were sounded, on a sample basis, as soon as our men had cleared the areas of hostile troops. From April to August the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USSBS), through its Morale Division conducted a Zone-wide servey of the temper of Germans. Until October 1945 however, such work was not up on a continuing basis. Investigations, other than those by the temporary agency USSBS, were made on a piecemal basis. One town, or one area, or one group of towns alone were sampled rather than the whole zone.

Then, in October 1945, preparations were made to initiate Zone-wide sampling. It was then possible to arrange a program of study of changes or trends in opinion toward the variety of problems which Germany and the Military Govern-

ment face. It was also possible to examine the attitudes of the many groups making up the German public, and to factor out and analyze the importance of variation by place of residence upon these attitudes. It was possible, also, to establish general levels of response for all Germans in the Zone in order to lend perspective to the results of interrogation of restricted groups. And, since one of our major problems in Germany is to keep abreast of the currents of dislocation and distress, and the reactions

to these forces, sample surveys at last provided a reliably quantified measure of social movements, and dispositions toward movement. It was possible, finally, to study the effectiveness of reeducational and other programs

upon the entire audience we were interested in reaching, rather than upon parts of this audience.

The difficulties in the way of carrying out the directive to proceed with the work were not few. Experienced interrogators who had thorough familiarity with the German language and customs had to be found. Vehicles and gasoline had to be provided for each man. Lodging and food in the field had to be regularly established. From pre-war statistics and meagre post-war data a sample of the population had to be designed. Consultations with policy directors had to be arranged in order that the results of the questions to be asked would be as useful as possible.

#### REGULAR WEEKLY SURVEYS

On October 26, 1945, the first interrogations were made. The fifteenth survey was begun on the 21st of February. The work, thus, has been carried on regularly, averaging one Zonewide survey every week.

While the work was being done, the sample was refined and enlarged. After four months of operation two and a half times as many interrogations were completed weekly as were originally required. And for one two-week period during the four months a load six times as heavy as the original was borne.

Naturally, the additional work could not be accomplished by the handful of men originally sent out to the field. Today, practically all the interviews are conducted by carefully screened and

> trained German men and women working under the supervision of the original field staff. Further expansion is still planned, both in the direction of precision and comprehensiveness.

It has often been polls stated that of opinion. no how carefully matter planned. only valid as long as assurance can be given that people will open their hearts to the probing investigator. In Germany, especially, it has been sincerely suspected by some that honest replies would not be given to the questions asked by our interrogators. Voices were also heard saying that uniformed personnel would certainly not be answered as freely as would German civilian interrogators. Yet careful examination of the results of identical questions asked by both groups give no ground to this suspicion in relation to the problems investigated. Nor is there cause to suspect that more than a very small proportion of Germans deliberately evade answering the questions put to them. On the other hand, the interrogators are almost uni-

Assured of anonymity, the German welcomes a chance to unburden his grievances and to advise the stranger within his house about his outlook

versally greeted in their areas with re-

spect and serious attention.

Dr. Frederick W. Williams is Chief of the Surveys Unit, Intelligence Bronch, Office at the Director of Information Control, OMGUS. He was previously a Research Associate in the Princeton University Office of Public Opinion Research. In 1945 he joined the Survey Section of the Office of War Information in Landan, and later became Director. Dr. Williams came to Germany last September and established the Survey Section of the information Control Branch on a Zone-wide basis.

on their mutual problems. Nor is he, on occassion, unwilling to criticize our policies or our basic democratic tenets. Indeed, the most damaging admission of all — membership in the National Socialist Party — is made with a consistency that is amazing. More than a dozen separate surveys, with different people questioned on each survey, have reported that about 15 percent of the adults were former Nazi Party members.

#### PARTY MEMBERSHIP ADMITTED

Such consistency does not induce us to discredit the veracity of the respondent. It might, indeed, be said that fear of punishment motivates former Nazis to admit their Party membership; however, the motivation behind the admission, as reported again and again, is rather a plea for sympathy and understanding. Former PGs are moved to cry for relief from the effects of, or the uncertain future induced by, the denazification program. They are quick to voice complaints against one of our most consistent programs, and against a program supported by all the official weight of the occupation forces. It was not in jest that, a former supporter of the NSDAP spoke about the hardships of life "under the heel of democracy."

Other objections to the techniques employed in sampling usually resolve themselves to a consideration of the reliability of estimating divisions of sentiment in large populations after interviews are conducted with only a minute fraction of the population. The history of public opinion polling has demonstrated in practice that precise sampling techniques can be applied in testing public sentiments. Through the use of mathematically sound techniques not only can population proportions be determined in relation to a given problem, but the range of error involved in the estimate can also be described. More and more precise results are obtained by increasing the number of interviews systematically obtained. But three thousand interviews do not produce

results ten times closer to true population proportions than do three hundred. Actually, in this example, the range of error is only about three times as large — from 5 per cent for 3000 interviews to 16 per cent for 300. This is to say that reliable data are obtainable from relatively few cases scientifically administered. More precise data may be had by increasing the number of people investigated.

An example of the predictive power of the polls arose in connection with the January elections in Germany. A sample of only about four hundred people was asked, "Do you expect to vote in the coming elections?" Eighty-two percent of those questioned said they expected to vote. In January, 85 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls. Again, before the same elections, interest was keen in the proportion of votes to be cast for the Communist Party. Polls taken before the election consistently showed slightly more than 2 percent popular support for this group. In the elections about 4 cent of the votes cast were for the Communists.

#### ATTITUDE DYNAMICS

This is not to say, however, that the German public is static in its thinking, Rather, a dramatic crystallization of sentiment toward some problems has been observed over the past months. In the last week of October only about half the public was able to choose a preferred party from among those vying for its support. By the first week of December more than six in ten people and, at the turn of the year, seven in ten were able to express a party preference.

While such rapid consolidation of attitudes was undoubtedly hastened by the elections, it is also true that attitudes of the German public are generally being structured over a wide variety of problems. People seem at last to have put away the shock of defeat. And they have replaced fear, resignation and thought-

less compliance with signs of irritation and bitter questioning, as well as a genuine though pitiful longing for leadership and direction.

One force behind the awakening critical faculties of the German people, of course, is the never-ceasing discomfort which surrounds their life. Nearly a quarter of the population (on repeated surveys) said that their greatest care or worry was lack of food. About one in six more answered that unemployment or lack of means of support worried them. One in seven was seeking adequate housing or furniture. About one in ten was chiefly concerned with lack of fuel. And a like number lacked clothing or shoes. Thus, a large majority of the German public was concerned with primary necessities - food, clothing, shelter and warmth, or the means to purchase these.

#### **MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS**

Another sign of the awakening consciousness of the German people is the sharpening of differences between groups within the population. And yet, in spite of the evidence for this assertion, the German public is always drawn together, in the last analysis, by the recognition of the common interest of all the German people - reconstruction. For the future holds so much uncertainty that common worries and cares, mutual strains and frustrations, bind the people together. But this provides only a pressurized unity. Will there be inflation? Will the Ruhr be internationalized? How can Germany be assured of paying her debts moral as well as monetary — to the rest of the world? Problems like these draw people together and unite them on a desperate level.

Every observer in Germany should, however, recognize some of the basic population divisions. The US Zone is made up not only of the relatively alert and sophisticated city people which most Americans in Germany observe. Well over half the people in the Zone

live in small towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. Here life often moves at the pace of the ox-cart. Incomes are lower, but food and fuel and housing are more plentiful than in the cities. Here, too, there is greater concern than in the cities about still-absent PWs because a man's hands and back are sorely needed to make the soil productive. And here are to be found, as in most nations, many people with constricted frames of reference. No more, farmers than nonfarmers, for instance, had heard about the land reform policy introduced in the Russian Zone of Germany in spite of the obviously possible implications of such a program upon their means of livelihood.

#### HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION

The American Zone is composed of disparate pieces of the former Reich. Bavaria, a relatively wealthy and Catholic state, contains more than half the residents of the Zone. Bavarians have a deep sense of statehood and local pride. Their music and dances are distinctive and are separately preferred for radio broadcasting. Asked on a recent poll if they would approve or diapprove separate statehood, practically half of the Bavarians sampled said they would approve. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, on the other hand, is found the lowest standard of living of all the three Laender. The poorest quarter of the population lives on an income of only RM 10 per family per week, as compared with practically twice as large an income for such people in Greater Hesse and in Bayaria, Hessians included in the American Zone are a heterogeneous group of people. A sophisticated outlook and an alert intelligence are more often found here than in the other two Laender. At the same time sullen hostility, suspicion or fear may mark the attitudes of those living in many a village and town.

Such apathy toward, and lack of understanding of the stuff of societal living is elaborated by the attitudes and pathetically constricted outlook of German women on political matters. About six in ten Germans today are women. Consider then the magnitude of the project merely to awaken an interest in community affairs in a people among whose major sex group only one in five is willing to express any interest in politics. For German women not only lack an interest in events outside the home, but actually tend to withdraw from the influences which might arouse such an interest. Fewer women than men read newspapers, or listen to the radio, or follow political discussions, or attend political meetings.

#### YOUTH ON THE ALERT

The youth of Germany, on the other hand, do not exhibit a narrow, uninterested orientation. At least those who are 25 years old or younger grew up with the Hitler regime. This experience left its marks on their thinking. They still express, time and again, the radical Nazi thought. But interpretative analysis of opinion polls indicates that the acceptance of large pieces of Nazi ideology by youth is engendered by the seeming plausibility to them of the ideas themselves. The youth of Germany are indeed acutely interested in public affairs. They listen to the radio, read papers and magazines, attend public gatherings in larger proportions than do their elders. They exhibit the interested vigor of people their age in other countries. But their confusion and ill decision will involve them in many a frustration, while their readiness to inquire will move them constantly forward. It can be said that Germany's women, in the large, have been led not to think and that her youth have been led to think, but badly.

Certainly one of the cornerstones upon which a democratic Germany can be built is an alert and critical people. Analysis of interrogations has established by now that the German public was indeed largely ignorant of exactly what went on in the concentration camps. And therein lay

their tragedy, for ignorance of such frightfulness on a man's doorstep is a brand of the lack of every human sensibility. It is the least responsibility of the citizen of any country to observe the actions of his government and to weigh these actions against his own moral standards.

Again and again we have told the story of the concentration camps to the German people. But as late as November 1945 only about half the adults polled in a sample of the Zone said they felt they knew exactly what went on in those places. Recent data, moreover, indicate that the full story of the terror in the camps is still inacceptable to a majority of the population. The general diposition seems to be that of withdrawal from the shocking tale. For it must be recognized that a large proportion of Germans do not yet understand - after a crushing defeat and nearly a full year of exposure of the sins of their leaders - that their National Socialism was founded on inhumanity and greed and over-weening ambition. Repeated samplings have confirmed the finding that only four in ten Germans today are willing to grant that National Socialism was a bad idea, rather than a good idea badly carried out.

#### POLITICAL APATHY

Nor should too much hope for a general public reorientation be aroused by the fact that a large proportion of the people cast a ballot in the recent elections. Slightly less than one in three Germans say they have an interest in political affairs. Rather, a solid majority are willing to leave politics to others. The heavy vote in the recent elections, it has been found, was induced more by the desire to do what it was thought the occupation forces wanted done than by any grasp of the realities or personalities involved in the political scene. The attitude of the people in general was to support what they assumed to be an MG interest in holding a "popular" election.

(Continued on page 16)

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# A Competitive Press For Germany

Papers urged to become driving force for social good and assume leadership in civic affairs. Journalistic standards must be raised and news divorced from opinion. No place for yellow journalism.

The German press is not completely free - - yet. But MG has set up machinery through which a free press may be created (see WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN No 26, 26 Jan 46). The following broad statement of policy, repraduced in full, was made by the Director of Infarmation Control, of the licensing of the Frankfurter Neve Presse. The new newspaper is the second to be licensed in Frankfurt and the 32nd in the American Zone. It has an initial authorized circulation of 50,000, and will be published twice weekly. Temporarily the Neue Presse will share printing facilities with the Frankfurter Rundschau in the bomb-battered plant of the old Frankfurter Zeitung. This is the first time since newspaper licensing was begun in the US Zone that two newspapers are published in one city. Acute paper shortages have limited production throughout the Zone...

In licensing the Frankfurter Neue Presse I wish to point out that this is the second newspaper in this city to be placed in operation by the Office of Military Government. This is a healthy development and one which I expect to be repeated elsewhere. A competitive press is a main cornerstone of a free press, just as a free press is a main cornerstone of Democracy, and these are things which we hope will take root in the future reconstruction and growth of Germany.

We are, in the American Zone of Occupation, in the process of establishing information media on principles as nearly in accord with normal democratic practices as are compatible with current political and security conditions. It is not reasonable to suppose that Germans can be much impressed with the idea of democracy without having as a structural part of their life some of democracy's most active and beneficial mani-

festations. These, of course, include freedom of expression and liberty in the arts. Means are therefore being placed in German hands to develop their information services along normal democratic lines, subject, however, to constant scrutiny and guidance by Military Government. Thus it will be up to the Germans themselves to work out their salvation in this field, as in others.

Freedom of speech and a free press are things which Germans have not had in their recent history; they do not have them now and they will not have them in a complete sense in the immediate future. But they will be given means and encouragement to develop them. For example, bodies of German experts are eventually to be set up, to sit independently of German governmental agencies, to assume the administration of licensing and other operational matters in the field of information control as long as licensing in necessary.

#### POLICY ACCORDS WITH POTSDAM

But MG directives will continue to define policies and MG authority will continue to enforce them. Furthermore, at MG direction, the drafting of a law based on a reinforced version of Article 118 of the Weimar Constitution, guaranteeing a fundamental freedom of expression, but outlawing libelous material, is being undertaken by the Laenderrat. This is all in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement.

We look forward to the time when German information services will be completely free of administrative controls and will be subject only to general provisions of denazification and to such laws guaranteeing freedom of expression as I have just mentioned.

The Frankfurter Neue Presse is the 32nd newspaper to be licensed in the American Zone. We want as soon as possible to remove all restrictions as to numbers of German newspapers not only because a well-informed public is best equipped to make intelligent political decisions, but because we feel certain that competition will improve the technical quality of the newspapers.

#### **NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE**

However, our efforts in this direction are limited by a number of factors, the most vital of which is the critical shortage of newsprint - a situation which will not materially be alleviated from indigenous resources before 1948. In some cases, where we have licensed newspapers, we have been forced to cut down the circulation of others where areas of coverage overlapped; this was done solely because of the newsprint shortage. Another real obstacle is the lack of plant facilities and all the complex equipment necessary for publishing modern newspapers linotype machines, presses, communications facilities, and so on.

But one of the most important problems is the difficulty of discovering competent journalists who able to prove that they were anti-Nazi in action and spirit and whose minds are imbued with the ideals of democracy which we believe are necessary if Germany is ever to take her place again in the society of nations. Germans who by their political ideals are to be trusted with democratic a necessarily are those who have been suppressed and oppressed in Germany for the last twelve years; they will naturally have to pick up the threads of their professional careers from the point where the Nazi Party forced them to stop work.

Democratic methods of thought and the American journalistic standard of factual honest reporting, with a complete divorcment of news from editorial opinion, are among the things we want to see in the new German press. But there are some things, too, which we do not want to see. Obviously they are headed by the ideas to which we are inflexibly opposed and against which we fought the greatest war in history: Nazism, racism, militarism, and the belief that the individual is nothing and the state everything.

But there are other things which we also do not want to see. We do not want a subsidized or controlled press in any form, certainly not by Government, but also not by pressure groups, whether political parties, industry or church. We. would like to see the German press politically intelligent and politically outspoken and coherent, but we do not want German newspapers subsidized. For there it loses its freedom at the very beginning. In cases (and at present these cases are the rule) where there is only one newspaper in a community, we believe that it should make its space available to all parties; in fact, no newspaper can call its news colums honest and unbiased unless they report conflicting phases of political opinion and action.

#### NO MUD-SLINGING

I must also state my strong belief that there is no space in the German press of today for name-calling and mudslinging. That is not only because of physical limitations — four and six-page newspapers need every column inch for the reporting of the news of their communities, of Germany, and the world but it is also a moral fact, a fact based on principle. The power and prestige of the new German press will suffer heavy damage if the tactics of "yellow" journalism are in any way adopted.

I have said that newspapers ought to report accurately the news of their communities. They must do more than that, they should reflect the life and the needs of their communities. They should be a living, driving force working for the social good. To assume leadership in civil affairs, to point out evils, to help reconstruction, to encourage people to improve themselves and their communities; these are real duties of a free press, whose editors must regard themselves both as leaders and as servants of the people.

#### VARIABLE TECHNICAL STANDARDS

The 31 licensed newspapers which are already being published in the American Zone, and in the US Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave, are performing their functions in varying degrees and with varying standards. Some are excellent, some are good, some are unfortunately only fair. The reasons for this I have already suggested - shortages of competent journalists, lack of equipment, and so on. But it is not reasonable to expect a press of high technical excellence to be in operation in so short a time; higher standards will undoubtedly come with experience and the improvement of general publishing conditions.

The thing with which we are most concerned now is the beginnings; we want the seed to be planted and to develop. We want to see German editors and publishers use real journalistic initiative and enterprise - the inquiring and critical mind is the hallmark of all great editors and reporters. We do not want blind acceptance of surface facts; they should be dug into and examined so that in the end the essential truth is produced. For example, simply because an item comes from DANA, the official news agency, (or from any other source) it need not be treated as the gospel incontrovertible truth: it should be questioned, critically examined. That is the very spirit of good journalism.

In America, the free press is a sacred trust of the nation as a whole and a free newspaper is a sacred trust of its publisher, its editors, its reporters. In granting a license to the Frankfurter Neue Presse I am passing this trust on to you and I regard the act very much in the light of a symbolic passing on of the torch of democracy. I hope and believe that Germans here and elsewhere will use this trust intelligently and with a solemn sense of civic responsibility as a means of liberating their minds from the ideas which for so many years have dominated and oppressed them.

# POTSDAM REPARATIONS BEGIN

Bremen Shipyard Moved First Under Control Council Capital Equipment Allocations. Three More Plants on the Way Out.

The first shipment of industrial capital equipment to be removed from Germany as reparations under terms of the Potsdam Agreement, was recently loaded at the port of Bremen on the Soviet freighter "Alexander Pushkin" for shipment to the USSR.

Deschimag shipyards (Deutsche Schiff und Maschinenbau AG) were allocated to Russia by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council last December. This shipbuilding concern, located at Bremen Weser, was one of the largest in Gemany. Despite some bomb damage and depreciation, the shipyards are estimated to be worth 12,000,000 pre-war marks. It is estimated that it will require at least five additional ships of the size of the "Alexander Pushkin" to load the entire shipyard.

Before the war, large numbers of merchant ships were built by the Deschimag shipyards — cargo vessels up to 10,000 tons, tankers up to 16,000 tons and freighters and transports up to 25,000 tons. During the war, however, naval construction, including large numbers of submarines, almost entirely replaced merchant marine shippuilding.

Ten launching ways, a floating dock, a large machine shop, foundry, power plant, five 7½-ton cranes and one 150-ton crane are included in the equipment of the shipyard. Seven hundred and fifty German laborers, most of them former employees of the shipyard, have been working for more than three months dismantling and crating the machinery.

At the same time, MG announced that equipment from three other large German industrial plants, allocated to the USSR, was on its way to Bremen. One of these was Germany's largest ball-bearings plant, the Kugelfischer Works, which had a value of RM 25,000,000. One half of this plant was allocated as reparations to the western European nations, and the other half to the Soviet Union. Twenty carloads of equipment from this plant, formerly located at Schweinfurt, have been sent to Bremen for shipment to Russia.

A fifteen-car trainload of heavy machinery from a Bavarian power-plant, located at Gendorf, started on its way to Bremen Monday. The plant, which is valued at ten million pre-war marks, is large enough to supply a town of 35,000 with electric current. Built during the war, the plant supplied power to the Anorgana Chemical Works, a factory engaged in the production of chemicals for explosives and mustard gas, now slated for destruction.

Also on its way to Bremen for shipment to Russia as reparations, is equipment from the huge Daimler-Benz underground aircraft engine plant near Oberingheim. Six thousand slave laborers worked two years constructing the plant, which was located in an underground gypsum mine of steel and concrete construction. During the war it was producing 600 aircraft engines per month.

#### Found: Wehrmacht Documents

Sealed behind heavy iron doors in river caves which had once been used for the storage of ice, eight tons of German military Documents have been discovered by the MG Detachment at Marktheidenfeld in Mainfranken, Bavaria.

The documents consist of personnel files on 50,000 troops of 30 divisions, including members of the Wehrmacht, Marine and Waffen-SS. Among the files were necords of German courts martial revealing that German soldiers had been shot for desertion and political crimes on Gestapo charges. Families of such soldiers were notified "that their relatives were missing."

Most of the Waffen-SS files came from the Mainz Corps Area Headquarters, which had apparently retreated down the Main River ahead of the American advance, and deposited its files in the river caves.

### Raw Cotton Imports

Arrangements are being made for the importation of 50,000 tons of American eotton into Germany for the manufacture of textile products, of which forty percent will be made available for German use and the balance used to pay for the cost of the imported cotton, MG has announced. (See Weekly Information Bulletin No. 36, 8 April 1946).

This will mark the second shipment of United States surplus cotton stocks to Germany. In February, 10,000 tons of raw cotton were procured by MG for the manufacture of vitally needed agricultural supplies in the US Zone.

In addition to clothing for farmers, miners and others performing essential

jobs, the finished textiles to be manufactured in German mills will include a variety of essential medical supplies and industrial products, such as cotton belting, twine and flour sacks.

The agreement on cotton imports is being negotiated with the Commodity Credit Corporation Agency and the US Commercial Company, both representing the US government, and OMGUS.

Ten thousand tons are expected to be shipped this spring and the remainder will arrive in several shipments spread over the next twelve months.

#### Civilian Labor

If you wish to employ US civilian personnel in trades, craft and laboring positions, first make certain that German personnel is not available or that the use of German personnel is impracticable from a security standpoint, according to a USFET letter (AG 230.14 GAP-AGCP, 11 April 1946). An increasing number of requests for authority to employ US civilians in ungraded positions are being received with insufficient information to justify such action.

USFET wants you to submit job descriptions which really cover the duties and responsibilities of the unfilled positions and the reasons for requesting US rather than German civilian personnel. If your objections to using Germans are based on security factors, furnish a statement showing the security elements involved, and if your objections are on the grounds that no Germans are available to do the job, indicate what efforts have been made to recruit German personnel.

# Germans Deliberate Problem of Restitution To Nazi Victims



Who are the "Victims of Fascism?" How many remain in Germany? Whose responsibility are they? How should they be aided? Who should bear the cost?

Most Germans are willing to accept responsibility for the care of victims of Nazi political persecution, but an important minority is critical of any such program and some insist on careful distictions between who should and who should not benefit by restitution. Only a small section of the public in the American Zone, however, is aware of the size of the problem, according to a recent OMGUS poll.

The public taken as a whole would like to see wealth and property withdrawn from the Nazis — by which they mean the "real" Nazis, not the "nominal" ones — and used to recompense their victims. Most people also claim that they would be willing to pay higher taxes in order to provide the means of compensation. The willingness to pay higher taxes for such a purpose, of course, would depend on the exact nature of the tax and the manner in which it would be carried out and presented to the public.

#### LARGE-SCALE PROBLEM

About half the respondents (51 percent) are unable to make any estimate of the size of the persecuted group in Germany. But in the other half of the sample, estimates of a large number of persecuted people are frequent. One-third of all the people questioned estimate that the number now in Germany who had lost property or income through persecution was more than 100,000. Very large numbers

(over one million) are named by a quarter of all the people, Hence estimates by the better informed, indicate an understanding that the problem must be viewed in large terms.

#### DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY

The next question was whether the German people are responsible for taking care of all these persons today. A solid majority (63 percent) of everyone questioned say "Yes." Acceptance by so many of responsibility for taking care of Nazi political victims is especially important, because previous surveys showed only a small percentage who would accept any blame, even indirect, for the fact that persecution occured. One in seven more (15 percent) admit responsibility for some but not for all those who were mistreated; and about one in ten people (12 percent) completely disclaim responsibility.

Among those expressing opinions, fewer former NSDAP members (56 percent) than non-members (64 percent) accept responsibility for the persecuted. Men (65 percent), particularly former PWs, greet the proposition less warmly that do women (75 percent).

Some who concur in the responsibility of the German people, but who also feel that all those who suffered should not be cared for, suggest various discriminations. The most usual types excluded from care are "criminals," that is, nonpolitical prisoners (by 7 percent), nonGermans and DPs particularly (by 3 percent), and those who "suffered" no more than other Germans (by 3 percent). A few people thought that Quislings, Nazi sympathizers, or those who can work but will not should also be excluded.

From reasons offered by those who deny responsibility it is clear that this group of 12 percent is comprised of consistent and stubborn voices. Half of them simply denied all responsibility or accused others (including the United States and England) of not accepting their share of it. Others said that it was impossible to do anything, or that other cases — the bombed-out relatives, neighbors — need help first.

Suggestions for recompense were asked of people accepting responsibility for care

of the persecuted. The type of help offered is generally not specific in nature. The largest single group (27 percent) think that money or property belonging to Nazis should be taken to replace losses. A very small group (2 percent) suggest preference in taxation and rations for the persecuted group. But one fifth of the people say merely that repayment should be made - according to individual needs and losses - without suggesting how this might be accomplished. Another sizeable group (15 percent) urge that jobs or opportunity to begin life again be provided. To the direct question of willingness to pay higher taxes in order to recompense these people, a majority (58 percent) agree, while about a third of the population refuse.

#### GERMAN MIND (Continued from page 9)

It is evident, then, that the task of rehabilitation of the German outlook — the reorientation and reeducation of large proportions of these people — is but barely started. Through periodic scientific measurement of the disposition of the Germans we can chart the tactical impact of adjustments made in our policies in the domains of social, economic or political life. And the influence of the strategic strength of our unwritten policy can be closely followed. Public opinion polts serve not only to channelize our efforts in those directions where our minimal force will serve the greatest

good. They serve also to inform the German people about themselves. It is clear that self-criticism, and readiness to accept responsibility for thought and deed, are characteristics useful to develop among any population.

Unhappily, the mental set of the German people today can be typified in the words of the person who complained to an interrogator: "Why don't the Americans bring us food? Why don't they help us in reconstruction? Why do they continue to dig up old ghosts? Don't they know the war is over?"

## **Correspondent Finds**



# NO STARVING BAVARIANS

Reporting on the food situation in Bavaria, PM's Victor Bernstein finds that there is no starvation in that part of the US Zone. Mr. Bernstein reached this



conclusion after speaking with MG public health officers and nutrition teams and German municipal admini-

strators.

"I came down to this Bavarian capital," Mr. Bernstein writes from Munich, to do some personal checking and I'm constrained to say at once that if there are any wolves in this part of Germany, they are not on anybody's doorstep.

"It goes without saying that if there is no starvation in Munich, the capital and largest city in this primarily agricultural state, it's obvious there's no starvation anywhere in the state.

"Extra food has been forthcoming in various ways. The black market is one. Non-rationed foods, such as vegetables, is another, and food acquired on the side by Munich residents from relatives and friends on farms is a third.....Summer will bring an increased supply of fish and vegetables..... Nobody is starving in Bavaria, although many go to bed a little hungry at night. I wonder what the food situation is in Greece and Yugoslavia, for example?"

#### JEWISH AFFAIRS REPORT

Judge Simon H. Rivkind, special advisor to the European Theater Commander on Jewish Affairs, in a final memor-

andum to General Joseph T. McNarney called for sympathetic handling of the problem of the remaining European Jews and made recommendations for solving that problem.

In his report Judge Rivkind paid tribute to the United States Armed forces to whom he he said the remnant of the Jews in Europe are everlastingly indebted. "The Army has, during the period of my stay, accorded to the Jewish displaced persons a wide measure of personal freedom, has encouraged self-government and allowed the ex-persecutees broad freedom of movement. Gradually many of the Jewish displaced persons centers ceased to be camps and became more like communities... The problem of the displaced Jews in Europe, however, is not yet behind us.

Rifkind's recommendations for certain changes in the treatment of the displaced Jews include: Relief in monotony of diet afforded Jews in the camps; more vigor in introduction of rehabilitation and training projects; even more improvement in provision of civilian rather than barracktype housing; a more liberal policy for admission of rabbis and religious teachers, as well as people in other cultured professions to alleviate present lacks brought about by Nazis, correction in minds of some that Jewish displaced persons should be regarded as institutionalized problem children "which they are not."

Rifkind said the problem of displaced Jews will cease to be a problem, not when any specified agency has discharged its limited responsibility, but when Jews concerned have been restored to nomal life in an abode in which they strike permanent roots.

#### ON FEEDING GERMANY

A former member of General Eisenhower's staff, Brig. Gen. Eric Fisher, has declared in an interview for the Philadelphia Record that the United States should not help to feed the German people. "America," he stated, "should not help to feed Germany - certainly not until such allied nations as Holland. Belgium and Greece, are getting more to eat than the Germans, which is not the case." Concerning reduction of German minimum rations to 1100 calories a day, he said it should be realized that German farms are the most prosperous in the world today. "While German city dwellers are held to a minimum ration," he declared, "German farmers eat five meals a day and even their dogs are fat and sassy."

#### AMERICAN PRESTIGE

The New York Herald Tribune fears that American prestige will suffer if the Germans, in common with the other continental peoples, continue to believe that



America is a "material Eden" but a "cultural desert." Recalling that this was was one of the constant themes of

Nazi propaganda, the Tribune feels that should the Germans come to associate the United States solely with military power and censorship, the idea of an America with nothing to contribute to Europe but the technique of mass production will certainly gain strength.

The Tribune further observes that the problem of filling Germany's cultural vacuum during the present chaotic period is, of course, far from easy. "There can be no forcible feeding of the population with

ideologically sound literature and the financial aspects of supplying books and plays to a poverty-stricken people, particularly under present exchange regulations, are formidably complex. But if a new birth of freedom is wished for all in Germany the words of freedom must be made available to the German people," it concludes.

#### LAGUARDIA TO UNRRA

The Baltimore Sun expresses its pleasure over the appointment of former Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York as successor to Herbert Lehmann as Director General of UNRRA. They feel that it is a post to which Mr. LaGuardia can bring the special administrative talents which he has demonstrated in the past and at the same time that the job is likely to draw to the utmost on Mr. LaGuardia's emotional stability and his diplomatic finesse.

"Besides problems of supply, some of which may have been settled by the recent UNRRA meeting, Mr. LaGuardia will have to keep other factors in the total relief picture. One of these is Mr. Hoover's current trip among the hungry areas of Europe.... This tour is tied in with our new domestic emergency famine campaign to squeeze out greater volumes of relief food than had at first been thought necessary. Clearly the emergency famine committee's program will touch on the UNRRA programm, which is already heavily supported by the United States although international in control."

The Sun further observes that in task in tasks of liaison and the resolution of conflicting claims, Mr. LaGuardia will need nice judgment and cool temper. And when the immediate job is discharged, there will be the further problem of liquidating UNRRA and gearing those of its programs which are to continue into some branch of the United Nations Organization.

#### ARMED FORCES MERGER

Merger of the Armed Forces is again in the spotlight as a result of a Senate Military Affairs Sub-Committee's favorable consideration of a proposal for uni-



fication. "This is an important bill," comments Richard Harkness of NBC. "It tries not only to correct military inefficiency, shown up by the war; it looks, too, to our postwar

military establishment. And for the first time this bill gives legislative recognition of this fact: The Department of State which makes our foreign policy, must have a say in our military plans. It recognizes also that in planning any national defense program our foreign policy men and our military experts must sit in with men who know our national resources. It is, of course, the sheerest kind of speculation to try to guess whom the President might name as Chief of Staff for Defense; but there is word...that Mr. Truman already favors Adm. William D. Leahy."

Joseph C. Harsch of CBS thinks that the Pearl Harbor investigation has given much point to the Armed Forces merger. He points out that the hearings on the Japanese attack show considerable evidence of lack of coordination between the services during the days when immediately preceeding the war. "Army and Navy forces were on different forms of alert in the Hawaiian Islands. Army and Navy intelligence did not always exchange information. Merging of the services might prevent that kind of competition."

Referring to discussion on the unification question, John B. Kennedy of ABC says "The real trouble may be we may not wake up, for atomic war can come like a thief in the night....and does that sound fantastic? Well, what did the last war sound like; and we had it?"

Cedric Foster also calls for coordination between the Armed Forces themselves and between the services and the Executive and State Department branches of the government as the only conclusion that can be reached by anyone with experience in the war.

# Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov Office or wartemberg-for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards . 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ŭlm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agate
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsbeim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Mai B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Mai M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt J B Cress
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
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#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Buchen	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen		Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov. for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d M	il Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2	d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
	Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG N	led Gp
H-87	US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88	US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)
307 Hg (	Westphalia Reg) Munster

(110 000)

Col J R Newman
Lt J F McKiernan
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

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#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnbausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Weilburg
H-81	Hofheim
H-83	Rüdesheim
H-86	Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Ilanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Liaison

Liaison

Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt T Allegretti

Capt L R Jones

Col J R Newman

Col R K Phelps

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfbagen

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNuhla

Maj R A Gish

Lt Col C F Russe

Maj R S Williams

Maj R F Musgrove

Lt Col A Skarry

Capt G S Iredell
Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Diehurg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Gieseen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaison	and security

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &

*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erhach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &

*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Capt M P Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt JS Chapin
Maj R J Willard

Maj R J Willard Capt C H Lennerville Capt H Nickelsberg

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt S VLesneski Lt Col E R Jenney

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Capt Griffin
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Maj II P Clark
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	1st Lt J J Cotter
I-33 <del>4</del>	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt J M Simon
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hasefurt	Capt J R Ellis
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt M E Riley
1-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
1-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt L F Girolani
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I <i>-</i> 343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Dumic
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Cain

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Numberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayrouth	Capt B F Stroup
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Capt L J Cochran
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj J D Cofer
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj R Y Boyer
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj T Cleary
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nielson
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J Wiatt
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Capt R Cole
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H-263 H-264 H-265 H-266 H-267 H-268 H-269 H-270 H-271 H-272	Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpoltstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf	LK Feuchtwangen LK Gunzenhausen LK Hersbruck LK Hilpoltstein LK Weissenburg LK Rothenburg LK Schwabach LK Scheinfeld LK Uffenheim LK Lauf	1st Lt D J Smith Maj P W Zurn Capt F Hill Maj H T Lund Capt J J Carr Maj R C Anderson Maj R E Stringer Maj H C Kaufimann Capt L C Wheeler Maj E N Humphrey
	Windsheim Lauf	LK Uffenheim LK Lauf	Capt L C Wheeler Maj E N Humphrey
I-347 I-348	Neustadt a. d. Aisch Naila Stadtsteinach	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch LK Naila LK Stadtsteinach	Capt G B Jones Capt W T Morris Capt H F Casademont

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

_10Bo		n a operhans	
Co D	Regensburg		. Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Mai C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Paseau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
11-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelbeim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj FT Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gates
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt CH Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traybam
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J C Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt CG Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205 Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Heusel
F-213 Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231 Freising	LK Freizing	Maj E Boney

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G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C Il Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Trucy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingoistadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
1-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
1-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
1-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz
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#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauworth	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
1-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettuner
1-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmunchen	1st Lt J W Kenne
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#### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office	of
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U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

## BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

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Wesermunde

SK Wesermünde

Lt Col L S Digga

### Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
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# A Letter To Directors of Military Government

General Clay has sent the following personal letter to the Director of Office of Military Government in each of the three Laender and Bremen Enclave. It is published for general information.

21 April 1946

Now that Military Government responsibilities have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Third Army, I wish to emphasize the great importance I place on the effecting of a full and complete cooperation between all Military Government detachments and the U.S. Occupational Forces. It must be brought out clearly throughout your command that the Occupational Forces and our Military Government personnel constitute a team which represents the U.S. Government on foreign soil in an occupied country. I realize that local irritations occur at times because of difference in rank and because of the frequent movement of elements of our Occupational Forces which have led to certain friction in the past. Such incidents often come to the attention of the German population, particulary German officials. who misunderstand and draw false conclusions as to the lack of teamwork between Military Government and our tactical units

It is my desire that you encourage throughout your command that Military Government personnel, both military and U.S. civilian, make every effort to get acquainted with the neighboring and higher echelons of the Occupational Forces with particular attention to local constabulary units. Now that one Army Headquarters commands the ground forces throughout U.S. Zone, it is of particular importance that you and the senior members of the Land Detachment become personally acquainted with the Army Commander and his senior staff officers. To a more local degree this same desire to become acquainted personally with the Commander and his principal staff officers in each military community should be encouraged since these communities in many instances will provide services for both civilian and military members of Military Government that we are not in a position to provide for ourselves. We should also cultivate friendly relations with the Air Force troops and the staffs of supply and service installations adjacent to our Military Government offices.

I should like to hear from time to time on the progress made at all echelons of Military Government in stressing and effecting the close teamwork which is so necessary among all the U.S. elements in Germany

Sincerely,

s/Lucius D. Clay

LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Military Governor

# Labor Organization in the US Zone

Labor organizations will play a significant role in building a democratic and peaceful Germany provided that the union movement in Germany continues to proceed in accordance with democratic principles. The preliminary report of the delegates of the World Federation of Trade Unions who recently investigated conditions in Germany states that the trade union movement in Germany constitutes "one of the strongest and most reliable Anti-Nazi forces." United States Military Government has consistently encouraged the formation of free and democratic trade unions and requires that the initiative for labor organization stem directly from the workers, and that these associations be democratically governed. As a guide for judging the democratic nature of a union constitution, instructions respecting the following have been issued:

- (a) Election of all officers at regular, stated intervals, not to exceed one year.
  - (b) Use of the secret ballot in elections.
- (c) Provision for free nominations and an adequate period between nominations and elections.
- (d) Provision for periodic membership meetings.
- (e) Provision that approval of the membership is required for the organization to federate or amalgamate with other organizations.
- (f) Provision for adequate and regular reports to the membership concerning the financial status of the Union.
- (g) Requirement that the amount of dues be approved by the membership and that only such assessments can be made as are authorized by a majority vote of the membership.

- (h) Requirement that the constitution be ratified by a majority of the members by a secret ballot.
- (i) A clear statement of the obligations of members to the union.
- c(j) Provision that no member may be expelled without hearing by a body composed of an officer of the union and members from his own shop.

In addition to these democratic union principles drawn up by the Military Government, the German labor movement has voluntarily assumed a further democratic principle to the effect that unions are to non-political and non-confessional. Whereas bitter controversies arose among the pre-1933 organizations due to the close link which existed with political parties and religious groups, it is gratifyto note to-day that Socialists, Catholics and Communists have agreed that political and religious commitments shall be deliberately avoided. Despite the growing differences among political parties, no conflicts have thus far arisen over these matters.

#### UNION DEVELOPMENT

Union organization in the US Zone has made reasonable progress. The pre-Hitler trade union movement has acted as the inspiring source in the revival of labor oganization in Germany, and much of the organizational spadework has been accomplished by or under the guidance of experienced trade unionists who were active in the labor movement until suppressed in 1933. The growth of labor organization, however, has not been uniform throughout the Zone due to the confusion resulting from frequent changes in personnel and reliance on personal

views. Furthermore, while Military Government Directives and orders permitting labor organization were clear cut and specific there was lack of uniformity in their effective implementation.

Considering the present level of industrial activity in the US Zone, union organization has achieved reasonable progress. Over 427,000 persons are presently enolled in labor unions in the US Zone excluding Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin.

#### **ORGANIZATION**

The present tendency is for unions to organize into trades and industrial unions. A trade union can be defined roughly as one consisting of inter-dependent occupations having some logical relationship. Such unions are called "Berufsgruppe" and may include workers in numerous industries in order to cover particular trades and occupation. The predominant type union is the industrial or multiple industrial union consisting either of a union operating in a specific industry or in several inter-related industries. These are called "Industriegruppe", and generally take in all workers (including white collar and professional) employed within the industries of their jurisdiction. To date this jurisdiction is not too clearly defined. Unless it is more clearly defined for each functional union and unless a spirit of labor solidarity prevails there is danger of jurisdictional conflicts among the various types of unions.

#### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Except for North Wuerttemberg, all unions in the US Zone function on a local or Kreis level. No Land or zonal unions have yet been formed.

It is obvious that with the growth of of labor organizations, the confines of a single Kreis are too narrow for the effective fulfillment of union functions. This is particularly apparent in such industries as public utilities where administrative districts cover a much wider area than do the unions. To parallel the geographic

jurisdiction of management the railway and postal services unions in Greater Hesse have found it essential to establish informal Land organizations as a temporary. expedient. The creation of Land unions, permissible under present Military Government regulations, appear imminent in all three Laender of the US Zone. An indirect step towards the eventual establishment of zonal unions has recently been taken with the formation of a labor union committee consisting of 12 members who will serve in an advisory capacity to the Council of Ministers (Laenderrat) on labor and social insurance. The Committee has asked Military Government permission to discuss zonal problems at its meetings.

Within the framework of Military Government regulations, the unions have sought to secure more favorable working conditions in the particular industries and readjustments in wage schedules necessistated by the conversion from war to civilian production. In some instances, they have obtained management approval to cooperate in the execution of employment as organizational gains are consolidated and and as the geographic field of union activity is broadened.

#### GENERAL UNIONS

Functional unions naturally need an overall organization to make it possible for them project and promote those interests which transcend each particular organization. Such general or overall unions are known in Germany as "Dach" organizations. Such organizations are usually federations which give the affiliated functional unions complete autonomy insofar as their internal affairs are concerned, particularly those pertaining to the special problems and activities arising out of industrial relations.

At present there seems to be a tendency to establish highly centralized "Dach" organizations rather than federations. The former is called "Einheits-

(Continued on page 9)

# DENAZIFYING THE REICHSPOST

In Germany, the entire civilian communications system, including wire communications, postal services and some radio is organized under a single governmental agency, known as the Reichspost. A prerequisite to the successful administration of Military Government and the rehabilitation of Germany was the rapid restoration of the civil communications system for use by the occupying forces and to provide essential civilian service. The denazification program called for the removal from public office of all Nazis and militarists. "Public office" is defined as including all officials, civil servants or employees in governmental service; thus, almost all Reichspost employees come under the classification of public office holders. The directive entitled "Removal of Nazis and Militarists from the "Reichspost" specifically prohibited all members of the Nazi party and all active supporters of Nazism and militarism from holding positions other than ordinary labor in the Reichspost. Ordinary labor is defined as an inferior position without supervisory, managerial and organizing capacity whatsoever, or participation in employing or discharging or in setting employment or policies.

#### SHORTAGE OF EMPLOYEES

The enactment or this program, as well as casualties suffered during the war, has resulted in a chronic shortage of qualified employees especially in the important administrative and supervisory categories, which are infested with Nazisponsored appointees. In consideration of this problem, one must remember that a national communications system, if not properly controlled, is one of the most fertile fields for shortage and political

opposition. A single employee engaged in suberversive activity may undo the labor of thousands of trusted workmen. In order to understand more fully all aspects of this problem, let us review briefly the chain of events leading up to the present personnel shortage.

The employees of the Reichspost, except for a few laborers and miscellaneous personnel, are regular government employees and members of the German civil service. The civil servant occupies an important and respected position in the German community, characterized by an extreme loyality to his service and high degree of efficiency in the performance of his duties.

In return the employee is provided with a secure, well paid position and adequate retirement and pension rights. Prior to the occupation, an extensive welfare organization financed by the Reichspost provided medical care and hospitalization. Rest homes and recreation centers, owned and operated by the Reichspost, were always available far its employees. addition, the Reichspost is one of the largest property owners in Germany, and attractive living quarters were furnished as an inducement to attract capable professionals and in line with the policy that the public servant be an example to the community.

#### PRE-NAZI APPOINTMENTS RIGID

Prior to the Nazi ascension to power in 1933, all appointments and promotions within the Reichspost, with a few exceptions, were based sololy on education, experience, age and the results of rigid state examination. Special requirements and qualifications were provided by the Civil Service Law of 1873, which prescribed the length of preparatory training

and education for the various positions. Among the exceptions to this rule were the members of the Ministry of Posts in Berlin, the organization through which control and supervision of the Reichspost was accomplished. Members of the Ministry were almost entirely political appointees but in the interest of the service were usually chosen from the senior career officials of the postal and telecommunications services.

#### NAZIS FAVOR NAZIS

When the Nazis came into power special laws and regulations were enacted in favor of the totalitarian form of government. The Reichspost, its multifarious activities dealing directly with the public, was not overlooked as an important vehicle for the propagation of the national socialist ideology. A prerequisite for employment became the applicant's membership in the Nazi party and its affiliated organizations. Following appointment the applicant was excepted to participate actively in party functions and to publicly support its policies. Close supervision of all employees was assured through political advisers, attached to the Ministry, who exerted great influence on the appointment and promotion of officials within the Reichspost. The approval of the Party Chancellory (Partey Kanzlei) was required to effect promotions to the higher offices. An intensive campaign was initiated to enlist all civil servants in the party and those who refused, especially officials occupying influential positions, were retired "for the good of the service" and replaced with "old fighters" and arden't new party members.

An extract translated from the "German Reichspost — Administrative Report for the Fiscal Year 1937" will best illustrate this procedure:

"As a special measure for the advancement of worthy national socialists, it was again possible to assimilate on a preferential basis, 740 old party comrades in the civil service and 700 of them were employed as civil servants according to plan. In general, national socialist requirements were the standard for selection (qualifications, work accomplishments, ethnopolitical consideration, etc.)"

With coercion and steadily applied political and professional pressure, the Nazis gradually inserted party members and sympathizers in all important posts. An example of the fanatical efficiency and thoroughness with which this policy was pursued is contained in the text of a letter from Reichminister Ohnesorge, the head of the Ministry of Posts from until the end of the war, dated August 1938 and addressed to the Presidents of all Reishpost Districts:

"According to Par. 3 (2) of the German Civil Service Law, a civil servant must at all times support the national socialist state without mental reservations, and his entire attitude must be guided by the fact the National Socialist Party, in indissoluble union with the people, is the standard bearer of the ideal of the German state. This cardinal principle is violated not only when a civil servant displays his lack of national socialist conviction; but also when he denies the national socialist philosophy of life, neither knowingly nor purposely, but by the manner in which he discharges the duties of his office; in particular when, by the decisions he makes, or by his bearing in his official and his unofficial capacities he allows an attitude to be noticed which shows that he opposes the national socialist philosophy of life in sentiment and intellect. Such a civil servant is not discharging the duties of his office in such a manner as the national socialist people's community has a right of each civil servant, and such as corresponds to the basic principles of national socialist government.

Because there is no room in the Third Reich for that type of civil servants, The Presidents (of the RPD) are directed in such cases, to submit to me applications for the retirement of those civil servants who fall into this category, on the basis of paragraph 71 of the German Civil Service Law."

Another factor contributing to the present shortage of employees for telecommunications and postal services was the total war effort of the German Reichspost. The Reichspost employed a total of almost 500,000 persons at the outbreak of the war, of whom 175,000 were drafted into the Wehrmacht by the end of 1944. Some 15,000 were killed during the campaigns and many thousands taken prisoner. Those drafted represented a large percentage of the qualified employees and young apprentices.

As of 31 March 1946 approximately 97.5 percent of the 59.000 employees now working for the Reichspost had been investigated; 73 percent had been returned to their regular positions; 7.5 percent demoted to ordinary labor and approxi-

mately 20 percent discharged from service. The importance of priority for the vetting of top level personnel has been emphasized throughout the tenure of the denazification program and those remaining, all of whom are in the process of investigation, consist entirely of newly recruited employees and personnel in the lower employment categories.

Currently there is a shortage of 3,000 cmployees as required for Reichspost activities in progress. A major portion of this deficiency exists in the highly specialized supervisory, executive, and professional positions. Local government officials have been instructed to expedite the recruiting of politically suitable personnel. An intensive training program initiated by the Reichspost and returning Prisoners of War have relieved the shortage to a certain extent in the lower employment categories and will provide personnel for expanding Reichspost services.

#### (Continued from page 6)

gewerkschaft." The latter is known as "Gewerkschaftsbund" and was the type of organization that prevailed in pre-Hitler Germany. While a highly centralized "Dach" organization is desirable in the beginning stages when the recruitment of members is the predominant activity, it is questionable whether such an organization can operate democratically and successfully and can assure a stable labor movement when the unions begin to carry out their economic functions in connection with collective bargaining and labor relations. In this latter and permanent stage, each functional union will be primarily concerned with its specialized and particular problems and responsibilities and may resent interference from the outside. Furthermore, a highly centralized body is bound to become top heavy and unwieldy. The creation of such general unions has apparently been motivated by the limited field of union activity and the restricted scope of union functions. In connection with the latter point. Military Government restrictions on wages and hours have contributed to the curtailment of the field of union negotiations.

In the belief that autonomous functional unions best hereve the cause of democracy Military Government has indicated its perference for the federation type of overall organization. As a result, trade unions are now devoting special attention to the formation of Land federation and preparatory meetings among trade union leaders sceking this objective have just been held in Frankfurt and Munich.

One zonal trade union conference has already taken place. A continuing committee was appointed with a view to coordinating the activities of the unions on a zonal basis.

#### FROM GERMANY....

# HOUSES FOR EUROPE

Mass production of prefabricated houses for export to the countries of Europe is included in the plans for the encouragement of light industries which have no war potential, it was announced by OMGUS.

Although for the present the shortage of building materials will limit the type of houses to single story units constructed primarily from wood, Military Government officials are encouraging German firms to develop experimental models based on more modern methods and substitude materials. German housing research, geared for the post decade to military requirements, has fallen far behind other countries in this field.

Several firms in the US Zone have already begun limited production. Largest of these firms is K. Kubler A. G. in Stuttgart. Negotiations are now under way for the export of 640 prefabricated houses to France. The lumber for this will be supplied from the French Zone of Germany.

Unofficial meetings have been held in Berlin by construction exports of the four occupying powers and German technicians to study the various types of prefabricated houses that might be acceptable as imports to the Allied countries

#### German Records Restored

The task of returning to taxation offices throughout Germany important records stored in the ancient Festung Marienburg Castle near Wuerzburg, Bavaria has already begun, it was announced by OMGUS. The records are duplicates of basic German income tax records for 1940 and 1941, which since have been used by German authorities in checking German returns, and of property tax assessment records of 1941, which represent the last assessment year. They show amount of income tax paid by taxpayers in former years and the amount of property on which the property tax was computed.

About 12,000 pounds of records destined for tax offices in the American Zone have already been deposited in the German post offices for delivery to the respective offices. Approximately three tons belonging to the British Zone have been turned over to British military government officials. Arrangements are being made for the return of 5,000 pounds of records belonging to the French Zone. 7,800 pounds to the Russian Zone, 3,000 pounds to Berlin, and 7,800 pounds to the parts of Germany taken over by Poland. Similar arrangements are being made with Czechoslovakia for return of 2,800 pounds of records belonging to the Sudetenland; with Austria for the return of 5,000 pounds of records from offices in that country, and with Jugoslavia for return of 200 pounds of records.

The tax records were removed to the wine cellar beneath the partly destroyed Festung Marienburg by German authorities during the war when destruction of tax offices by bombing or fire threatened to destroy the essential records. The subterranean storage place was considered by the Germans to be far enough underground and sufficiently distant from the

winemaking center of Wuerzburg to minimize risk of their destruction by bombs hurled at the Bavarian city.

The records were carefully stored in an electric-lighted vaulted cellar 50 feet wide and 300 feet long. A German custodian, a former employee of the Reich Ministry of Finance, indexed the vast collection to facilitate their return to the offices from which they had been taken for safe keeping.

#### Political Code for Germans

A codification of previous orders of Military Government regulating the structure of German political parties has been put into effect by OMGUS.

The new code guarantees democratic procedure in the election of party officers and party candidates for public office and at the same time protects the members against arbitrary action of the party leadership.

It permits the amalgamation with another party only after the question has been submitted to a party convention of democratically elected delegates.

According to the code, all party members and candidates for membership must be fully informed as to their obligations to the party. They must receive regular and adequate reports on the financial status of the party, and they may not be expelled without a hearing before an impartial board, which is to include representatives of their local group.

In addition the regulations prescribe that the party's books must be audited regularly by independent, accredited accountants.

The new codification which was added to previous Military Government regulations, reads as follows:

- 1. Political parties will observe the following procedures which will be written into their constitutions and by-laws:
- (a) Party officers at all levels will be clected once a year by secret ballot. All members and delegates authorized to vote for party officers shall have unrestricted

right to make nominations; a reasonable time shall be allowed for such members or delegates to acquaint themselves with nominees before voting on them. Election shall be by majority only, with run-off balloting if necessary. Party candidates for public office will be nominated in a similar manner.

- (b) All meetings and conventions together with their purposes will be announced at least one week in advance, except in cases of emergency.
- (c) Amalgamation with another party will be permitted provided the questions is submitted to a party convention of democratically elected delegates.
- (d) Adequate and regular reports shall be made to the membership on financial status. Account books shall be audited periodically by accredited and independent auditors.
- (e) A clear statement of obligations of members to the party and of the evidence required to show membership in good standing shall be made to all members and candidates for membership.
- (f) No member may be expelled without a hearing before an impartial party including representatives of his local group.
- 2. Elections for party officers, as set forth in the above paragraph, will be made prior to the nomination of candidates for the constitutional assembly elections to be held in June.
- 3. Party candidates for the same constitutional assembly elections will be nominated in the manner described in paragraph 1-c above.

#### German International Mail

During the first 15 days of the reestablished German international mail service, the Deutsche Reichspost handled a total of 3,981 kilograms of outgoing mail, or about 500,000 letters and postcards destined for foreign countries, and received 153 kilograms of incoming mail,

(Continued on page 18)

# YOUTH — The Big Problem in Germany



A survey just completed by the Office of Information Control, Military Government for Germany, to determine the attitudes of German youth of school age, presents both encouraging and discouraging aspects. Its purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Information Control and Education program of Military Government in the reeducation of German youth and in its more positive results it showed that of the 134 youngsters who participated only 50 demonstrated attitudes which were still unmistakably Nazi.

However, 24 of the remaining group had strongly nationalistic and chauvinistic views. Twenty-ninc exhibited Democratic lines of thinking and seemed to have been exposed to doctrines of the Christian Democratic Union or the Liberal Democratic Party. Sixteen children adhered to socialist ideas and two reflected communist attitudes. Six were so unclear in their thinking as to make their political philosophy unidentifiable beyond a general designation as conservative.

Reeducation of German youth, the survey suggests, has resulted in creating in its minds full knowledge of the failure of Nazism, but has not yet replaced this with an understanding of or belief in democracy. While further studies will be necessary fully to determine trends, it is clear that in future programs less emphasis needs to be given to the negative phase of education, to wit: emphasizing the failure of nazism, and greater emphasis ought to be placed on a more positive phase which will indicate how

democracy can help Germany to recover as a nation.

While the report assumed that boys and girl of 14 would reflect the attitudes of those at home while those over 16 would more nearly reflect their own opinion, in all cases every effort was made to encourage the children to be frank in their statements. The method used was to ask the children to write original essays.

The group of youngsters was not truly representative of the community, since they included a high proportion with middle and upper class family backgrounds. Furthermore, the Nazi Party indoctrination had concentrated on the youth of Germany, the Hitler Jugcnd had provided them with many advantages to stimulate their favorable reaction to the subtle indoctrination fed to them at work and at play, and thus it is clear that few if any youth in Germany had failed to receive a thorough course in the principles of Nazism.

The children expressed little hostility toward the Americans, and the group seemed to feel that economic recovery was farthest advanced in the American and British zones. The children felt that the recovery of Silesia was more important to the future of Germany than was the retention of the Ruhr. The youth over 16 were more uniformly pessimistic about Germany's future than were those under 14.

Excerpts from the compositions written by the youths reflect some of the sentiments expressed. Many of the ideas and phrases stem from the thinking of Nazi leaders or the German nationalist philosophers who have permeated the cultural life of Germany for the past one hundred years. A selection of these excerpts follows.

Said a 12-year-old boy . . . "Germany



is in a very bad state as a result of the war. I hope that we can have a strong fuehrer who will again help us out of our needs, and who will lead Germany on the right path so

that the Germans will be looked up to as a country that is again free and which lives in peace."

An 11-year-old thought that ... "Without leadership our people sway like a



wrecked ship on the ocean. May there soon be a unified German Reich in which every German can again be proud. I hope that soon German ships can travel the seas of the

world and draw the attention of the world to the great German people."

A Girl of 12 Wrote that .... "Then, all the houses which have been destroyed



must be rebuilt. Then, we can give our refugees a home of their own. All people must promise not to fight again. Then, we must have a righteous, dear fuehrer again who does

not think himself too big, and who handles his people like a father. The criminals ought not to be equally sentenced to death, for perhaps they are innocent; and, when it comes out that they are innocent, they are already dead. Criminals ought

not to be slowly put to death, but they ought to have a quick, painless death. And, then, those people who suffer from incurable diseases must have a cure found, so that other people won't die in so much pain."

From a lad of 13... "... my fatherland is occupied by foreign troops, and how long this occupation lasts will depend



upon the behavior of the Germans. Militarism and fascism must no longer play their part in German statesmanship. At the same time, the military authorities must behave to-

ward us in a Christian fashion. Christianity must be the new foundation of our life. When we can work on this foundation, we will again be a great nation and we will be able to take our place in the world with other nations."

An 11-year-old opined ... "I think that



the future of Germany will again be bright if the American troops will go home. Then, Germany can again be taken into the League of United Nations, and then there will be no

more danger for Germany."

According to a boy of 14 ... "Unfortunately, we have lost the war. As a result, many boys who ordinarily would have taken up the profession of soldiering



arc at loose ends to know what to do about their futures. At present, the Allies rule Germany and we must obey them. But, I hope that when they leave Germany soon, we Ger-

mans will rebuild Germany and have our own government. When that takes place, it may be possible for the German army to be restored so that Germany can be protected."

A boy of 12 Wished that...? "Germany will be the way it was before the war, and that it will not lie prostrate



as at present. I believe that the hatred and envy of others toward Germany will be less of a threat when the whole German nation can live united together as it was in the

Third Reich. At present, only those who hate us rule us. But, if we can keep ourselves together and unified and solve our food problems, we will again have a government like the one we had under our beloved Third Reich. We will again be strong and respected. That's what I think about the future of Germany."

A youth of 17 said... "German youth, the heart so to speak and the focal point of the history of the German Third Reich,



ean never forget these times — nor can we learn to like our former enemies. We shall remember what our enemies have done to us, and we swear we shall never forget them. How

noble and how beautiful the Third Reich looks to us now, as we stand in the midst of the rubble and destruction of our beloved Germany. We can only beat our breasts and ery out, 'Oh, Germany, how can you have sunk so low?' In what other period of German history was the the living standard so high, the unity of the German people so great, and economic might so powerful as it was in the wonderful days of the Third Reich. Our present conditions have been brought about as a result of the interests of the Allied powers to destroy the greatness of Germany and to erect a dictatorship

over our proud country. It is possible that Hitler might have permitted certain bad things to come about, but did he not do a great deal of good for Germany? In the main, shall a great idea such as National Socialism be destroyed because of the failings of a few little men? Instead of four parties, the German youth wants but one united party. It is time to shout again, 'Germany, Awake!' Our eall, the characteristic call of the Third Reich, may in time again bring German unity to the fore and into power - not under the motto as it was in the Third Reich, but over and above that, to develop a free, independent government which wills that the German people shall again have a great place in the world. Further, this government shall have as its goal to increase the living space of the German people and to give the Germans all the fruits of the soil which are by their rights theirs. We shall accomplish this not in a military way, but through peaceful diplomaey."

There is some evidence that democratic doctrines also have reached the young people. Fundamental liberal and socialist concepts seem to be expressed in the following experts:

And an 18-year-old girl wrote... "Today, one can say scarcely anything conclusive about the future of our fatherland.



There are now too many people in the narrow space of our country. Every neighboring state wants to compress us even more by driving out the Germans from countries

where they have lived for hundreds of years into the over-populated remaining portion of Germany. We ean't even import the most important food essentials, and we have no possibility to pay for them with our own manufactured goods. I wish for myself a righteous division of earth under the slo-

gan, to each what he needs. Under such an international motto, all people will live in peace and not be frightened by those who have the atom bomb. Then every nation will live in order and have an assured place in the sun."

While a girl of 11 hoped... "That the occupational authorities will not hinder us too much in our goals of building a



new powerful Germany of joy, work, and many children. But perhaps our enemies want to keep us down, for they are afraid of our competition, which later on can be quite dangerous.

Our slogan for the youth is, 'To fall down is no sin, but to remain there is a great danger.'"

Said a child of 12... "The future of Germany appears very, very black to me, because the Allied air force has scattered our people and turned our cities into ruins and ashes. Due to the shortage of



raw materials, it is quite impossible to rebuild Germany within the next few decades. Because of the money shortage, German industry ean buy no materials on the outside."

An adolescent of 17 said ... "There ean be no doubt that Germany at the present time is in an extremely bad posi-



tion. Who led Germany into this disaster and who was responsible for this are questions I am willing to put aside at the moment. (Our Italies. Ed.) The fact remains that

through the breakup of Germany everyone suffers, and that is now a problem which concerns us all. We don't want to belong with those who are still not finished with the ideas of the past, and who still want to drive us to that fate which the past has brought us. Times have changed."

Another, age 13 stated ... "My wish is that we do not go back to the past, but develop a new democratic Germany



out of the betrayed fatherland — so that Germany will never again be a disturber of the peace, but rather a country which is well thought of all over the world. We hope that

we can have a new government which works in terms of right and which does not oppress and exploit the people the way the Third Reich did."

From a girl of 19... It is difficult to talk openly with a representative of a foreign enemy power. this American



has so many opportunities to punish me for telling the truth that I am afraid to express myself for fear of being liable to internment as a Nazi and having all opportunities closed to

me in the community. The Americans try to sabotage reconstruction through chieancry. I want my German fatherland to be free from its enemies, free from every occupational army, and independent in every way. My hope that the enemics will leave our fatherland is so far away - and yet that is the only way in which our country can be rebuilt and things become better. As long as American soldiers beat up youth and old people, so long will the hatred on both sides remain. This hatred will undoubtedly grow in the future. The separation of the East and the West from the South of Germany is bringing about chaos. I do not know what the aim is of this agreement among the Allied powers to destroy Germany."

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### OCCUPATION STILL

# A WAR DEPARTMENT JOB

NY Herald Tribune: "Responsibility for co-ordinating American occupation policy in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea was placed yesterday on a joint State-War-Navy committee. A directive to that effect was issued by Secretary of State Byrnes shortly after Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring had been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State directly responsible for the department's functions on the committee. The directive said, however, that the War Department would continue to be responsible for the execution and administration of policy in the occupied areas."

#### GERMAN ECONOMY

The New York Times: "Frenchinsistonce that the Ruhr-Rhincland be: separated from Germany is holding back operation of the Allied Control Council plan for a peaceful German occupation, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols declared last night at a meeting in New York. Gen. Echols is director of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department and previously was chief of the Internal Affairs Division of the US Group Control Council in Germany. The General warned that unless Germany was quickly treated as an economic unit, a chaotic condition might develop in the country. He urged that sufficient food be sent to prevent starvation and rioting. The US Army, he declared, has done "an extraordinarily good job" during the occupation. Secretary of War Patterson also spoke, but his remarks were off the record. The

meeting was sponsored by the Writers Board."

The New York Times: "The amputation from the German economy is directly responsible for a large part of the catastrophic economic situation there, and the resumption of German-Austrian trade is an economic necessity of the first order, according to reports made to the American High Command in Austria by its economic and commercial experts. The unfortunate outcome of the order of late last autumn prohibiting barter trade between Austria and Germany - and therefore practically all trade - apparently is another triumph for the Nazi's rule-or ruin policy of creating a Europe that is unworkable without them." ....

#### . GERMAN UNDERGROUND

Chlcago Tribune: An intelligence report revealing that many prominent members of the German foreign office and diplomatic service participated in an unsuccesful conspiracy to overthrow the Hitler regime and performed valuable services for the allies was placed in the Congressional Record Tuesday by Representative Judd. In view of the dangers risked and sacrifies made by the anti-Nazi Germans, thousands of whom gave their lives, it is incredible that Americans have been so tardy in giving support to them Representative Juss said."

#### ARMY GROUND FORCES

The New York Times: "In a review of war time operations the Army

Ground Forces told Saturday the story of its part in making the US a first-rate military power, beginning at a time when it had only twenty-eight partly-trained divisions while the Germans could muster 300 and the Japanese 120 with considerable combat experience. Between the lines of the report issued by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of AGF. was the old story of American unpreparedness, and then the great effort which put a ground Army of 4,194,000 enlisted men and 230,000 officers on ten major battle fronts. The story stressed the planning of the emergency period, the training and the logistics which put 96 percent of the Army overseas and 88 of the 89 divisions in combat."

#### SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION

Chicago Tribune: "A foreboding picture of the serious food situation facing the conquered Germans today was presented by Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay, military governor of the American occupation zone of Germany, to Herbert Hoover, who is making a European food investigation for President Truman.

"In a conference shortly after the former President's arrival here from London, Gen. Clay told him that the Germans are unable to work on the reduced rations of 1,275 calories now prevailing in the American zone. The ration, necessitated by the food shortage, is sufficient to maintain life, but not to enable men to work, Clay said.

"Clay said the result of the even more drastic cut in British zone, where the caloric intake now is only 1,045, already is evident in the steadily dropping coal production.

"Infant mortality in the American section now is four times the normal German rate, the general stated.

"Clay was reported to be of the opinion that Germany must be saved, otherwise the deadweight of its collapse will drag down neighboring countries."

#### CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT NEEDED

Baltimore Sun: "Failure to establish a centralized government in Germany has resulted in a low morale and uncertainty about the future on the part of the population, constituting major hindrances to all economic activity in the United States zone, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today.

"In his most elaborate report as military governor on achievements of the American occupation to date, General McNarney listed these conditions as major underlying factors in a basically adverse situation:

Progressive depletion of raw materials and supplies on hand, resulting from lack of interzonal trade.

Loss of popular confidence in the currency and a tendency toward hoarding tangible goods.

Lack of an adequate basis for normal financial transactions.

· Continuing problems of transport.

Lack of sufficient food to support the anticipated calory ration.

"Reiterating assertions made by General Eisenhower when he was commander of United States forces in Europe and military governor, General McNarney said the economic aims of the Potsdam conference had failed because Germany was not being treated as an economic unit."

#### ON BRITISH OCCUPATION

Cincinnati Times Star, Samuel Lubell "Driving into the British occupation zone from Kassel, one's first impression is of how relaxed is the atmosphere. Perhaps it is because Kassel, the last city in the American zone, is so devastated while the first small villages over the British line are intact and untouched by bombing, but you feel as if you've left the oppnessive city for a quiet, soothing drive in the country.

"This sensation of being in the restful country stays with you westward across the British zone until the ruins and smokestacks of the Ruhr come into sight. Then you feel you are back again in the oppressive city with all its wreckage-physical and human — and with all its problems. No other place in Germany has such a concentration of troubles as has the Ruhr.

"At lunch at British Control Commission Headquarters the first day, I remarked to a British public relations officer how easygoing everything seemed in contrast to the more hectic antmosphere in the American zone.

'We are relaxed because we're here to stay,' he explained, 'maybe 20 years.' 'You know we have the feeling we are the only ones who are ready to do the job in Germany... we feel it's up to the British to stick it out and make a go of it."

#### **GERMAN TRADE SECRETS**

The Washington Post: "Help in classifying and cataloging German trade secrets, available to American industry as

a part of our reparations from Germany, was asked last week by American authorities.

"Help in classifying and cataloging German trade secrets, available to American industry as a part of our reparations from Germany, was asked last week by American authorities."

"In any open letter to American industrial and scientific groups John Green, executive secretary of the publications board of the Department of Commerce, asked for aid in determining what German trade secrets would be most helpful.

"Green declared that there is danger that this country will not take full advantage of its opportunities in Germany.

'Never before has American industry had such an opportunity to aquire information based on years of painstaking research so quickly and at such little cost,' Green said."

(Continued from page 11)

or about 20,000 letters and postcards, Military Government announced. The 15-day report covers all of occupied Germany except the Soviet Zone.

International mail service for German civilians was inaugurated on 1 April of this year. However, during the first few days, the volume of international mail was nominal. Since then, it has maintained a steady flow with outgoing mail averaging about 400 kilograms, or about 52,000 pieces per day, and incoming mail about 15 kilograms, or about 1,800 pieces daily.

Prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, the Reichspost handled a daily average of 650,000 outgoing letters and postcards and 400,000 incoming pieces. However, since the resumption of international postal service, mail going outside of Germany has been limited to purely personal and domestic affairs contained in letters not exceeding twenty grams in weight and non-illustrated postcards. Business mail is prohibited.

The Reichspost dispatches to and receives mail from every foreign country with the exception of Japan and its former dependencies, and Spain.

International mail to and from the United States Zone is processed through four exchange offices — Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt am Main and Stuttgart.

### Station List

#### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov. Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards
1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E G Thompson
Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16 G-43	Mannheim Unidelbara		Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Heidelberg Pforzheim	SK-LK Heidelberg SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89 .	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGimess
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov. for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Liaison

Liaison

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel 2d MG Med Cp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar) 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Col J R Newman
Lt J F McKiernan
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Wiesbaden

	** *************
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Weilburg
1 <del>1</del> -81	Hofheim
H-83	Rüdesheim
H-86	Bad Homburg
** 20	Zuice 120mmung

E-5

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rbeingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood
Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner
Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt T Allegretti
Capt L R Jones

Col J R Newman

Col R K Phelps

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eechwege
<b>ਮੌ-6</b> 7	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *I.K Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenbain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Marburg
SK-I.K Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenherg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &

*LK Wolfhagen

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNuhla
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Maj R S Williams

Maj R F Musgrove

Lt Col A Skarry

Capt G S Iredell
Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Giessen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Llaison	aud security

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Bödingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Capt M P Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lennerville

Capt H Nickelsberg

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark Lt Col E R Jenney

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainiranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Warzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Capt Griffin
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt J Hurst
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt Grodzinski
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK. Gemünden	1st Lt J J Cotter
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G Fechan
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt L Jaeger
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt F Beelby
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt C Boden
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
I - 346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J R Cain

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L Franklin
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R Peters
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W Williams
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabacb	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L G Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jonea
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

a. n	D		I + Col C D Handan
Co D	Regensburg	DD Mindrelamon & Observal	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	15 * T C D 1
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J G Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Giccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorker
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj FT Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309		LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Vilsiburg Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
		LK Kemnath	Capt R Dayton
I-349	Kemnath	LK Nabburg	Gapt F N Shanbacker
I-350	Nabburg	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-352	Riedenberg	IK Volumeters	
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traybam
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Gapt A J Gallant
1-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J McWatters
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich			Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich		RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich		SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	. 1 . i	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

		· ·	
G-232 G-233	Miesbach Traunstein	LK Miesbach LK Traunstein	Capt W P Lovett Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	· Capt W Cedleut
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen		Matri Tanan
G-237	Ingolatadt	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
		SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-289	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Stamberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersherg	Maj G Horvath
1-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	
I-364	Schrobenhausen		Maj H Hesson
		LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H Dierman
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt B Bark

#### Reglerungsbezirk Schwaben

CoG	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	1st Lt H Herzeld
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J Morris
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauworth	LK Donauworth	Capt F W Glass
H-293	Günzberg	. LK Günzberg	Capt J Woodward
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toetser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Whitney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J Renalds
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	1st Lt Mostowiez
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmunchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt I Crees

#### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov (Bremen Port Command) Bremen

Bremen Port Command

Lt Col C H Scott

Office of Mil Gov

for Bremen

Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col J M Shamel

Office of Mil Gov

for Wesermunde Wesermunde SK Wesermande

Lt Col L S Diggs



#### Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U.S. ARMY



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

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# OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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Examination and Vaccination of Pets and Mascots Prior to Shipment to the US	AG 720 GDS-AGO 22 April 1946
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# GERMANY Learns of Her War Dead

MG Agency Notifies 9,000 Next-Of-Kin Daily from Former Wehrmacht Personnel Files. Captured Records Enable Analysis of the Rise and Fall of Luftwaffe and Wehrmacht. Collection Widely Used by Inter-Allied Agencies.

A year ago doughboys of the 87th Infantry Division of the First US Army were closing in on Saalfeld, Thuringia. When the city was finally captured on 12 April 1945, "Operation Goldcup" was initiated. Saalfeld had been not only a military objective but the known location of an extremely valuable prize - the files of the German Armed Forces Information Bureau for Prisoners of War and War Casualties - and this was one of the targets of "Operation Goldcup." At first the significance of the capture was not fully appreciated. But today, more than a year later, the records have been thoroughly examined and their crucial importance established beyond all doubt.

The captured agency contained about 17,000,000 individual card files on men who had passed through the Wehrmacht, including the Luftwaffe, from 1939 to 1945. Valuable as was this information, it was surpassed by an even greater find: Complete rosters of troop units of the Army and Air Force in the form of identification lists, including vital statistics. It does not require too vivid an imagination to guess what the possession of such documents could mean in the hands of a vengeful reconstituted German General Staff, bent upon the rebirth of a military machine which could once

again threaten the peace of Europe and of the world.

Since one of the aims of the Potsdam Agreement is the complete demilitarization of Germany - guaranteeing that she will never again be in a position to constitute a threat to her neighbors - it is very fortunate that these records of the former German Armed Forces are now in Allied possession, and it is imperative that they remain there. The US Department of Justice and Allied Counter Intelligence agencies have evidenced interest in this wealth of data. for it contains the names of members of Wehrmacht intelligence units. Of particular interest are men who had managed to worm their way into the US Army in pursuit of espionage activities for the fatherland.

It is characteristic of democracy that the work of casualty notification interrupted at the time of surrender, is today resumed. This work is now being accomplished under a new name, under entirely new management and for only one purpose: To notify near relatives of the death of fallen members of the former Wehrmacht. Now known as "The German Agency for the Notification of War Deaths in the Former German Armed Forces to Next of Kin," it is func-

tioning directly under US military supervision - specifically, under the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS - by virtue of authorization from the Allied Control Authority (ACA). Three American officers are in charge of over 650 German civilian clerical personnel (mostly women) who are engaged in the gigantic task of mailing out over 1,000,000 death notices to next of kin of deceased former Wehrmacht personnel and of registering the deaths with the local German registry offices. Both British and French liaison officers are assigned to assist in extracting information for their respective governments. Although dispatching of death notices is at present the only task which the ACA has permitted the agency to perform, it is a staggering one.

#### NOTICE PROCESSING STEPPED UP

The present organization works very differently from its German predecessor. The Germans sent out about 8,000 death notices monthly, while today an average of over 9,000 daily are dispatched. A target date of 1 June 1946 has been set for the completion of the mission, and the future of the agency beyond that date has not yet been determined.

Two reasons are suggested for the disparity in speed of operation. First, the Germans employed a very cumbersome system of casualty recording and notification which involved an inordinate amount of "red tape." Secondly, there was probably a deliberate attempt to conceal casualty figures from the public, and the number of death notifications actually sent was intentionally kept small. This assumption is fortified by the fact that from 1941 through 1943 thousands of death notices were not dispatched, though casualty records were kept.

At the time of capture, over 20,000 death notifications, completely stamped and ready to be mailed, were awaiting dispatch. They represented about two and one-half month's preparatory work, and the break-down of mail service re-

sulting from the deterioration of the German military position had made it impossible to mail them. But even so, the casualty records of the agency throughout the time it was operated by the Germans were never kept up to date. The officers in charge showed a complete lack of interest and never made personal inspections to see how, or even whether, it was functioning.

Originally established in Berlin in 1939 as part of the German Central Administation Office of the Wehrmacht, it was the counterpart of our own Adjutant General Casualty Records Section. Four years later in 1943, doubtless as a result of the stepped-up bombing campaign against Berlin, it was moved to Saalfeld, in Thuringia, where it was captured. In addition to the main headquarters in a small sub-section Saalfeld. established at Meiningen, also in Thuringia. The Meiningen section handled only graves registrations and records of Allied prisoners of war in German hands.

The main work of the organization consisted of compiling statistics on all German Armed Forces casualties (except Naval) and dispatching death certificates to the registry offices of the last residence of the deceased; keeping records on hospitalization of German Armed Forces personnel (except Naval); recording data on all German Armed Forces personnel captured by Allied armies except the Soviet; keeping records on graves registrations of all Allied and German personnel buried by German agencies; receiving and forwarding personal effects of all Allied and German dead and administering last wills and testaments; keeping extensive card indexes of all personnel in the German Armed Forces who had been killed, wounded, captured, missing or hospitalized; maintaining data on identification numbers, full name, date and place of birth, home address and next of kin; and finally, recording information on all Allied prisoners of war in German hands. Information concerning

Allied prisoners in German hands was extracted and transmitted to the Allied governments through the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland.

When the agency was captured an Allied Commission was dispatched to Meiningen, charged with completing the records and extracting and removing those concerning United States, British Commonwealth, French, Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg and Norwegian prisoners of war. Another Allied Control Commission took over the headquarters at Saalfeld and both Commissions immediately set to work screening personnel and appraising the documents now in their hands.

Of the almost 1,100 German civilian clerical help (mostly women) at Saalfeld, surprisingly few were found to have belonged to the Nazi Party, but those who had joined prior to May 1, 1937, and those whose husbands or near relatives held offices in any German organization, or those who could in any manner be considered security threats, were discharged. Approximately 400 were thus let go.

#### COMPLETE MOBILIZATION RECORDS

The screening of the documents at Saalfeld revealed about 17,000,000 individual card files on men who had passed through the Wehrmacht between 1939 and 1945. From a study of graphs found in the files it was possible to reconstruct the strength of the German Armed Forces at any given period. It is interesting to note in this connection that the peak strength of the Wehrmacht was reached in December, 1943, when it numbered 10,983,000 men. Also uncovered was the Identification File mentioned previously, containing lists of names of personnel of all German Army and Air Force units mobilized during the war, from which an "Order of Battle" was extracted by the Allied Commission. It is this set of records which is being considered for destruction when they have served the purpose of the Allies, for it is from this

data that a future Wehrmacht could be recruited.

#### ON TO BERLIN

Another prize of great value was discovered: Lists of names of personnel of German intelligance units, sabotage units, secret field police and training units. This set of records has already been used by Allied Counter-Intelligence, the United States Department of Justice and many other agencies, including the International War Crimes Commission.

In the latter part of June 1945, three months after the capture, the work of screening personnel, examining documents and extracting intelligence data from the files was suspended to permit the organization to make its second move, this time to Fuerstenhagen near Kassel. Some 500 tons of documents were packed and moved and 365 personnel were retained for continuing the work of the agency in its new location. At Fuerstenhagen new documents consisting of 1,000,000 records of dead and prisoners of war were received from the International Rcd Cross at Geneva and records from the Abwicklungsstab of the German Army, the staff whose duties were to determine the fate of the individuals whose units were destroyed in combat. These files, obtained from the Third US Army area in Bavaria, consisted of a million interrogation reports concerning individuals and two million file eards relating to members of destroyed units. Because of the pressure of work in examining, sorting, and bringing the extensive files up to date it was impossible to dispatch any death notices from Fuerstenhagen.

The redeployment of US Forces from the Fuerstenhagen area during the fall of 1945 was the signal for the agency to make its third and final move. This time it returned to Berlin. It took two months—from 15 December 1945 to 16 February 1946—for the movement to be completed and the agency to be returned

to operation. Only 56 of the employees who had been at work in Fuerstenhagen were brought to Berlin, and about 600 more were hired locally. All the employees have been vetted by the Public Safety Branches of the US, British or French, respectively. The files are now located in barracks formerly occupied by Berlin Police Guards, next to Tempelhof Airport. Administratively the agency is part of the Ministerial Collecting Center.

The first actual notification of death by the new agency was made on 15 February 1946. On the first day 20 notices were mailed. With the hiring and training of additional help the number of completed notices increased by leaps and bounds. By the end of February, 611 notices had been sent out. By the end of March a total of 9,000 notices represented an average day's work. To the end of April about 386,000 notifications have been made; but the task of mailing out the more than 600,000 remaining is an appaling one — and the work is scheduled to be completed by June 1.

#### NO FLOWERY STATEMENTS

The official notification which is sent out today differs vastly from the flowery mass of verbiage which the Germans employed to tell the next of kin about the son, father, brother, etc. who had fallen "gallantly defending the fatherland." Now a simply worded declaration tells the essential facts: The name of the individual, the date and place of birth, date and place of death, whether the individual died, was killed, committed suicide or was executed, the location of the grave and, finally, the registry office to which the official death notification has been mailed. Unfortunately, in many instances all of this information is not available. Many of these notices are being returned to the dispatching agency because of misinformation in the German records: Incorrect addresses, incorrect spelling of names, and the lack of a forwarding

address. Often, too, the home to which the card was mailed had been destroyed. Whatever the reason, about 200 notices are returned daily because of non-delivery.

Word soon spread among the civilian population that information concerning the fate of missing kinsmen in the former Wehrmacht was being made available by the Americans. Immediately individual requests began to pour in from Germans in Germany and in the rest of Europe. Many pathetic letters were received from Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, England and Denmark. At present close to 5,000 individual requests are received daily. Unfortunately the bulk of them cannot be honored because it would scriously hamper the work of mailing out the great mass of cards in the process of preparation. And yet the anxiety expressed in them is understandable. In many cases widows of fallen German soldiers write in and wish to be notified officially of the demise so that they can re-marry. These cases are completed, if possible. But the overall task of dispatching notifications is regarded as being more important in the long run than furnishing information to individuals who have already learned officially the fate of their kin.

#### FACTUAL RECORDS AVAILABLE

From records maintained in Berlin today one may learn any or all of the following facts relating to the Wehrmacht:

Name of members of the German Army and Air Force units at a given period during the time the unit was organized.

The names of Allied nationals serving with the German Armed Forces (except Naval).

Home address and next of kin of persons wanted for war crimes.

Information of legal value to German courts for property settlements, marriages, insurance, etc.

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# "Swords into Plowshares

German industrial level set by Control Council to eliminate war potential. Agriculture and peaceful pursuits to be encouraged. No living standard guarantees.

We were twenty five years late in learning the lesson of modern warfare. It was a costly lesson. Basically it is a simple one: The ability of a country to wage war depends not only upon the number of its citizens in uniform but also upon the industrial capacity of the nation.

When the leaders of the three great powers met at Potsdam, they were determined that Germany should not retain the means to wage modern war. Rather than have German factories build locomotives for France or Holland, and keep within its borders the industrial capacity for producing the weapons of war, they would give the iron and steel plants to the Allied nations as reparations. Less efficient? Perhaps, but very much safer.

The Potsdam Conference left the development of the Reparations Plan to be worked out by the Allied Control Council on the basis of these guiding principles:

Elimination of the German war potential and disarmament of Germany industrially.

Payment of reparations to the countries which had suffered from German aggression.

Development of agriculture and the peaceful industries, leaving Germany with sufficient resources to maintain a standard of living no higher than the continental European average, excluding the USSR and the UK.

It was not easy to translate the broad principles of Potsdam into concrete terms. Each of the three nations represented at Potsdam had its own interpretation of the agreement. And France, which was not represented at Potsdam and therefore not bound by its principles, was admitted as an equal partner in the months of conferences and decisions. Point by point, industry by industry, the level of postwar German economy was established. All four of the occupying powers were united in desiring the industrial disarmament of Germany. Through cooperation and compromise, agreement was achieved. Full accord had not been reached by 2 February, the deadline set at Potsdam. It was not until 26 March, after months of discussion, sometimes lasting all through the night, that the final plan was released to the world.

The over-all level of German industry will be cut to almost half of what it was in 1938. The additional capacity is to be removed as reparations.

That does not mean that every industry is to be cut an even 50 percent. Fourteen industries with a high war potential, including synthetic gasoline, ball bearings, primary aluminium and synthetic rubber are ultimately to be eliminated completely.

Other industries, essential to war, but also essential to a peacetime economy, have been drastically reduced. Steel is cut to a third of 1936 production; the capacity of the basic chemical industries will be 40 percent of 1936. Machine tool production and heavy engineering capacity will be even more severely cut. The automobile industry will be allowed to produce no more than 40,000 light trucks and the same number of passenger cars. Compare this with 245,000 passenger cars produced in 1936.

#### PEACE TIME INDUSTRIES REMAIN

To balance the loss of the heavy industries and to provide exports to pay for the necessary imports of food and raw materials, certain industries will be allowed to netain their present capacity and to expand within the limits of Germany's resources. These industries are those which have no war potential such as funiture and woodwork, glassware, ceramics and the building construction industries (excluding cement). The coal mines will be allowed to operate to capacity, for it is from the sale of coal to the countries of Europe that Germany will receive most of the foreign credits needed to pay for imports.

Agriculture is to be maximized, but with nearly a quarter of Germany's arable land ceded to Poland, it is impossible today and it never was possible in the past to make Germany completely self-sufficient.

In reaching an agreement, the Allied Control Council proceeded on three assumptions: (1) By 1949, the target year of the plan, the population of Germany will be 66 and a half million; (2) Germany will be treated as a single economic unit; and finally (3) Exports from Germany will be acceptable in the international markets. If these assumptions are not realized, the plan will have to be revised.

The level of industry blueprint has been criticized as being too drastic. It has been claimed that large scale unemployment will be unavoidable. However, MG emphasizes that the plan does not guarantee Germany any specific standard of living. It merely leaves within the German borders sufficient industrial capacity so that with ingenuity and hard work, the Germans may develop a tolerable economy.

It must be remembered that achievement of the permitted industrial production level will not be an easy task. Industries in Germany today are operating at only a fraction of capacity. While steel capacity has been severely cut, the current rate of production does not come near the permitted tonnage. If the Germans succeed in overcoming their many obstacles they should be able to achieve a standard of living about a third lower than they enjoyed in pre-war years, when their standard was 30 percent above that of the rest of Europe. In some fields, such as housing, it will take twenty vears to rebuild their country. For many years there will be shortages of consumer goods. However, although a diet of 2700 calories, 10 percent below pre-war levels, based mainly on bread and potatoes, is poor compared with Germany's pre-war standard, it would look mighty good to the German civilian today.

#### WAR PLANTS TO BE DESTROYED

What of the plants declared in excess of the German level of industry? First, the bombproof and underground war plants will be blown up. Moveable general purpose equipment will be used for reparations but nothing will be left which could be used for another war. Recently, demolition was begun on the huge explosives plant at Allendorf, a subsidiary of the I.G. Farben cartel.

Other plants are being crated and shipped to the Allied nations. During April, the Deschimag shippards, near Bremen, began to be loaded on a Soviet freighter. They will be rebuilt at Odessa in the USSR.

As of 1 May, 661 industrial plants had been declared available for reparations from the three Western zones of Germany. Approximately two-thirds of the plants were from the heavily industrialized British Zone.

That is the blueprint for Germany as it stands today. Its principles are those of Potsdam. Security first, reparations second is the theme. The Peace Conference this spring at Paris will have the final say on the future economy of Germany. It will be up to this peace conference to devise long range controls for Germany. With the lessons of the past thirty years to guide them, they will once more attempt to eliminate Germany as a breeder of wars.

(Continued from page 8)

Information desired by the International Red Cross on missing persons throughout Europe.

Statistical data on war casualties in the former German Armed Forces.

Information concerning types and causes of wounds suffered by casualties.

Many organizations are today availing themselves of the wealth of data available in Berlin, to satisfy all sorts of purposes. To mention only a few: Allied Intelligence Agencies; Internal Affairs and Communications Divisions (British, US, and French); Central Tracing Policy Board; US War Department; British War Office; International War Crimes Commission; Legal Division (British and US) and the International Red Cross, Geneva.

Since knowledge of this agency is now fairly widespread, additional information can be expected to find its way to the files in Berlin. For example, casualty records collected by the British Forces in Hamburg, Flensburg and Denmark, totaling between 250,000 and 300,000 death records, arrived in Berlin on 29 April 1946. In addition, death notices received from Allied military sources, records from German sources such as cemetary authorities and local administrative officials, sworn statements by former German Armed Forces personnel and additional data from the International Red Cross in Geneva will all be used to supplement records now only partially complete.

A great percentage of this new material are in the form of indentification tags with no names given. In order to identify unknown dead, the tags must be passed through the department containing the Identification Files, a most cumbersome process where even a trained worker can complete only 20 items per day. When all this work is completed, it will give a truer picture than was available, of how the Wehrmacht was literally bled white during its six years of conquest and defeat.

# Germans Will Restitute Nazi Victims

Property stolen by the Nazis will be returned to their owners by the German Land Governments.

Control of MG-held property will soon pass to the German Land Governments and they will become responsible for



restitution to Nazi victims under an interim custodial program set forth in recent OMGUS instructions to

the Laenderrat. By 15 May details for carrying out these responsibilities are to be presented by the "Council of States" for OMGUS approval; by July the program may be in effect.

Specific classes of property which MG desires to transfer to the custody of the Germans include properties owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the following; The German Reich; governments, nationals or residents of other nations which were at war with any of the United Nations after 1 September 1939: the Nazi Party and its affiliates; organizations prohibited or dissolved by MG; and property which was the subject of transfer under duress or wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation. The plan will not cover the Reichsbahn, PT and T the Reichsbank, German external assets covered by Control Council Law No. 5, installations now in use by occupation forces, and foreign exchange assets turned in under MG Law No. 53.

#### WORKS OF ART INCLUDED

Provision for interim custody of works of art and cultural objects which MG

declares not subject to external restitution will be included in the Laenderrat plan. MG desires to turn over such items to Land custody not later than 30 June, with the understanding that they be returned if found subject to external restitution, inter-zonal transfer or restitution within Germany.

#### DISPOSED, NAZI PROPERTY

The Laenderrat is also instructed to develop by 1 June a plan for final disposition of Reich-owned property, Nazi Party and affiliates' property, and that of Nazis, militarists and war profiteers confiscated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. All categories of property except foreign exchange assets are to be included.

Concerning awards to Nazi victims, the Laenderrat is instructed "... to institute immediate measures for the prompt restitution of property which has been the subject of transfer under duress or wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation, whether purusant to legislation or by procedure purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise. The plan should consider the use of existing judicial machinery and the possibility of using specially constituted tribunals, and should also provide for the rights of such innocent third parties as may be involved. Initially, MG is concerned with restitution to individuals.

Consideration will also be given to restitution to organizations. However, the former will not await a decision on the (Continued on page 15)

# Germany's Foreign Trade Extended

Another step in the resumption of Germany's foreign trade has been taken with the conclusion of export and import agreements between OMGUS and foreign countries and UNRRA. (See Weekly Information Bulletin No. 36, 8 April 1946).

The agreements call for the exportation from Germany of commodities having a total value of 383,116 dollars and the importation of commodities valued at

1,280,820 dollars. The imports were arranged to help bolster the agricultural potentiality of the US Zone in the face of the world-wide food pinch. The exports, representing surplus commodities in the American Zone, will help defray the mounting cost of importing food into the Zone.

While the exports, which are being shipped from both wartime and post-war stock, are a trickle of the Zone's former output for foreign consumption, they indicate that the Zone is assuming greater responsibility in self-sustenance, thus reducing MG's burden.

The export items include 25,000 bicycle wheel sprockets, valued at 68,000 RM consigned to Denmark. Material for sprockets has already been allocated and production to fill the order will begin this month, with shipment scheduled tentatively for sometime in June. Other export items, including hops, fertilizer salt, electric carbons for trucks and motors, portable type grinders for moving machines, freon gas and methyl chloride are already available and will be shipped as soon as they can be packed and transportation is available.

The commodities to be imported are all of an agricultural nature. The largest single item, in terms of money, is an order for 3,000 tons of Italian hemp fiber, valued at 731,700 dollars. The ship-

ment has already begun and is expected to be completed by May 15. It has been consigned to Fuessen, Bavaria, where it will be made into binder twine for agricultural crops.

Seven hundred and fifty tons of seed potatoes will be imported from Czechoslovakia. This shipment was consigned to the Baywa Farmers Cooperative in Regensburg, Bavaria, which will distribute them to some fifteen seed growers. The seed they produce will in turn be sold to farmers throughout the US Zone for the growing of eating potatoes.

From Sweden 5,500 tons of sulphate pulp, valued at 434,500 dollars, has been purchased for manufacturing paper. First priority use for the paper is paper binder twine; second, paper bags for food production, and third paper bags for cement. The paper will be widely distributed among the three Laender.

An order also has been placed with Sweden for the importation of 500 tons of arsenic. It will be used in the manufacture of insecticide for spraying potato crops, and will be processed at factories in Hoechst and Darmstadt, in Greater Hesse.

Austria has agreed to ship 414 tons of graphite, to the American Zone not later than 15 June for the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizer and for various metallurgical uses.

#### Pforzheim Looks Ahead

German city planners in Pforzheim have placed on exhibit paintings, detailed charts and plans showing how they hope to reconstruct their shattered city, which was eighty-five per cent destroyed during the war. The city, located between Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, now has a population of 49,000 as contrasted with 80,000 before the war.

## Another "Verboten" Repealed

After a ten-year prohibition, Germans may again consult such communityrecords as the matrimonial, commercial and land transaction registries in the operation of their businesses or personal affairs. The new Control Council Law No. 24 repeals a Nazi edict of 30 September 1936 which forbade inspection of all judicial public books and records.

## Movement of German Employees

When units, detachments or individuals change station in Germany, they may not move with them any German or foreign national employees other than necessary male mess attendants, according to an OMGUS letter (AG 014.12 CS). MG seeks to avoid making the existing blousing shortage in Germany more acute by the unnecessary shifting of the civilian population even in small numbers.

## Internment Camps for Nazis

A former DP prison at Meisach with a capacity of 800 persons has been turned over to German authorities by OMG Bavaria for internment of Nazis sentenced by decision boards under the new German Denazification Law.

In addition the Bavarian Ministry has requested MG to make available to them camps scattered all over Bavaria for the imprisonment of an expected 100,000 Class I (Major Offenders) and Class II

(Offenders) Nazis. (See Weekly Information Bulletin No 32, 9 March 1946). Largest internment camps are projected for locations near cities, to provide a large labor supply for clearance of rubble and reconstruction work. Camps to house 1000 persons each, are planned for Munich and Nuremberg, and camps with a capacity for 5,000 each, at Augsburg and Wuerzburg. Other camps will be set up in the Land as Nazis become available and labor demands require them.

#### **Denazification Boards**

Enactment of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism will materially reduce the functions of the Denazification Review Board and regional denazification review boards. These boards will be liquidated about 1 June 1946, or as soon as may be practicable, OMGUS has announced. No new cases will be sent to them after 15 May.

Cases previously handled by the denazification boards will be processed under German law and should be forwardcd for action to the Minister for Political Liberation. Cases involving persons holding essential policy-making, executive or other leading positions for which no replacements are available in the German Reichsbahn will not be affected by this turnover of authority.

## Registration Deadline Extended

The deadline for registration by eivilians over eighteen years old under the Law for the Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been extended in Bavaria to 25 May, due to the unavailability of paper for the printing of the questionnaires. The forms have since been printed and distribution begun. Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden completed registration on 28 April.

Both deadlines conform to termination dates of civilian rationing periods, the

88th ration period ending 28 April and the 89th on 25 May. To ensure a more complete response, civilans may obtain new ration cards only by showing stamped receipts as evidence of compliance with the registration requirements of the new denazification law. Furthermore, new or continued employment is not permitted after 15 May unless the registration receipt is produced to the employer.

Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 12,000,000 persons in the three Laender will be registered. Figures are not available to show the number or percentage of persons who have registered so far, and it is likely that some time may pass after the deadline before totals from each of the registration offices scat-

tered throughout the American Zone can be consolidated into a Zonewide total.

The new denazification law requires registration by all civilians who were over 18 when the law became effective on 5 March 1946, who live, work or own property in the American Zone. Exempt from registering are members of Allied forces, nationals of United Nations serving with the US Forces, and foreigners and stateless persons under the care of UNRRA for the duration of such care.

While MG realizes that some persons who would be subject to prosecution under the new law will seek to avoid registering by fleeing from the American Zone, the law provides for the absentee prosecution of defendants, and the taking of their property into protective custody.

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latter, which presents more complex problems.

"In addition to the foregoing, there will be many instances where specific restitution will not adequately indemnify a person for losses suffered as a result of Nazi activity. In order to meet this situation it is requested that consideration be given to a program for the partial satisfication of claims by an interim award for the economic rehabilitation of those destitute as a result of Nazi persecution. The award should be an em-

ergency measure only, and without prejudice to possible further recovery. A limit should be placed upon the amount which one is permitted to recover. It may be assumed that sufficient of the property confiscated under the laws mentioned above will be made available to the Laender to enable them to make the necessary awards. Any plan recommended should consider the use of existing judicial machinery in the several Laender and the desirability of using specially constituted tribunals for the purpose."

# "WORK TO EAT" ORDER MEETS GERMAN APPROVAL



"Register for work if you want to eat," is a policy which has evoked wide approval from American Zone Germans. They feel, generally, that compulsory registration will further the much-desired reconstruction of Germany. Restrictions on the movement of workers from jobs met with slightly less approbation during a recent OMGUS Information Control test of public reactions to Control Council Order No. 3.

This Order, issued by the Allied Control Council toward the end of January, requires all persons of employable age to register at their local Labor Offices either for work or for release from work before a food ration card will be issued. The order also provides that labor can be supplied to employers only through the Labor Office; individuals are no longer permitted to find employment on their own initiative. In addition, workers may not transfer from one place of work to another without the permission of the Labor Office.

Favorable reaction to Order No. 3 is also partly due to the feeling that there are many persons capable of work who are avoiding it because they do not like types of employment which are available. A number of related questions were also asked to probe workers' satisfaction with their present jobs and to discover the reasons why employable persons are not working.

Most persons who are employed are satisfied with their jobs. While most of the non-employed explain their status on the grounds that they are housewives or physically incapable of working, a considerable minority of the unemployed state either that they are denazified persons removed for political undesirability, or that they are unable to find any desirable work.

Three-quarters of those interviewed say they had heard that it was necessary to register at the local Labor Service. At the same time, nearly half of those who heard of the order can not remember what the penalty (withdrawel of food card) was for non-compliance.

A large majority of the whole population (87 percent) think the law praiseworthy. In addition to its basic willingness to accept authority, the German public has grown accustomed during the last thirteen years to rigid control of labor and employment conditions. Additional reasons for this favorable acceptance of the registration requirement are brought out by the survey. Most people (70 percent) think that there are many people in Germany today who though capable of working are idle because they do not like the jobs which are available. The public, it is clear, favors measures designed to put these people to work. Besides, there is the general feeling that such compulsory measures will aid the reconstruction of Germany.

Although a solid majority (62 percent) of the public also approve the restrictions on labor mobility contained in the order, this figure is considerably lower than the 87 percent who approve of compulsory registration. Opponents of the measure constitute about a fourth of

the population. Some of them (12 percent) point out that the practice is undemocratic insofar as it restricts individual freedom. Others (7 percent) maintainthat freedom of choice of job is necessary to the worker if he is to find the work most suitable to his talents. A few spoke of the plow which this provision offers to the incentive of workers who "will not be able to better themselves." When put in terms of aiding the reconstruction of Germany, however, disapproval of this part of Order No. 3 was considerably reduced. The principal reasons given by those who favor this measure are that the Labor Offices need this authority in order to ensure proper allocation of workers (30 percent), and that this measure allows the over-all job to be carried out in an orderly manner. (18 percent).

#### ATTITUDES DIFFER WITH AREAS

A number of differences in attitudes are apparent among residents of different areas and different-sized localities. Somewhat greater disapproval is registered by inhabitants of Greater Hesse and Wuerttember-Baden where economic conditions are somewhat more difficult than in relatively prosperous Bavaria. Similarly, residents of the three largesst cities in the Zone - Munich, Frankfurt and Stuttgart - are less in favor of the measures than residents of smaller-sized communities. A special survey made in Berlin indicates that the extent of approval of the order approximates that found in the largest cities in the American Zone.

There is considerable objection to the new law in the rural areas. It seems likely that an appreciable portion of the present rural population is living in these small villages not by choice but out of necessity, and does not look with favor on any labor control measures which might permanently keep them from moving elsewhere to more desired types of

occupation. This, of course, is part of the difficult problem of including nonfarmers to take up jobs as agricultural laborers. The law is least popular in towns with populations between 10,000 and 100,000.

#### ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYED

A separate analysis was made of people who state that they were employed at present. About 57 percent of the entire sampled adult population in the American Zone state that they are employed full-time or part-time. This contrasts unfavorably with Berlin where, according to the poll, 74 percent claim to be employed.

Although the results of the surveys have comparative value, they are to be regarded only as rough estimates of employment, since what constitutes "employment" was not defined in precise terms.

A solid majority (63 percent) of the employed group are satisfied with their jobs. Another fifth of the workers are fairly well satisfied. About one in ten workers are dissatisfied with their jobs, half of them being very dissatisfied. The rather surprising degree of satisfaction with present employment must be attributed primarily to a sober realization that job selection opportunities are now strictly limited. Whatever the reason, this relative satisfaction with present employment simplifies for the time being the control of labor mobility by the Labor Office authorities. When more jobs become available, an increase in public discontent with present limitations on changing jobs may be expected.

Middle-aged people were more satisfied with their present employment than those under 30 years. Among dissatisfied workers, complaints are heard that their current job is different from that for which they had been trained. Some white collar workers point out that circum-

stances have forced them to accept ordinary labor tasks. Similarly, others complain that their work is too hard. Former Nazi Party members who have been denazified complain frequently that their present work is humiliating. Another complaint is that the income today is too low in view of the high taxes.

Another question probed the general public's feeling about jobs most difficult to find. Half of those answering think that white collar and office positions come under this category. A smaller group consider any light work and jobs which provide food as most desired.

#### HOUSEKEEPING POPULAR

A special analysis was also made of non-workers in the population. Nearly half of the non-workers claim to be housewives and do not consider obtaining any other type of work. About a quarter of the non-employed report that they are unable to work — were too old, sick, incapacitated, pensioned, etc. A more interesting category of non-workers is the former Nazis who had been denazified. They make up about one in ten of the non-working population in the American Zone. In Berlin, denazified Nazis made up a considerably smaller proportion (2 percent) of the nonemployed group.

About the same proportion of non-workers (2 percent) complain that there is no work to be found in their area or that they can not find desirable types of employment. On the basis of this survey, then, it appears that about one in five non-workers can be considered as unemployed in the strict sense, that is, they are neither housewives nor those physically incapable of work.

# THE SPECTER OF INFLATION

The German public is becoming more and more concerned over the possibility of inflation. This trend is apparent from two OMGUS Information Control Survey Unit samplings of popular confidence in price stability, conducted in mid-January and mid-February in the US Zone.

The price situation is regarded in terms of two separate problems. Most people queried, recognized or conceded the ability of the authorities to keep prices down. In fact, on successive polls, the number of people agreeing that MG and the German authorities can hold prices down has actually increased, probably because the authorities in the interim successfully demonstrated their ability to keep prices from rising. But, apparently, the public has become less confident that the authorities will continue to exercise the rigid controls that have kept prices down.

The public seems to have become more confused and uncertain as to what control policy MG will choose to exercise over currency and prices in the future. One reason for this may be that by discontinuation of subsidies to farmers the cost of living has been permitted to rise slightly. This change in policy was announced by MG in early February — in the period between the two public opinion surveys, the results of which indicate increased fear of price rises.

Fear of a possible devaluation of the currency is another factor contributing to public uncertainly about price stability. During the wartime prosperity, a large number of people accumulated considerable holdings of money. Unable for the most part to safeguard their savings by converting them into durable goods, these people worry about the future value of

Question 1. "Do you believe that MG and the German civil administration will be able to hold most prices to their present level?"

The answers: Yes (firmly convinced) Yes	mid-November $\begin{pmatrix} 23 & 0/0 \\ 47 & 0/0 \end{pmatrix} 70 & 0/0 \end{pmatrix}$	mid-January $\begin{array}{c} 40 & 0/_{0} \\ 31 & 0/_{0} \end{array} \} 71 & 0/_{0}$	mid-February $32  {}^{0}/_{0} \ 45  {}^{0}/_{0} \ 77  {}^{0}/_{0}$
No	5 % 4 % 12 %	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0/o \\ 3 & 0/o \\ 14 & 0/o \end{bmatrix} 21 & 0/o$	7 % 14 % 14 %
No opinion	9 %	8 0/0	9 0/0

Question 2. "Do you believe that most prices will remain at the same levels as they are today, or do you believe that there will be a rise or fall in price?"

The answers:	mid-January	mid-February
Rise	. 29 %/0	56 º/ ₀
Fall	. 15 %	7°/ ₀
Remain the same	. 37 %	25 °/ ₀
No opinion	. 20 %	13 %

Question 3. "Do you think that the Reichsmark will be worth as much in half a year as it is today?"

The answers:	Yes certainly.					. 7 %
	Yes fairly sure					
	No		•		•	. 49 %
	No opinion .					. 23 %

^{*)} Attitude not separated on this survey.

Fig 1 The Germans fear relaxation of price controls.

their money. On the mid-February survey, half the sampled public stated that they did not believe the Reichsmark would be worth as much in six months as it is today. Since this question was not asked previously, it is not possible to judge whether there is a trend toward decreasing confidence in the Reichsmark, but there is good supplementary evidence to indicate that this is probably the case. In the first few months of this year, the German population has been agitated periodically by increasingly strong rumors about the stability of the currency.

Concern over the value of the currency and over inflationary possibilities was greater among some groups in the population than others. The higher the socio-economic status of the respondent, the more likely was he to fear these developments. Thus 40 percent of the members of the upper economic groups, but only 29 percent of the poorest feared inflationary developments. These fears were also somewhat more prevalent among the better-educated (8 years or more of education) and among those under 30 years of age.

# Stateside Editorials Point Up The Lesson Of "Operation Nursery"

"Operation Nursery," the round-up of German Nazis by American and British intelligence agents proves that "the Germans are down but not out as far as ambitions to some time rule the world go," according to an editorial in the New Orleans States.

"It should also prove a lesson the American army psychologists have been trying to teach our soldiers overseas: That the frauleins are using them to



build up a belief that the Germans aren't so bad, and to split the Allies . . . It should be a lesson to the wives and

families of men still overseas, too, and should give them pause when they hear the argument that all servicemen should be returned home because they are no longer needed in the vanquished countries.

"Anyone who thinks that the German ..... can turn inside out in a few months was probably surprised at the announcement of the raids netting so many Nazis, working underground against the Allies and their occupation troops ...... the Prussian militarists as well as the nucleus of the Hitler Youth movement, underground but still advocating Nazi tenets, will do their best to 'unhorse' the Allies, get them out of the country, then start their plans for world conquest anew.

"..... The surest way in the world for us to have another war in the next generation is to pull out our troops before it is time to leave Germany ... Occupation promises to be a long, tough job, but one that must be done for the peace of the world."

The Noriolk Ledger Dispatch reminds its readers that even though Allied authorities felt that a plot to revive Hitlerism would be one of the serious occupations problems, the appearance of such a plot is none the less disturbing.

"The outlawing of Nazi organizations would hardly be accepted without a struggle. The men and women revealed as the leaders in the movement, which has been attacked, were for the most part reared under the influence of the Nazi ideal. The fanaticism of the adherents of this ideal has been abundantly demonstrated. No one need expect that they will submit to defeat without resistance whenever possible.

"But the fact that such movements may be accepted as the normal reaction of a spirited people makes them none the less subversive of the plan to root out from German life the last vestiges of the power and influence which plunged Germany and the world into a cataclysm. The Allied round-up . . . is evidence of vigorous control and may serve as a restraining influence, for the time being, upon Germans who are not inclined to submit without protest." But, the Ledger Dispatch observes, "it is evidence, too, of the need for this control and of the danger that will lie ahead both for Germany and for the rest of the world if there is any relaxation of the efforts to uncover and destroy ... this evil."

The St. Louis Star Times, however, took a different view of Operation Nursery. "We do not have to fear Nazi dichards. The recent raids against them where suitably called 'Occupation Nursery.' Their scheme was childish and premature. They never could be more than a nuisance to the occupying forces."

But, the editorial warns, there is almost certain to be trouble in Germany if the Allies do not handle the occupation with wisdom. "... we must be on our guard lest the revival of Germany is so botched that the accumulated greivances will be the occasion for the rise of a new anti-democratic force in the Reich. Such an element would not bear the stigma of Hitler's defeat any more than Hitler assumed responsibility for the Kaiser and Junkers. It would rise out of the greivances of its own time and place. It would not be a discredited movement seeking vindication. It would be led by a new prophet raising a new flag. If it comes into being, it wall be through our own fault."

#### GERMANY AT THE CROSSROADS

How the occupying nations work to encourage democratic ideals to a strong degree will determine the "real mortality of Nazism and the birth of liberal democracy in Germany," an editorial in the Birmingham News declares.

"Pan-Germanism was not defeated by military blows; ideas are rendered obsolescent only by the ascendancy of more popular ideals. A major necessity of our occupational offort should be must be to afford ample oportunity for better ideals, as we see them, to gain such ascendancy.

"How much emphasis has been placed in supplanting the Nazi idea has not been made clear. As time passes and immediate German needs are met, avenues will be open in two directions: The Germans may feel encouraged to bring forth a reinvigorated, and perhaps camouflaged, new Nazi program; or they may feel encouraged to emulate the structures of the democracies."

#### OF WHEAT AND OIL

Warning that "hunger threatens to nullify all our war sacrifices," Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson told the International Rotary Meeting in



Washington that the needs of humanity call for the fulfillment of US food export goals, food production goals, and

conservation of available supplies.

Anderson pointed out that during 1946, the US would export about eleven million tons of wheat — seven times as much as the average shipped in prewar years. He noted that this performance is sometimes obscured by the very great needs abroad.

Describing the fats and oils situation as next in importance to wheat, Anderson said the US was exporting 375,000 tons of fats and oils in 1946 and holding down imports to 300,000 tons as compared with average pre-war imports of over a million tons annually. He added that the American people would have 20 percent less fats and oils in the months immediately ahead as compared with the same period last year.

#### DOG EAT DOG

Defense council for Hermann Goering has virtually admitted that the former Reich Marshal is cracking the wip over his Nazi codefendants in a conspiracy to conceal his - and their - war-crime guilt according to the New York Herald Tribune. Dr. Otto Stahmer, Goering's attorney, told the international tribunal during a wrangle between defense attorneys that Goering informed him Tuesday night that if Schacht, another defendant, should not testify to his liking, then Goering "on his part had to drop any

consideration for Schacht." This admission followed disclosure that Schacht and Wilhelm Frick, another defendant, were going to try to save their own skins by attacking their fellow defendants, notably Goering. Hans Bernd Gisevius, former assistant to Frick and Frick's sole witness, told the court that Goering had been far bloodhirstier than even Hitler, while Frick and Schacht worked ceaselessly to overthrov the Nazi regime.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP

President Truman told members of Washington's Ministerial Union that "the world is at the crossroads" and the US must not shirk its responsibilities to the world.

Asserting that the "United States as a nation came out of this war as a leader," Mr. Truman expressed some fear that the US is losing sight of some of its responsibilities. He said, "It came out of the war with the greatest production machine in the history of the world. It came out with all the best things that are in us brought to the surface. But since V-J Day I fear very much we are losing sight of our responsibilities. God intended us to assume them some 25 or 30 years ago and we shirked them. We can't shirk them now."

The President pointed out that "one of the immediate things with which we are faced is feeding the starving." He told the group of ministers that they could help in this work.

#### INEVITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Lyle Van of MBS finds General McNarney's order to tighten discipline



throughout the Theater an inevitable development. "The way things are going," he says, "we face a great danger; we're losing the respect of the Germans; we are losing the res-

pect of our allies ... our soldiers must tighten up on discipline. It must be if we are to do our job, if the soldiers themselves are not to suffer the consequences."

#### FEED GERMANY LAST

Analyzing the results of the Mutual Network's poll of sentiment on the return to food rationing in the US, commentator Cecil Brown points out that general sentiment as expressed in the poll was against sharing food with the German people. "The usual comment was: Let the victims of the Germans have food first and, if any remains, then let it go to the Germans."

#### MORE ON NURSERY

Henry Gladstone of MBS expresses the opinion that it's doubly important that all connected with such German subversive movements as the one revealed by "Operation Nursery" be apprehended as soon as possible. "For," Gladstone points out, "in addition to the fanatical efforts such persons exert on behalf of their distorted beliefs, they are capable of others to demonstrations arousing against Occupation Forces. This is done by playing up the plight of the Germans at present, by dwelling on the fact that the Germans are on near-starvation rations. It will take some time and will require great care on the part of Allied authorities to weather the period of Occupation in 'Germany."

#### FOOD FOR PEACE

Speaking on the international food crisis, Ned Calmer of CBS sees the need for food becoming the dominant world issue. "... and it's up to the countries that have more than they need to send their surplus to countries that are near starvation. The implication of these facts was stated by General Eisenhower. Food is the most important means of preserving the peace,' he said; 'without it the world is heading for another war in which Americans will die.' The world is depending on the farm regions of the US."

# Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adeock, Assistant
Deputy Military Governor

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office or wan confor Württemberg-Stuttgart Office of Mil Gov

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

	<b>u</b>		
E-1 F-10 F-11 G-20 G-21 G-22 G-23 G-24 G-25 G-26 G-27 G-28 G-29 G-30 H-50 H-52 H-54 H-54 H-55 H-56	Stuttgart Stuttgart Ulm Aalen Böblingen Crailsbeim Esslingen Gmünd Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall Heidenheim Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Künzelsau Leonberg Bad Mergentheim Nürtingen Ohningen	Württemberg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Grailsheim LK Esslingen LK Göppingen LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen LK Ohringen	Col M O Edwards Lt Col L Jackson Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation Capt R H Agato Capt W R Danheiser Capt F A McDonald 1st Lt J E Switzer Maj J A Holbrook 1st Lt H Putman Maj B V Bloom 1st Lt P F Sullivan 1st Lt J Strauss Capt J B Cross Capt B Panettiere Capt W L Strauss Capt W L Strauss Capt W J Vallaza Capt R Forrest Maj S A Warren 1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L Coldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson
	7		•

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil-Gov. . for Land Greater Hesse. Wiesbaden

Coi J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Goy Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Se	ep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn	(Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn	(Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp	` • '
H-87 US Ln Det 1	Essen (Ruhr)
	Sulzbach (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia I	

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanaù
H-80	Weilburg
H-81	Hofheim
H-83	Rüdesheim
H-86	Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillenburg LK Gelnhausen & *LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Rheingau *LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus

Liaison Liaison

> Col J R Newman Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner Capt H L Edberg Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz

Capt L R Jones

Lt Col A Skarry

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel :
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld ·
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen SK-LK Kassel & *LK Melsungen LK Fritzlar-Homburg &

*LK Ziegenhain

SK-LK Marburg

SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld

LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege & *LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & *LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & *LK Wolfhagen

Maj G C Sola Lt W W Lechner Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmueller Maj R F Musgrove

Capt G S Iredell

Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

_	-
E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim.
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Büdingen Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Giessen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaisor	and security

Lt Col W R Swarm RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & *LK Gross-Gerau SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach LK Būdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg & *ICB Bad Nauheim SK-LK Giessen

Capt NR Laird Capt C H Carter Maj L H Brown Capt T A Norris Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard Capt C H Lenneville Capt H Nickelsberg

LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark Capt B H Waksman

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
G-221	Schweinfurt .	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
G-202	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*A-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
*A-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
¹ A-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt Grodzinski
*A-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
^A-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
^A-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt C Boden
TA-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Griffin
^A-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
*A-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
A-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
TA-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
*A-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
TA-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mitteliranken

Co B	Ansbach	$_{2}$ . $\beta$	Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Capt B F Stroup
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
*B-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj H L Woodall
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj A C Abbott
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
[≁] B-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
*B-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forcheim.	LK Foreheim	Maj H W Zurn
*B-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J F Wyatt
*B-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Capt R J Towle

^{*}Liaison and security

*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielsen
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj J D Cofer
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones, Actg
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore
			•

#### Reglerungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

-			
Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	•
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landsbut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
⁺ D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
^D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Giccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
^D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorker
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
<b>⁺D-305</b>	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R Dayton
<b>D-350</b>	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt F Trayham
<b>D-354</b>	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
<b>*D-3</b> 55	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
<b>*D-</b> 357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
<b>⁺D-37</b> 5	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
<b>*D-37</b> 9	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
<b>⁺</b> D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
<b>*D</b> -383	Viechtach .	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
<b>*</b> D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

E-205	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

Wesermünde

for Wesermunde

SK Wesermunde

Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*}Liaison and security



# Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U.S. ARMY



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International Mail Service — Germany . . . Cir 55, USFET 26 April 1946 Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian 27 April 1946 30 April 1946 Army Newspapers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . AG 000.76 GAP-AGO **USPET, 1 May 1946** Interzonal Exchange of Cultural Materials . . . AG 007 (ED) **OMGUS, 2 May 1946** Transient Messing Facilities . . . . . . . . AG 333 IGI-AGO USFET, 31May 1946 Laws for the Election of the Land Constitutional AG 000.1 (IA) **OMGUS, 3 May 1946** General Prisoners Restored to Duty for Service . AG 253 GAP-AGP USFET, 7 May 1946

# Germany Takes Another Step TOWARD THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Hans Schmidt now begins in carnest to take over his own government. Last January he went to the polls for the first time in twelve years and elected Gemeinde (community) councilmen in some 10.000 communities of less than 20,000 population. Three and a half months later, on 28 April 1946, he went again and cast his ballot for Landkreis (rural county) councilmen in all 209 of the Landkreise in the Zone. The election policy was established in the Potsdam Declaration, which called for "restoration of democratically elected legistative bodies in Germany beginning at local levels." The Landkreis councils were chosen under laws drafted by each Land and approved by MG. The councils range in size from fifteen to forty-five members, depending upon population, and the members will serve a term of two years.

Suffrage requirements were the same as in the Gemeinde elections. The Landkreis councils were elected by a system of proportional representation whereby each party or group receives a number of seats proportional to the vote cast for that party or group. The details of proportional representation vary somewhat from Land to Land. Wuerttemberg, for example allows the individual voter much more choice in the candidates for whom he casts his ballot than do the other Laender.

In addition to the Landkreis councils, Gemeinde councils were elected in seventeen Gemeinden — five in Württemberg and twelve in Greater Hesse. This was because certain Gemeinde elections were not held in January. The MG directive of 23 November 1945 had provided that Gemeinden with more than 20,000 inhabitants but with were not Stadtkreise should not elect in January. There were eight such Gemeinden represented in the April elections plus nine smaller Gemeinden where the January elections had to be repeated.

Apart from the cight Gemeinden with more than 20,000 population, the same voters were concerned with the April elections as which the January elections. In other words, both involved a predominantly rural and small town electorate. Because of the sameness of the participants, comparisons between the two polls are of interest.

#### DECREASE IN VOTERS

The first fact which stands out is that the Landkreis elections. The number of registered voters increased from 4,662,678 in January to 5,111,736 in April, but the number of actual voters decreased from 4,012,980 to 3,641,973. Stated in terms of percentages, there was 36 percent participation in January but only 71 percent in April. This is not surprising. The home Gemeinde is closer to the affections of the average voter than is the rural county in which he resides. Morcover, in Wuerttemberg, rural county councils had never before been directly elected by the people, so that the process itself was new. Furthermore, the April polling came so soon

Parties'		Bavaria		Wuerttem- berg Baden		Greater Hesse		US-Zone	
Christian Democratic Union	Votes	Number	0/0	Number	°/o	Number	0/0	Number	0/0
(Wuerttemberg-Baden & Greater Hesse)	Polled	1,258,189	69.4	313,276	47.4	392,576	37.9	1,964,041	56.0
	"	ы						] .	
Christian Social Union (Bavaria)	Seats Filled	3,485	73.8	454	55.7	446	41.3	4,305	65.2
Social Democratic Party	Votes Polled	414,921	22.9	165,688	25.1	455,574	44.0	1,036,183	29.2
	Seats Filled	1,033	21.9	177	21.7	539	50.0	1,749	26.5
Liberal Democratic Party (Bavaria and Greater Hesse)	Votes Polled	9,558	0.5	69,778	10.5	64,253	6.2	143,589	4.0
Democratic People's Party (Wuerttemberg-Baden)	Seats Filled	16	0.3	71	8.8	43	3.9	130	1.9
Communist Party	Votes Polled	71,097	3.9	37,740	. 5,7	86,593	8.3	195,430	5.5
	Seats Filled	125	2.6	25	3.0	11	1.2	161	2.4
Others	Votes Polled	58,458	3.2	73,359	11.1	35,073	3.3	166,890	4.7
·	Seats Filled	137	2.9	87	10,6	39	2.7	263	4.0
	Votes Polled	1,812,223		659,841		1,034,069		3,506,132	100.0
Total	Seats Filled	4,716		814		1,078		6,608	100.0

Fig. 1. Landkreis Election Returns - 28 April 1946

after the January polling that it did not arouse the same degree of couriosity as "the first free elections since 1932."

The second fact is the rise in the proportion of invalid ballots in certain areas. Thus in Baden, the January elections showed 3.5 percent of the votes invalid. In the April elections, the percentage was 7.1 percent, rising in some Gemeinden to 10 percent. An investigation is now under way to ascertain to what extent, if at all, the increase is due to a protest vote. On the other hand, the invalid vote in Wuerttemberg was only 4 percent (3.5 percent in January), and in Greater Hesse it was 5.2 percent No figures are yet available for Bavaria on this point.

#### PARTY RESULTS

How did the various political parties fare in the Landkreis elections? Fig. 1 presents a summary in terms of votes polled and seats won by the parties. The strength of the Christian Democratic Union (Christian Social Union) is apparent. It is by far the strongest party in Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden. In Greater Hesse, however, the Social Democratic Party took first place. More significant is the comparison of party strength in the January and April elections as shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

The most significant thing indicated by figures 2 and 3 is the great decline in the vote cast for "others." The "others" represent independent, non-partisan and miscellaneous small parties and groups which were prominent in the January elections chiefly because the major parties were not yet fully organized. In the April elections, party organization was much more developed. Consequently, voters who in January supported independent, non-partisan and miscellaneous candidates now gave their votes to one of the major parties. Thus in Bavaria, the April vote for "others" fell off by almost 700,000 while at the same time, the Christian Social Union gained about 350,000 and the Social Democratic Party about 75,000.

In this connection, a further observation should be made about the so-called independent, non-partisan and miscellaneous vote in January. Of the 23,876 Gemeinde councilmen in four of Bavaria's five Regierungsbezirke who in January were elected as independents, non-partisan and miscellaneous, 6,632 were found to belong to the Christian Social Union and an additional 4,030 belonged to the Social Democratic Party. This means that the real vote for both of these parties in the January elections in Bavaria was greater than the official figures show. The same is doubtlessly true of the other Laender. From this it can be said that the major parties gained in the April as compared to the Januray elections, but the net gain is less than the figures indicate for the reason just stated.

There are two exceptions to this generalization. The vote of the Liberal Democratic Party in Bayaria declined, probably because of factional squabbles within the party. The decline of the Social Democratic vote in Greater Hesse - from 484,715 to 455,574 — is more difficult to explain. It is significant to note that the Social Democratic loss in Greater Hesse is approximately the same as the Communist Party gain. This does not prove conclusively that Social Democratic voters switched to the Communist ticket but it does raise a query. Another explanation which has been advanced is that, in many Hessian Gemeinden last January, the SPD had little or no competition from the other parties. In the April elections, the CDU gave the SPD real competition, whereas in January there was often no CDU ticket at all. Ac-

		Bavaria		Greater I	Hesse	Wuerttemberg- Baden		
Party	Election	Votes received	°/o of total vote	Votes received	°/o of total vote	Votes received	of total vote	
CDU/CSU	January	901,392	43.2°/ ₀	341,190	30°/ ₀	242,131	30.8°/ ₀	
CDU,CSU	April	1,258,189	69,4°/ ₀	392,576	37.9°/ ₀	313,276	47.4°/ ₀	
SPD	January	336,878	16º/₀	484,715	42°/ ₀ 44°/ ₀	158,410	20°/ ₀	
SPD	April	414,921	22.9º/₀	455,574		165,688	25.1°/ ₀	
LDP/DPP	January	19,748	0.9%	25,002	2º/ ₀	54,510	7º/ ₀	
LDP/DPP	April	9,558	0.5%	64,253	6.2º/ ₀	69,778	10.5º/ ₀	
KPD	January	46,247	2º/ _e	60,886	5.4°/ ₀	29,653	3.8°/ ₀	
KPD	April	71,097	3.9º/ _o	86,593	8.3°/ ₀	37,740	5.7°/ ₀	
OTHERS	January	757,512	36º/ ₀	173,647	15°/ ₀	291,878	37%	
OTHERS	April	58,458	3.2º/ ₀	35,073	3.3°/ ₀	73,359	11.1%	

Fig. 2. Comparison of party strength in the January and April elections by Land

cording to this view, the SPD lost votes to the CDU.

The law of Greater Hesse contains two provisions which are not found in the legislation of the other two Laender. In Greater Hesse, a party which does not poll 15 percent of the total vote cast receives no seats at all. There is also provision prohibiting combination of lists (Listenverbindung). The Communists suffered particularly from these restrictions. In only two Hessian Landkreise did they elect any candidates although in a num-

ber of others they had a substantial vote. Thus in Groß-Gerau, they lacked only about 400 votes of reaching the 15 percent. The National Democratic Party was another casualty of the 15 percent rule, electing no candidates in either of the two Landkreise where it is organized.

The January elections went off smoothly with few incidents. There were even fewer incidents in the April elections. In general, the campaign and the polling were peaceful and orderly.

Party.	Election	Votes received	% of total vote	% of seats filled
CDU/CSU	January	1,484,713	37 %	33 %
CDU/CSU	April	1,964,041	56 %	65.2 %
SPD	January	980,001	24 %	15 %
SPD	April	1,036,183	29.2 %	26.5 %
LDP/DPP	January	99,280	2.4 °/ ₀	1.4 [•] / ₀
LDP/DPP	April	143,589	4 °/ ₀	1.9 [•] / ₀
KPD	January	136,788	3 °/ ₀	0.9 %
KPD	April	195,430	5.5 °/ ₀	2.4 %
OTHERS	January	1,223,037	30 %	49 °/ ₀
OTHERS	April	166,890	4.7 %	4 °/ ₀

Fig. 3. Zone wide Comparison of party strength in the two elections

# US ZONE CENTRALIZES REICHSPOST

A New German Agency Takes Over Operation and Administration of US Zone Reichspost Activities Until Fórmation of Central Body for All Four Zones.

With the establishment of a Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts in Munich, MG has taken another step toward centralization, in German hands; of administrative control over civilian communications in the US Zone. The new agency (Oberdirektorium fuer Post und Nachrichtenwesen in der US Zone) was established by the Laenderrat (Council of Minister Presidents) in accordance with MG directives, and will be responsible to the Council for the operation and administration of all Reichspost activities in the US Zone. It will be subject to such control as must be exercised by MG to carry out the Occupation and not to conflict with past or future actions of the Allied Control Authority.

Preparatory planning for this organization has been accomplished by a Planning Committee of German nationals headed by a former Reichspost official under MG supervision. This Planning Committec was also active in recruiting qualified personnel. All records, studies and recommendations of the group were turned over to the Lacaderrat for their information and use.

#### ORGANIZATION UNDER NAZIS

Prior to the Occupation, central control of the 38 Reichspost Directorates in Greater Germany was accomplished through the Ministry of Posts in Berlin, headed by the Reichspost Minister (a member of the Cabinet) who was directly responsible to Hitler. The Ministry served as a central authority for the control, regulation and coordination of communications throughout Germany. Since

the Occupation and prior to the formation of the Senior Directorate, the six Directorates that make up the US Zone have functioned as individual units under the control of the respective Minister Presidents in the three Laender. The necessary coordination for long distance communications services between the several Reichspost Directorates has been effected by the Chief Signal Officer, US Forces, European Theater and the Office of Military Government (US).

#### **FUTURE PLANS**

In almost all European countries telecommunications services as well as postal services are a function of government. The nature of these services is such that administration at the highest level is necessary in order to provide uniform policies, regulations and procedures. The US plan, in conformance with the agreement reached at Potsdam to administer Germany as a single economic unit, provides for the ultimate establishment of a central German Department of Communications and Posts for all of Germany, to be located in Berlin. To avoid administrative confusion, the proposed organization, as planned, will be formed into a a body similar to the pre-V-E Day Ministry of Posts.

When it became apparent that the formation of a central German Department for Communications and Posts would be indefinitely delayed, it was considered desirable and necessary that a German authority be established to administer Reichspost activities for the entire US

(Continued on page 18)

# For Reparations:

# 185 Industrial Plants from US Zone

One hundred and eighty five industrial plants in the American Zone, the majority of them employed in the construction of aircraft and armament, have been declared available for reparations according to figures recently released by OMGUS. (The total for the US, British, and

Zone

United States

French zones is 661 industrial plants).

When finally removed, the plants from the US occupied area will have a decisive affect on Germany's warmakcapacity. Allplants in the Zone capable of manufacturing ferro-nickel

and explosive chemicals will have been eliminated. A 90 percent reduction in plant capacity for aircraft engines and a 75 percent reduction for aircraft manufacture and assembly will have been affected. Eventually aircraft manufacturing will be eliminated entirely.

Following the acceptance of the Reparation Plan last month, the Control Council Coordinating Committee allocated 49 plants from the US, British and French zones. This was the second allocation, the first having been agreed upon in December 1945 when 26 plants, appraised under "Operation Rap," were approved as advance reparations. The majority of plants allocated to France, Britain and the US represents general purpose equipment to be taken from special purpose war facilities. (See Fig 1. above).

During March and April evaluations of

nine plants in the US Zone were completed under the quadriparte plant evaluation formula accepted by the Coordinating Committee in January 1946. The apraisals ranged from RM 36,403 for the Gustav Genschow plant at Durlach to RM 5,574,643 for Norddeutsche Huette in Bre-

men-Oslenbshausen.

The formula provides for evaluation

of plant and equipment in Reichsmarks at 1938 replacement costs, without taking into account delivery and installation expenses, but with depreciation subject to a multiplier of 1.35

for every year of war use. War damage is deductible and depreciation allowed at a specified rate based on US Treasury Department schedules. The quadripartite plant appraisal formula will also be the basis for setting the value of raw materials and other commodities to be suppfied in return for the 15 percent of excess

#### 31/2 351/2 British 39 12 11 French 1 Totals 8

Fig 1: Of the 661 industrial pants in the U.S., British and French Zanes available far reparations, 75 have been alacated to the USSR and Poland and the Western Nations as shawn above.

**Allocation of Industrial Plants** 

Plants Allocated

Poland Nations

201/2

Total USSR and Western

31/2

## SEVEN US ZONE PLANTS DESTROYED

industrial capacity shipped to the USSR

and Poland from the Western Zone.

A significant source of German reparations arises from the provision in the Potsdam Agreement to wipe out Germany's direct war-making capacity. After general purpose equipment, power plants, etc., is removed from war plants, such plants are almost invariably destroyed. As of 8 April 1946, seven such plants in the US Zone had been completely dismantled and destroyed.

# BARTER EXCHANGES AID GERMAN CONSUMER

A barter syndicate of 20 stores operated by responsible German merchants is now in operation in Stuttgart. Used clothing, household articles and other scarce items may be acquired by German civilians through the syndicate, according to a study made by the Price Control and Rationing Section of OMG, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Each of the cooperating stores in the syndicate specializes in a separate category of merchandise facilitating the barter of merchandise and at the same time increasing the business of the Stuttgart merchants. Transactions have reached a value of RM 150,000 per month.

A person desiring to exchange an electric iron for a more needed commodity takes the iron to the electric appliance store, where it is appraised on the basis of pre-war prices, with deductions for depreciation. The seller receives the cash value of the mcrchandise and a barter certificate authorizing him to purchase any article available in the cooperating stores up to thirty percent above the value of the item he has sold. The thirty percent allowance covers the overhead of the syndicate and the profit to the dealer. Examples of the controlled prices prevailing in the exchange include a pair of used shoes for seven and a half marks. a twenty four piece set of silverware for fifty marks and a pocket knife for three and a half marks.

An extensive publicity campaign won public confidence in this barter system to the extent that in a recent public opinion poll, 99 percent of those questioned knew of the existence of the barter exchange, 93 percent thought it a useful institution, 63 percent had patronized it at least once, and 94 percent said that they preferred

the system to any other form of barter.

Faced with a scarcity of consumer goods, other cities throughout the US Zone have been following the example of Stuttgart. In Esslingen, a city of 50,000 population, there have been more than 50,000 syndicate transactions.

MG economists have given their full support to the barter exchanges, pointing out that the syndicates have eased an over-strained rationing system during the transition period from war to a peace-time economy. In addition the exchanges have effected a more widespread distribution of reserves of consumer goods and controlled a certain amount of merchandise which would otherwise be bart-tered or sold on the black market, but-tressing the legal price level.

## Reported Arrests Denied

Recent newspapers reports that eighty ex-Wehrmacht officers have been arrested in Landkreis Miesbach, 40 miles southwest of Munich, for subversive activity have been branded as untrue by MG intelligence officials.

Various versions of this news account appearing in both the German and Allied press also related finding of a list of 400 names of German anti-Fascists, all slated for assassinations. Bavarian Minister President Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner reportedly headed this list. MG's investigations revealed no trace of such a list.

Meanwhile MG's Public Safety Branch reported a large scale raid in southern Bavarian mountains, conducted by American and German police authorities during April, had resulted in only 35 persons being held on suspicion of "Edelweiss activities." Incomplete statistics revealed that 47,247 people were checked of whom 541 were held for special investigation; 4 persons wanted in police bulletins were picked up, 146 retained for missing indentity papers and 89 for connections with other crimes.

On the basis of these results, Public Safety officials concluded that whatever strength the Edelweis clique boasted was centered in towns and not in mountain areas. Railroad stations, where wandering youth congregated, were believed to be most likely meeting places. The Bavarian raid succeeded in "stabilizing the feeling of security and protection among the people, especially in mountain areas,". MG officials said.

## Maximizing Food Production

German farmers will be permitted to cultivate former airfields and other military reservations this summer as part of the OMGUS program to maximize agricultural production during the next 18 months. Sections of the Hohenfeld mancuver area near Parsberg, Bavaria, former Wehrmacht training ground, are already being plowed. The 7,000 acne Weihenstephen agricultural college at Freising, which has been used by the US Army since last August, was returned to the Germans last week for the training of farm specialists.

### Civil Service Codes

Revised civil service codes will be drawn up by the Laender for submission to OMGUS by 15 June. Object of the projected codes is to overhaul the entire civil service structure in the United States Zone, replacing the Nazi bureaucratic-type system with a merit system patterned after that in the United States. The projected changes conform with the US policy of decentralization and strengthening of the Laender. Under the Nazi system, only 22 percent of government workers enjoyed civil service rights. The system now being studied is aimed

at extending civil service benefits to about 90 percent of all government workers, excluding only common labor.

#### Brassards for Identification

A special brassard for wear with civilian clothing has been authorized by USFET for US civilian employees and dependents of US civilian and military personnel. The brassard, consisting of an American flag super-imposed upon a white strip of cloth, will supply the individual with visible means of identification while in occupied territory.

Use of the brassard, which will be worn on the left arm of outer clothing midway between the shoulder and the elbow, is optional. Post Exchanges throughout the Theater will handle sale of the identification symbols.

#### Use of MG Terms

OMGUS requests that only officially defined terms be used in referring to various categories of civilians, since misunderstandings may result from the use of other phrases.

One of the best examples of this is the increasing use of terms such as "victims of fascism" and "victims of nazism," which have been occuring more and more frequently in official reports and publications. The term "victims of fascism" is particularly undesirable, since it is in official use in the British and Soviet Zones for purposes not now covered by US policies. There is also a German civilian organization in Berlin whose members carry cards bearing this phrase. Use of the officially approved term "persecutees" avoids confusion in these cases. Loose use of unofficial terms has resulted in unnecessary inquiries to MG officers and might even bring about minor misunderstandings with other Allied powers. All personnel should therefore be careful to avoid such terms, particularly in official reports or communications...

# THE TASKS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC POLITICS



In an Article in the British-Licensed Berlin Newspaper TELEGRAF, Gustav Klingelhoefer Outlines the "Tasks of Social Democratic Politics"

"The Social Democratic policy must constitute democratic and social activity of the SPD for the furtherance of the life interests of the German people and their laboring classes," declares Klingelhoefer, adding that "the SPD must not wait inactively for the peace."

Real peace and the shortening of the occupation depends on the swiftness of the democratization of the country and fulfillment of its reparation payments, continues the writer.

"If Germany is to contribute to her own democratization and to world peace no measure of the victors must support reaction in Germany," claims Klingelhoefer, observing further that if Germany is supposed to make reparations and if every excess over the medium European standard of life means reparations, then the allies are responsible for creating the prerequisites for the fulfilment of these commitments.

"To meet these reparations," declares Klingelhoefer, "and to maintain a medium European standard of life Germany must be provided with sufficient technical and material equipment for its industrial capacity, immediate reorganization of German finances, the economic unity of the state . . ."

In addition to this, he adds, the Social Democratic Party would have to recommend an arbitration court which would decide who is to be held respon-

sible for the fulfillment of Germany's peace terms. Further the party would have to demand the right of criticism where measures of the occupation forces do not further the fulfillment of the German peace conditions.

"The fight for freedom and reconstruction of Germany will raise serious inner political questions. One of the most important of these will be the relations between the SPD and KPD," the writer declares, claiming "it would have been better for the world if the unity of the labor movement, which each occupation force had to welcome as a prerequisite for gathering the progressive forces and creating a democratic majority, would have been instigated and led by the SPD."

"Democracy means peace. The SPD knows this but the KPD does not. Its aims are socialist, but not democratic, and therefore the KPD, just like all Communist parties of the world, hesitates to recognize that the only purpose of a Socialist order is the realization of the rights of man and liberty for everyone ...," Klingelhoefer declares.

Everyone who desires social democracy, but without granting the minority the right to become a majority negates free discussion from being a prerequisite of social progress, he continues.

Klingelhoefer states that recently in Thuringia the word was passed around that 'if one does not support the Unity one is an enemy of the Soviet Union.' On the merger party day, he continues, Otto Grotewohl stated that opposition to an immediate merger equals the anti-Bolshevism of Hugenburg and Hitler.

"By a clear socialist and independent German policy the SPD will have to show the working people that the KPD must stand for the rights of man and the liberties of democracy or the party is superfluous in Germany. The SPD will have to keep a strict check on the activities of the KPD and SPD. The reproach of anti-Bolshevism is an ill-intentioned slur," he claims.

According to Klingelhoefer, the striving for power of the Communist Party impairs the unity of the labor movement, though at the same time a coalition policy with the bourgeoise parties cannot be recommended, for more than ever reaction hides within these parties.

This reaction, he states, is shown in the demands for federalism behind which the particularist and separatist bourgeoise hides . . . .

"The SPD," he concludes, "will have to increase its activity in order to meet the needs of the future. In Berlin the Social Democrats have proved that they are able to fight, and they have also shown the German youth that courage can realize the highest aims."

### War Plants and Reparations

A follow-up Information Control survey was recently made of public attitudes toward the use of German industrial plant equipment as reparations and toward the blowing-up of war plants which cannot be converted to peacetime use. Several additional questions were asked on the second survey in order to probe these attitudes more fully.

The most recent survey showed no important increase in public disapproval of these two Allied economic policies despite the fact that additional demolitions and removals had taken place in the interim. Most people had heard of the destruction of war plants. Approval of this action was given by five persons out of every eight who expressed opinion.

Practically all people (96%) would prefer to see only the equipment in these war plants destroyed, while the building itself should be preserved intact for housing purposes. In this connection, the survey showed widespread lack of understanding as to why some plants are blown up entirely while in other cases only the equipment is destroyed. They do not understand that the building or structure housing some war plants could not be used for housing or other peaceful purposes. Very few people (8%) claimed to know how many war plants had already been destroyed and even fewer (3%) knew how many were slated for eventual destruction.

As for the reparations program, half the public continued to concede that the transfer of certain German industries was justified while almost a third of the public took the opposite point of view. The rest held no opinion.

## May Day Appeal

In his talk on May Day Wilhelm Pieck, one of the two top leaders of the new Socialist Unity Party, declared "we fight for Germany's unity because that is the only way by which our people can isure democracy and peace in our country."

"We desire the Rhine and Ruhr areas to remain with Germany because our people cannot exist without these vital districts," continued Pieck, observing further that "we want a uniform, antifascist, parliamentary, democratic republic. We want the setting up of a central government as soon as possible by the anti-fascist democratic parties and the trade unions. We desire Berlin to remain the capital of our country."

# Byrnes Proposal Seen As



# Turning point in American Foreign Policy

The New York Times terms Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' proposal for a four-power treaty guaranteeing demilitarization of Germany "a turning point in American foreign policy." "It



is not only a far cry from 'no entangling alliances'", the editorial comments, "it also goes beyond any treaty ever pro-

posed by the United States before ... goes beyond the Charter of the United Nations ... means that the American government is prepared to intervene even in times of peace both in Europe and the Far East, whenever peace is threatened anew by our late enemies.

"Yet such an alliance is the obvious, necessary and perhaps only means of removing many misapprehensions and ambitions which are now delaying peace and world recovery. As such it deserves the full support of the American people ... it is in keeping with the United Nations Charter, which explicitly provides for special security arrangements during the transitional period and against our late enemies.

"On the plea that the German menace continues, and that in the absence of any definite American commitments they might have to face this threat alone, both Russia and France have insisted on unprecedented extension of their security frontiers . . . the offer of alliance must now disclose whether these countries are primarily in search of security

or of territory. For Britain it means definite abandonment of any balance-of-power policy in Europe in which Germany could serve as pawn. And for the United States is means final and irrevocable abandonment of isolation in favor of that active participation in world affairs is not only in keeping with our military and economic power but which must also be the key to world peace and prosperity."

#### TERMED AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Secretary Byrnes' offer of a 25-year guarantee of demilitarization of Germany is evidence of the administration's "fresh disposition to take affirmative action in behalf of world tranquility," according to the Washington Post.

"Many voices pointed the way to the assumption of American responsibility. One of them belonged to Senator Vandenberg, who as far back as January 10, 1945, suggested a hard and fast treaty guarantee of enemy demilitarization...

"All history tells us that immediately after every great war victors are spoils-minded. This war has been no exception. Our own world policy, purposed against the background of an atomic arms race, has been heavely weighted with 'security imperalism', though much less so than Russia's, which has been cruder and more successful because it has not been handicapped by our own incoherence...

"Byrnes, move is not enough in itself. World relations have deteriorated so rapidly that, having gotten the initiative

Secretary Byrnes should keep it. The vacuum in world power must be filled by the United Nations, but while this is being done, continuous American leadership must be provided to direct into fruitful channels of eollaboration the anarchic and aggressive forces that were loosed by the war's end."

#### STATESMANSHIP OF HIGH ORDER

The Washington News believes the Byrnes proposal represents statesmanship of high order. "It means the United States has stepped forward with the kind of world leadership commensurate with its vast strength and equal responsibility. If other powers reject this historic offer of American military commitment abroad for 25 years, they will miss their biggest security opportunity and reveal that they place selfish ambitions above world peace . . . .

"Drafting of just peace treaties, and resumption of normal civil governments and economic life, is desperately needed at the earliest possible moment. The only legitimate excuse for delay has been lack of adequate enforcement machinery to keep the Axis demilitarized. The American proposal would provide that security machinery."

#### NECESSARY STEP FOR PEACE.

"At Paris we have taken the position of world leadership commensurate with our power," the Philadelphia Record declares. "Wisely, the Truman administration has continued Roosevelt's policy of consulting with leaders of both parties in the Senate . . . Byrnes speaks with the authority of Senate leaders behind him . . . Yes, here is an 'entangling alliance.' But it's the kind of entangling alliance we must make to give the world peace."

#### VOICE FOR SMALL POWERS

Considerable resentment is being felt in Europe at present at the exclusion of the small Allied powers from any active part in the control of Germany according to John W. Vandercook of NBC. He believes that the sense of having been slighted by the big powers is most



acute in Holland, Beglium and Norway. "The nationals of these three democratic states naturally are more aware than we are of how gravely they were injured by German

aggression," Vandercook says. "From a few short miles away they observe the difficulty the big powers ..... are having in understanding the Germans, in keeping the mental barriers raised against them and, even more fundementally, in finding troops willing to stay on long enough to complete the occupation job. All three countries have suggested that their troops might be given a share in occupation duties. Such proposals have been turned down. What adds to the sense of the unfairness of it all is that lack of direct representation in Berlin gives the small powers no effective voice in many matters which directly concern them."

#### WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

In a recent broadcast Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles called on the people of United States to make greater food sacrifices so that famine-suffering peoples of world will be able to survive.

"Do you know," Bowles asked, "what even a diet of 1500 calories is like? ..... In countries where starvation is always waiting to take another victim, they just don't have pineapple and milk — and poached eggs and baked custard. What they eat for their 1200 or 1500 calories is bread, and maybe cabbage soup and crsatz coffee. In Italy, bread isn't something that goes with the meal — it's the meal itself."

Bowles said the big need in famine areas is, first, for wheat, and then for fats and oils. He urged national support of the coming drive for food in cans and containers that can be shipped abroad.

At the same time, Bowles foresaw the possibility that starvation might easily spread and grow if people of the United States do not work now for a stabilized, well-ordered economy. Pointing out that the economy of the US is an integral part of world economy, he said, "the kind of economy we have here in America and the kind of world prosperity we'll have in years ahead depend in large part on decisions about price control laws that are being made here in this country to-day.....

"We have it in our power — by keeping economically strong — to set the pattern for strength and economic self-sufficiency in other countries of the world ... if we let ourselves get bogged down with inflation, collapse and depression — as we did after the last war — we can do a lot of damage to ourselves and world."

### AN EFFECT OF REDEPLOYMENT

H. R. Baukage of ABC claims that Nazi influence has risen in direct proportion to the withdrawal of American troops. "It's high time," he says, "... to consider the organization of a .... well-paid, well-trained volunteer group to police Germany. That job can't be done by boys with one eye on the next boat for home."

### EDUCATION AND THE ATOM BOMB

President Truman speaking at Fordham University's centennial ceremonies challenged the science of education to provide the chief defense against the atom



bomb. "The new age of atomic energy presses upon us," the President said. "Mark that well! What may have

been sufficient yesterday is not sufficient today. New and terrific responsibilities have been placed on education.

"Ignorance and .... prejudice, intolerance, suspicion of our fellow mcn breed

dictators. And they breed wars. Civilization cannot survive an atomic war. Nothing would be left but a world reduced to rubble. Gone would be man's hope for decency. Gone would be our hope for the greatest age in the history of mankind—an age which I know can harness atomic energy for the welfare of man and not for his destruction.

"And so we must look to education in the long run to wipe out that ignorance which threatens catastrophe. Intelligent men do not hate other men just because their religion may be different, because their habits and language may be different, for because their national origin or color may be different. It is up to education to bring about that deeper international understanding which is so vital to world pcace."

### OUTLINE FOR ARMY'S FUTURE

Gen. Eisenhower in mapping out Army planning for the next 18 months, placed first emphasis on air power, "full, free and open-minded" scientific research and a world-wide intelligence service. The Chief of Staff warned that it was not "possible for any country possessed of scientific resources and ruthless purposes to inflict devastating blows against the most powerful nations."

The War Department made public Gen. Eisenhower's outline for organization and training, on the eve of his departure for an inspection trip in the pacific. The plan would be effective until 24 Oct 1947.

"Any war commencing within the next few years, "Gen. Eisenhower wrote, "would of necessity initially be fought primarily with weapons now on hand or in production." Eisenhower urged the necessity of a large reserve army on the assumption that any future conflict will be global and that the nation might be attacked by "fearfully destructive missiles" launched from a long distance. A large reserve is needed for reinforcements and replacements "for the heavy casualties to be expected in modern conflict," Eisen-

hower said, arguing that "the ever multiplying complexities of the world's economy increase the probability that any war of the future will eventually extend to global proportions.

### ONE YEAR LATER

Why does peace seem less near, far less certain today than after V-E day a year ago? Editorialists are pondering this question; much comment leads to the conclusion drawn by Anne O'Hare

McCormack of The New York Times that "fear is the brake slowing up the natural forces of reconstruction." A year's vacuum and false starts toward peace, she writes, have increased disillusionment and promoted talk of another war — a state of mind which Walter Lippman stressed as quite prevalent. McCormack concludes that the main reason for lack of accomplishment at Paris is that a foundation no longer exists for "the old structure" which she thinks the Foreign Ministers are trying to superimpose.

### (Continued from page 9)

Zone. The Senior Directorate is a temporary organization and will cease to function upon formation of central administrative machinery for overall supervision and control of Reichspost facilities in all zones of occupation.

The new Directorate is headed by a President (Chefpresident) and organized into five operating divisions: Posts, Telecommunications, Organization and Personnel, Administration and Finance, and Building and Transportation. In general, it is the responsibility of the Senior Directorate to issue orders relative to common operating practices and procedures, issue and adminster uniform regulations, carry out the denazification program in accordance with Military Gov-

ernment directives, and allocate postal and telecommunications facilities.

Prior approval by MG is required for Senior Directorate proposals concerning such major policy matters as interzonal and international services, annual requirements for critical materials and equipment, the establishment of budgets, changes in rates, the appointment or dismissal of officials in the grade of President, Vice-President or Abteilungspraesident, changes in the design of postage stamps, new installation, renewal, extension or removal of equipment exceeding RM 20,000 in overall value, and all matters concerning research, development or advancement or the art of German civil communications.

# Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for

Germany, US Berlin Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy

Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov Office of Dan.
for WürttembergStuttgart

Col M O Edwards

### 1sl Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Ho & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stutigart

Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord

#### Würltemberg

Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
		Lt Col L Jackson
		Capt R N Tharp
		Capt R II Nation
		Capt R H Agato
		Capt W R Danheisen
		Capt F A McDonald
		1at Lt J E Switzer
		Maj J A Holbrook
		1st Lt II Putman
	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
Heilhronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigshurg	1st Lt J Strauss
		Capt J B Cross
		Capt B Panettiere
Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
-	<u>.</u>	·
	Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang	Stuttgart Ulm SK-LK Ulm Aalen Böblingen Crailsheim LK Böblingen Crailsheim LK Crailsheim Esslingen LK Crailsheim LK Göppingen LK Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall Heidenheim LK Hall Heidenheim LK Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Künzelsau Leonberg Bad Mergentheim Nörtingen Ohringen SK Stuttgart SK Stuttgart LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Göppingen LK Göppingen LK Heilbronn LK Heilbronn LK Heilbronn LK Waiblingen LK Waiblingen LK Warbeingen LK Künzelsau Leonberg LK Künzelsau LEonberg LK Mergentheim Nörtingen Ohringen

### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W'T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Moshach	LK Moshach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberhischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov: for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel 2d MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar) 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison

Liaison

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy Lt Col L J Dockal

### Reglerungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Windle Jan

17-9	wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79 H-80	Hanau Weilburg
H-81 H-83 H-86	Hofheim Rüdesheim Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnbausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz

Capt L F Jones

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassol
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeisma

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

1st Lt W W Lechner
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Maj R F Musgrove

Capt G S Iredell

### Reglerungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Būdingen
G-33	Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Giessen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaison	and security

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Capt N R Laird

Capt C H Carter

Maj L H Brown

Capt T A Norris

Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard

Capt C H Lenneville

Capt H Nickelsberg

Capt S B Borda

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark Capt B H Waksman

### Regierungsbezirk Mainiranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
G-202	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
⁺ A-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
⁺ A-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
^A-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
^A-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt Gredzinski
*A-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt R W Jones
*A-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
*A-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt C Boden
*A-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Griffin
*A-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Maj M B Voorhees
^A-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
7A-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
^A-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
^A-345	Obernbu <del>rg</del>	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*A-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayrouth	Capt B F Stroup
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
*B-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj H L Woodall
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
<b>+</b> B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermanustadt	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
*B-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj H W Zurn
*B-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J F Wyatt
*B-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Capt R J Towle
			*

^{*}Liaison and security

*B-263 *B-264 *B-265 *B-266 *B-267 *B-268 *B-269 *B-270 *B-271 *B-272 *B-273	Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpoltstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Feuchtwangen LK Gunzenhausen LK Hersbruck LK Hilpoltstein LK Weissenburg LK Rothenburg LK Schwabach LK Scheinfeld LK Uffenheim LK Lauf LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	1st Lt D J Smith Maj R J Nielsen 1st Lt L D Franklin Capt R E Peters 1st Lt W C Williams Maj J D Cofer Maj R E Stringer Capt G B Jones Capt L C Wheeler Maj E N Humphrey Capt G B Jones, Actg
			Capt G B Jones, Actg 1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	,,
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt PT Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Giccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorker
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R Dayton
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Ricdenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vobenstrauss	Capt F Trayham
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
*D-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone
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### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

^{*}Liaison and security

*E-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj M Dizdar
⁺E-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*E-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt W Cedleut
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
™E-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Mai M H Nitz
*E-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj CA Brown
*E-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*E-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
<b>*E-283</b>	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt D Root
⁺ E-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*E-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
⁻E-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
⁺E-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*E-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*E-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*E-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steera
™E-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M Mawrence
*E-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith
*E-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Aichach	Maj H T Hesson
*E-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*E-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt E L Bark
	•	_	-

### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augshurg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
<b>*G-23</b> 9	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	1st Lt H D Herzfeld
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
^G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
⁺G-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
<b>⁺G-2</b> 93	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	CCapt J S Woodward
<b>⁺G-294</b>	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
<b>⁺G-2</b> 95	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt R I Lawrence
<b>⁺G-2</b> 96	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
<b>⁺G-2</b> 97	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
^G-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Whitney
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Lt W A Granam
*G-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmunchen	Capt T B Creaves
			•

### U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Gov
(US Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BREMEN ENCLAVE (US) (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov

for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

SK Bremen

Col B C Welker,

Wescrmunde Det

Wesermünde

SK Wesermande

Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*}Liaison and security

### Military Government

# Weekly Information Bulletin



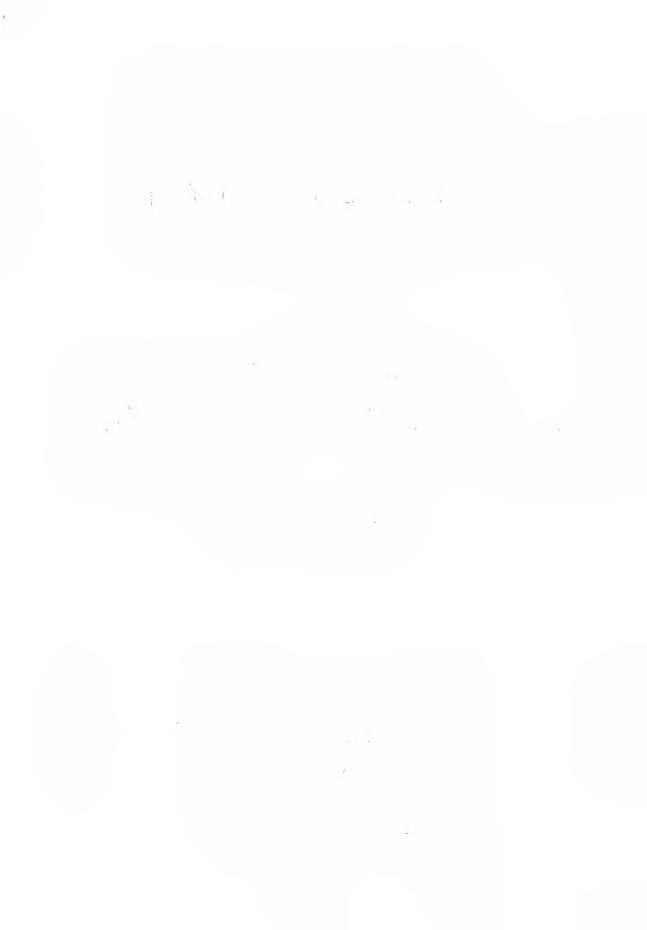
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY



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3 May 1946

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4 May 1946

Channels of Communications . . . . . . AG 312.2 (.CO), OMGUS

14 May 1946



By E. Y. Hartshorne

Long before any actual university was considered ready to receive students the general strategy involved in reopening the German universities had been worked out in the Education Section of Public Health and Welfare Branch, US Group CC. (Six of the seven universities in the US Zone are once more open and crowded with eager young students of the arts, and professions. The seventh, Giessen, was a war casualty. (A general survey of these "schools for democracy" was presented in Weekly Information Bulletin No. 21, 15 December 1945. Ed.)

As so often occurred in MG work, the original plan for the universities had to be modified in the light of unforeseen developments, but in all essentials the contemplated "strategy of rebirth" has been consistently followed.

This strategy was in brief to treat the universities as legally dissolved along with the Reich political apparatus of which they were a part, and then to recognize de facto representative bodies, called "university planning commitees," as sole responsible authorities for preparing for the reopening of their institutions. Since the German university faculties have a tradition of self-government stretching back to the Middle Ages it was hoped that out of the wreckage of defeat each university would be able to put forward a "citizens' commitee"

of this sort capable of taking charge and not merely working under MG directives but of doing the job — our job — to all intents and purposes for us, and better than we could have done it ourselves.

Perhaps the best way to explain what this meant in actual practice is to consider a particular case. This is what happened at Marburg: A representative of the Education and Religious Affairs Sections, US Group Control Council, visited Marburg early in May, 1945, and talked with Professor Julius Ebbinghaus, who was at that time preparing a radio talk supporting the thesis of German responsibility for the Nazi regime and indirectly for the Nazi atrocities. Ebbinghaus asked about the possibility of reopening the university, which had been virtually undamaged in the war, but was told that no definite date had been set by MG for the reactivation of higher education, that primary and secondary schools had to come first, and that it might be two years before lectures began again at Marburg. Since, however, Professor Ebbinghaus appeared willing to cooperate with the Allied program, and had a good reputation, it was suggested to him that he form a committee from among his colleagues, if indeed he could find some on whose cooperation he could count.

The committee was to serve a double purpose. For us in MG it would serve

as a reference point to help us keep in touch with university circles. (Marburg was the first university contacted And for the university the committee could serve as a forum for the discussion of problems in the liquidation of Nazi influences in higher education and other matters connected with the reconstruction, rehabilitation and even reform of German university life. Ebbingghaus was told something about the work of university reform committees at American institutions, and copies of the Harvard reports on "Tenure and Personnel" (1938) and "General Education in a Free Society" (1945) were placed at his disposal.

### DEVELOPED ON OWN INITIATIVE

Although Professor Ebbinghaus invited the MG Education Officer to meet with the committee, it was felt advisable to let it develop a bit on its own initiative. Two meetings had been held and a longterm program of work laid out before the MG representative visited a session and spoke briefly about our objectives. Also present were Professor Rudolf Bultmann of the Theology Faculty, one of the few German academicians on both the British and the American "with list" (drawn up before occupation); Dr. Ernst Kretschmer, Dean of the Medical Faculty, whose book Physique and Character had been translated into sixteen languages; Kurt Reidemeister, mathematician, poet and historian of science, who had been "bounced" from the University of Kocnigsborg in 1934 because he had protested against the Nazi dismissal of his Jewish eolleagues; Professor Jost, physical chemist, who had spent a year at M.I.T., and Fritz von Hippel, Dean and only non-Party-member of the Law Faculty. In the course of the summer the Committee was joined by Werner Krauss, Professor of Romance Languages and Literature, who returned in July after three years' political imprisonment for participation in one of the earliest plots to overthrow the Hitler regime. Other adof Comparative Religions, whose private chapel in his home had served as a "convenient" listening post for BBC broadcasts during the war; Balla, Dean of the Theological Faculty, and Hamann, renowned historian of art.

In the first two months of its deliberations the Marburg Committee turned out a number of interesting mcmoranda, especially one on "Principles of Personnel Policy" which went even beyond the MG denazification directive. No teacher was to be accepted whose writings or teachings had contributed to the spread of "totalitarian ideas." A longer study on "The Position of the University Teacher as a Civil Servant" attempted to define the scope of academic freedom available to, and incumbent on, the state-employed German scholar. Another report raised the ticklish issue of the abolition of the Kolleggelder, or tuition fees paid to individual professors by students enrolled in their courses.

### NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

In this way the committee gradually went over the ideas and assumptions which lay at the basis of German higher education and which had been so rudely "coordinated" or pushed aside in the Nazi period. Two years would not have been too long to permit an adequate thinking through of all the problems and policies involved. Meanwhile, however, this leisurely plan had to be speeded up because of other developments. It was considered necessary to maintain the continuity of medical education on grounds of public health and morale, while religious interests similarly backed the reopening of the theological schools. The German professors themselves also began to clamor for work to begin, fearing that idle masses of students would create trouble.

In consequence of these factors MG educational specialists, in collaboration with screening personnel from G-2 Special Branch and CIC, combed the Ameri-

can Zone throughout the summer for politically, reliable, scientifically competent teachers in these two field. Heidelberg opened a short refresher course for army medics on 15 August, and Marburg followed suit on 3 September. Theology courses began in November.

The actual opening of instruction; even though on a restricted scale, changed the entire atmosphere. The cat was now out of the bag, and everyone else came forward with plans, proposals and arguments to prove that his field as well should get under way. Doctors without the natural sciences would be "inadequately trained;" without philosophy and the humanities they would be "cultural boors." Secondary schools needed new teachers, and these could be trained and recruited only in the universities.

Furthermore, the functioning of even a small part of the complicated machinery of university administration raised imperative issues which went far beyond the scope of the instructional sector involved. If students were to be taught, someone had to teach them. Someone had to select these teachers and administer the staff. Someone had to select, admit, examine and supervise the students. Someone had to provide funds for salaries and other expenses. Someone had to have the authority to grant academic degrees and to confer the license to practice a profession.

How were these administrative problems to be solved? The Planning Committee had been set up as a deliberative body for the preparation of memoranda which might serve to guide later administrators in the formulation of university policy in the new Germany of the post-Nazi era. It was never contemplated that what was essentially a discussion group could ever undertake the routine task of university administration. To borrow a military phrase, these committees were intended to formulate policy, but not to "operate." It was clear that before any part of an institution could be permitted to reopen, an administrative organization would have to be set up and approved.
But how?

The subsequent developments at Marburg, which are among the most interesting episodes in this story of the "strategy of rebirth" of a German university, cannot be adequately understood apart from a brief consideration of the administrative structure which lost its legality with the collapse of the political power of the German Reich.

### PRUSSIAN CONTROL

Marburg is the only university in the USZone which, until 1933, was controlled by Prussia. This came about because of the absorption by Prussia of the independent principality or Kurjuerstentum of Hessen-Kassel in 1866.

Thus the University of Marburg, passed then under the control of the expanding Prussian monarchy and became a "royal state university" in the characteristic Prussian form. That is, instead of enjoying the benevolent protection of a local prince it came under the supervision of a Prussian "Kuritor" who was appointed by the Minister of Education in Berlin and reported directly to him. The professors, now qualified Prussian civil servants, elected every year onc of their senior members to serve as Rector, but his power and prerogatives were limited to routine academic functions, while the important matters of finance and appointments were settled between the Kurator, a permanent official, and the Minister. The Rupublic did nothing to change this control device, and after 1933, when the Nazified Reich Ministry of Education absorbed the Prussian as well as all the other Ministries, there was again no administrative change except that Marburg was one of 23 instead one of 12 universities mcrelv controlled from Berlin. .

It is indicative of the strength and momentum of the Prussian ministerial

bureaucracy that the last Kurator of the University of Marburg, appointed by a Republican Government in 1920, served twelve years under the Republic, another twelve years under the Nazis, and, although seventy years of age, was ready to continue his work under American occupation authorities almost as if nothing had happened. It was a great surprise and sorrow to him when he was notified that his services would no longer be required.

### END OF PRUSSIAN CONTROL

The removal of the Kurator of the University of Marburg marked symbolically the end of four score years of Prussian control. With the collapse of the Reich, and Prussia too, the state authority which had exercised control over the remote Hessian institution fell away; and thereby the office of Kurator, the "long hand" of the Minister in Berlin, likewise disappeared. The retiring of the last incumbent of this office was a minor, though delicate, operation, and absolutely essential. The umbilical cord had to be severed. The university had to learn again to live alone as it already had for three and a half centuries. "Decentralization" would, it was hoped, help to restore more independence of thought and action to the university faculties.

Later, when the new Laender governments had been organized, fiscal and administrative routines would have to be worked out on a local basis between the new Land Minister of Education and the university administration, but meanwhile the faculties themselves, the traditional governing bodies, would have had an opportunity to work out their own destinies.

There is no space to describe the subsequent developments at Marburg or elsewhere in detail. Elections took place in which the approved professors elected an "acting Rector," who thereafter became the sole channel for communication between Military Government and the university. In most cases the Chairman of the Planning Committee was elected, the Committee thus remaining as an advisory body under the Rector. At the end of six months the universities were given an opportunity to present draft constitutions which would regularize further elections and increase their independence from Military Government. Thus far no constitution has been proposed. The transition period is still in progress.

The problems confronting university administration during the first year of occupation have been first and foremost denazification and reconstruction of the teaching staff; second, selection of students from both the political and the academic points of view; and third, securing the necessary financial and administrative support of the ministries.

### REBUILDING TEACHING STAFFS

Procedure on denazification was to allow the Committees to start from scratch and propose new teaching staffs. All candidates for teaching posts, including not only the past incumbents but possible new men from abroad or from among the politically persecuted categories, were examined by the Committees. The new Faculties were then proposed to Military Government for approval. This procedure gave the universities the initiative in the matter, allowing them to simply omit Nazi names from their lists of proposals. Military Government then exercised a mere veto-right. As far as candidates from abroad went, the principle followed was to pass all information about possible candidates to the universities but to insist that no appointment could be made unless specifically requested by a German institution.

The principal problem on students was selection of the most gifted and the most deserving. There were on an average four applicants for every vacancy. With the opening of the other branches of the universities in the course of the winter the universities thus found themselves

in an emergency situation where selective tests und interviews — a novelty in the German practice — became absolutely essential. Here again the way has been left open for faculty initiative, with Military Government exercising only a supervisory checking function.

The greatest obstacle of all to the normal growth of academic freedom has been the shortage of available funds and the confused state of most of the German Educational Ministries. American Educational Officers have in some instances had to display more initiative in helping the universities to get on their feet than

the German ministerial officials themselves.

If we were to try to summarize the achievements of the first year of occupation and the problems which lie ahead one could say that

the patient, German Higher Education, has been operated upon and is now lying prostrate on the operating table. The negative side of the work is over; the positive is just getting under way. Whether the patient recovers or not depends henceforward on what we can do to help recovery, since therapy in the field of education means in essence the reestablishment of fruitful intellectual contacts between Germany and the "outside world."

The principal fears which observers have expressed about the German universities have centered around the alleged "resurgent nationalism" of the students and the proclivity of German scientists to produce new and more terrible instruments of war than even we ourselves! As a majority of the students are veterans of the Wehrmacht it is natural that they should be proud of their country, even, or perhaps especially, in defeat. Until they learn better they will continue to

think of things in the way the Nazis taught them. It is our job — our opportunity and our responsibility — to give them the books and the teachers who can help them to acquire a more balanced outlook. The "dangers of German scientific research" will fade provided a poisoned political atmosphere is not allowed to develop in which German science is once again exploited for dangerous political ends.

What can we do to help? First, we can continue to lend our full support to those Germans who have had our confidence over the past year, and have justi-

fied this confidence by their good efforts. We can avoid calling the educational leaders "Krauts" and treating them as if they were in the same boats as the Nazis we have dismissed. We can give

them security in their houses and on the streets, and help them to get the teachers and especially the books they need from abroad.

In short, we must endeavour to create for these "higher schools of democracy" whatever modicum of freedom is possible within a society burdened by defeat and military occupation. We must continue at the same time to be alert and be sure we know at all times what is going on; but above all we must not let our suspicions stand in the way of a genuine and generous effort to help. A recent American book has well stated, with reference to the German problem:

"One cannot simultaneously enslave, and educate for freedom."

The next two years will tell whether we have understood this principle and been able to apply it to the German universities, which once, in the last century were the source of much of our own American tradition of academic freedom.

# MG Agencies Winding up Denazification Affairs

New OMGUS Directive Prepares for Gradual Changeover to German Civil Tribunals. Laender Already Setting Up Administrative Machinery.

MG will continue its normal denazification operations until 15 June 1946, by which date German civil officials will have assumed the bulk of denazification work under the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism." The Denazification Review Boards at OMGUS and Regional levels will wind up their affairs on or about 1 June 1946, and the German review boards under Law No. 8 will be discontinued by German authorities. Personnel and records of the German Review Boards will be made available to the local Public Prosecutors.

The changeover from MG to German civil officials will be a gradual process, beginning on a local basis and being increased as the German denazification machinery demonstrates its ability to carry out provisions of the law. After the Germans have taken over the operation, MG will continue its denazification activities only with respect to Military Government and US Army employment and to a limited number of key policy-making or executive positions in government and business.

Assumption by German authorities of denazification operations is contained in a comprehensive directive to MG offices outlining their new duties and responsibilities under the denazification law. The directive embodies the results of almost two months of work by MG and German denazification officials in implementing the new German law.

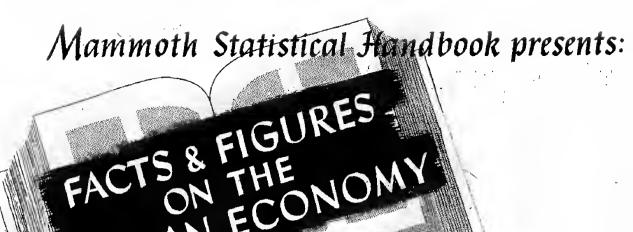
Under the new directive the two major MG responsibilities with respect to the

German Law are, first, to cooperate in every possible manner with the German denazification agencies and officials, and second, to exercise strict supervision and control to assure proper administration.

Cooperation and control of German operations by Military Government will be carried out at all levels. However, most corrective actions will be taken by the Regional MG Offices through the Ministers of Political Liberation. It will consist of receiving reports and case data from the German officials, making investigations, scrutinizing decisions of the tribunals and supervising enforcement of the sanctions imposed by the tribunals. Emphasis is laid, however, on the judicial and independent character of the tribunals themselves so that direct interference with their operations is prohibited by MG.

Since the Denazification law was promulgated by the Minister Presidents of the three Laender in the US Zone on 5 March, authorities entrusted with the responsibilities of administering the measure have taken considerable steps to carry out its provisions.

Many of the tribunals and prosecutors already have been appointed, and complete ordinances and directives covering many aspects of the administration of the law have been issued by German authorities with MG approval. The denazification registration required by the Law was completed throughout the US Zone 5 May 1946.



160 Tons of Captured Documents Source of Digest Compiled by OMGUS Ministerial Collecting Center

A ten-volume statistical handbook, the first of its kind to appear since 1942 and covering every phase of the economic and industrial life of Germany, has just been published by the Ministerial Collecting Center of OMGUS.

ERMAN

The handbook was undertaken at the request of the Economics Division of OMGUS, by German statisticians employed by the Ministerial Collecting Center in Fürstenhagen near Kassel, in cooperation with MCC offices at Bad Nauheim, Berlin and Wildbad. The book is in mimeographed form and is not intended for general distribution until a later date. Statistical data in the handbook do not necessarily coincide with statistics prepared by MG or Allied Agencies.

A considerable part of the data, a portion of which was gathered from the files and records of former German agencies, was never before published because of the light it shed on the Nazi war effort. The source of the new handbook included documents which were found by Army Intelligence teams in farms, castles, bombed-out buildings, mine shafts, under-

ground storehouses and even wells. More than 160 tons of documents were studied and catalogued in preparation of the book, which began in November 1945.

The Statistical Handbook is divided into five parts as follows: (1) Population and Statistics; (2) Food, Agriculture and Forests; (3) Industry and Handicraft; (4) Internal and Foreign Trade, and (5) Transportation, Prices, Wages, Banking and Finance, Education and Elections.

The population statistics are based on the census of 1933 and 1939, and are given as of the 1937 boundaries of Germany by Zones, laender and provinces. The latest statistics of the Zone are shown as of December, 1945.

For the purpose of determining the internal migration, population data are given as of the beginning of 1943 and the beginning of 1945 and are based on the number of food ration cards issued by the regional Food Offices (Landesernährungsämter). The number of dwellings according to zones and administrative districts, based on the 1939 census, are shown for the first time. Employment

data for 1939 to 1944 which, for military reasons, were kept secret, will be found in this section. Of special interest is the breakdown of employment of foreign labor and war prisoners. Employment statistics compiled from health insurance records are given from 1932 to 1944.

The largest part of the handbook is devoted to agriculture. Since the period covered usually is from 1939 to 1944, most of the data was never published



before. Acreages under cultivation are given by zones from 1934 to 1938 which show a comparative development of land

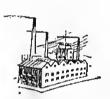
utilization prior to the war. Production of farm products are given annually from 1928 to 1944. The animal population are shown by kind according to regions from 1938 to 1943. Dairy production and consumption are given by provinces and Länder annually from 1932 to 1944. Salient data on consumption of food products are given from 1932 to 1939 and for some commodities during the war years. Noteworthy are the tables showing the development of food rations during the war which heretofore were not included in the "Statistische Jahrbuch."

Data relating to aggregate employment, wages, value of raw materials used in manufacture and gross and net product of German industries were prepared on the basis of the industrial production of 1936. This census - the most comprehensive of German industries - was used as a basis in the planning of the armament program and the war economy in Germany. The number of industrial establishments based on the census of 1939 include handicraft and small workshops. From the records of the Reichs Group Industry and the Economic Groups (Wirtschaftsgruppen), it was possible to compile data of employment and gross

sales in manufacturing industries by regions instead of only for the total of Germany.

Employment and gross sales by specified industries and by zones are shown as of May and March 1944 respectively. Of current interest are tables 9 to 12 showing the value of industrial output going into export by zones based on 1936 production. The annual index of industrial production covers the period up to 1939. After the outbreak of the war, changes in industrial activity made impossible a continuation of this index.

The industrial statistical tables in Sections 1 and 2 are compilations of data collected mainly by economic groups and other agencies. The personnel of these



organizations have not only supplied the data but also have participated in the actual preparation of tables for inclusion in the Handbook.

Through the services of these industrial specialists it was possible to compile comprehensive data of German industries covering not only employment and sales, but also consumption of raw materials and production of manufactured goods. The tables relating to production include all years from 1932 to 1944; thus the peacetime as well as the war industrial potential of Germany are shown.

Section 1 of "Industry and Handicraft" contains data relating to mining, metallic industries and chemicals. The data usually are broken down by products and cover the period up to 1944. Section 2 contains data relating to wood products, stones and earths, textile, leather and food products. Data of residential building are given by regions from 1933 to 1943. The production of principal food products are given annually from 1928 to 1944. The data relating to electricity and gas were obtained to a large extent from

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## MG MOVES TO PREVENT

# BAVARIAN FOOD HOARDING

Military Government has joined forces with the Bavarian Food Ministry in a land-wide, all-out drive to collect every available ounce of food from farms in Bavaria.

In a recent directive to all its officers in the field the OMG for Bavaria ordered the pressure be put on all German officials to get farmers to deliver all food in excess of what is allowed them for self-sustenance and planting purposes. In addition, each MG Detachment Commander has been instructed to have military personnel inspect his area to uncover hoarding of food.

The Food Ministry has 340 inspectors in the field each day checking Bavaria's 650,000 farms for available food for market. Regardless of original delivery quotas set for each farm, all food in excess of what farmers actually need for planting or self-supply must be delivered to markets. Where it is discovered that farmers have held back food over and above their own needs, the stocks will be confiscated and the offender is liable to trial before Military Government or German courts. Agriculture officers estimate however, that the amount of food thus hoarded is not a serious factor in the general picture.

If an American MP was sent to each individual farm in Bavaria and made a thorough search, the total of grain recovered would not cut import requirements substantially, agriculture officials estimated. Perhaps 15,000 tons, or about 60 pounds per farmer could be thus recaptured. Fear of monetary devaluation rather than blackmarket interests was

given as the primary reason for farmer's withholding food from markets.

Agriculture officials consider the current deliveries of grain good in view of the adverse cultivation conditions. Up to the end of March, 64 percent of the quota had been delivered. This compares favorably with that collected by the Nazis with their highly centralized enforcement agency. In many instances quotas were set higher by MG than by the Nazis.

The potato situation is better, with an estimated 91 percent, or approximately 1,550,000 tons, expected to be delivered through 1 June. This is equal to the average deliveries made since 1942, when potatoes were first rationed.

The shortage of fertilizer and farm machinery has been the greatest handicap to food production. During the past year, only 10 percent of Bavaria's fertilizer requirements was available, which seriously weakened productivity of a land that has been farmed for centuries. Shortage of Ruhr coal was the primary factor in curtailing fertilizer output. However, Bavaria's one large fertilizer plant, the nitrate factory at Trostberg, has been given highest priority on Ruhr exports.

The bread grain outlook for next year is poor. Agriculture experts said the dryest Bavarian spring in 50 years has depressed hopes for a bumper crop, and if ample rain does not fall in 30 days, the grain harvest will be reduced by 50 percent. Some farmers have plowed up grain fields and sowed potatoes, so that an increase in next year's potato supply is expected. Agriculture officials expect next years food stocks to be about the

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# Liquidation of German Military And Nazi Monuments Ordered

The destruction by 1 January 1947 of all existing German military and Nazi memorials and the liquidation of museums have been directed by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council.

Planning, designing, erection, installation, posting or other display of any monument, memorial, poster, statue, edifice, street or highway name marker, emblem, tablet or insignia which tends to glorify war, preserve militarism, or to commemorate the Nazi Party are all forbidden. At the same time, the order prohibits the functioning of military museums and exhibitions; the erection, installation or posting or other display on a building or other structure, and the reopening of military museums and exhibitions.

An exception may be made for tombstones erected at places where members of regular formations died on the field of battle. In addition, an object of essential public utility or of great achitectural value should not be destroyed or otherwise liquidated when the purpose of the directive can be achieved either by the removal of the objectionable parts or by some other alternative constituting an effective eradication of its memorial character.

The terms "military" and "militarism" used in the directive refer to warlike activities subsequent to 1 August 1942, whether on land, sea or in the air, and to persons, organizations and institutions directly associated with such activities.

Responsible local German officials in each of the four occupied zones of Germany will be designated to compile complete lists of memorials in their jurisdiction which are banned by the directive. In the event the German officials consider an object of exceptional artistic value, they may request an exception to the requirements established by the directive. Such requests will be submitted to the appropriate military athorities for consideration by the Zone Commander.

### Laenderrat Proposals

Further action in connection with German food rationing came up for discussion at the eighth meeting of the Laenderrat (German Council of States), held in Stuttgart early in this months.

At the same time, the council, which coordinates all matters of MG administration extending beyond more than one state in the US Zone, made recommendations to OMGUS on a number of other matters, including the following:

Establishment of a supervisory agency for private insurance companies in the US Zone.

An agreement between the three States (Laender) of the US Zone covering administration and operation of railroads in the areas.

Phases of a proposed program for exchange of German nationals in the USZone who originally lived in what is now the Russuian Zone and vice versa.

### Nazi and Militarist Literature

The Coordinating Committee at its fifty-fourth meeting in Berlin signed an order designed to eradicate in all forms Fascist, Militarist and Anti-Democratic ideas in Germany through the confiscation of Nazi literature and other media of propaganda.

Under the provisions of the order, owners of circulating libraries, bookshops, and publishing houses, all former state and municipal libraries, and directors or heads of universities, scientific academies, secondary and elementary schools must hand over to the Military Commandants Nazi and military propaganda in their possession.

Text book, magazines, newspaper files and films containing Nazi "racial" theories and other propaganda, as well as instructions, maps and diagrams used for military training of troops are included in the list of material to be surrendered to Military Zone Commanders for destruction. Holders of this material, Burgomeisters and local authorities are responsible for complying with the provisions of the order.

## **Housing Functions Transferred**

The Housing Branch of the Manpower Division, OMGUS, ceased to exist on 13 May 1946. All duties and responsibilities of the Branch have now been turned over to the Labor Standards Branch of the same Division.

### Civil Service Transfers

President Truman has issued an executive order authorizing United States civil service and war service employees to transfer to any international organization in which the United States participates without losing their status as government employees.

The order states that classified employees, or those attaining such status while in the employ of international organizations, shall be returned to their

former United States Government positions if terminated within three years of transfer.

### More Items for Export

Two million bottles of top quality German wine and champagne are among the items which will soon be available for export from the US Zone of Germany, it was announced today by OMGUS. The wine is of 1943 and 1944 vintage with a small amount of older date. Liebfrauenmilch, Ruedesheimer Riesling and Steinberger are some of the well known brands which will be available.

MG officials also expressed the hope that large scale production could soon be attained for the manufacture and export of the wurld-famous Bavarian chinaware. The plants of the Rosenthal AG are expected to provide the largest portion of the exports of fine china. If essential raw materials can be obtained, precision instruments will be a large export item during the coming year.

### Interzonal Sales

A transaction involving the purchase in the Russian Zone of refined sugar, molasses and labaratory glassware, and in addition 7,000 meters of staves which will ease the critical shortage in barrels for shipping fish into the American area of occupation, has just been announced by OMGUS.

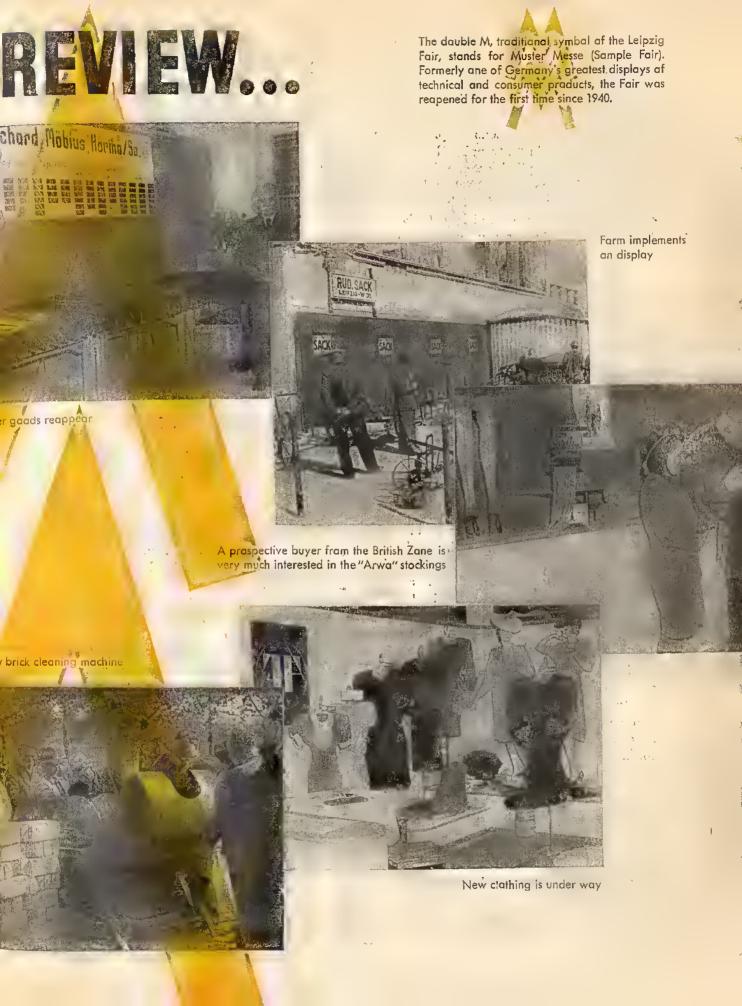
The transaction calls for the sale of cattle, draft oxen and yeast extract, aggregating approximately RM 20,000,000 in value, to German purchasers in the Russian Zone. It was emphasized that a reduction in the surplus cattle population of the American Zone is a necessary food conversation measure, since cattle are competitors with humans in grain consumption.

Provision is also made for the purchase of vegetable, sugar beet and fodder seed from German farms in the Russian Zone.

# 1946 LEIPZIG FAIR IN



Germans fram all aver the country streamed through the entrance gates af the first peacetime Leipzig Fair held fram 8 to 12 May 1946



(Continued from page 12)

records which were salvaged from a flooded mine shaft in the Harz region.

The number of persons employed in commerce, given in "Internal and Foreign Trade," was compiled on the basis of the industrial census of 1939 and 1939.



A comparative table of commercial establishments showing business turnover, national income and income of gainfully employed is given

for the period 1924 to 1941. Foreign trade data are shown by volume and value for the years 1928—1944. The adjusted value of imports and exports are based on the 1939 price level. All commodities that entered into foreign trade are classified into 140 groups. Data relating to foreign trade are also shown by countries since 1928 to 1944. For purposes of reference the principal commodities are given by countries of origin or destination annually from 1928 to 1943.

In the transportation section are data relating to railways, inland waterways, merchant vessels, foreign and intercoastal



shipping, freight loading, motor vehicles, roads and highways and civil aeronauties. The tourist trade is shown only up to 1940.

Data relating to post and communication are given until 1943.

The price section contains indices of wholesale prices, prices of principal manufactured products, cost of construction and cost of living. Wholesale prices of 29 commodities are presented in tabular form.

Hourly wage rates of gainfully employed are given annually from 1928 to 1943. Weekly wages of labor and monthly salaries of white collar workers are shown annually from 1928 to 1942. The daily wages and annual income of workers engaged in coal mining are shown by the type of work and by mining districts from 1930 to 1943. The national index of wages is given annually from 1928 to 1942.

Figures on currency in circulation were compiled quarterly from 1928 to 1945. Balances of banks and saving institutions were prepared for the period 1928



to 1939. The assets and liabilities of Land and Commercial Banks are shown annually from 1928 to 1940. Number and value of stocks

listed on the Berlin Stock Excharge are given annually from 1928 to 1943. The index of prices of stocks and bonds traded is shown by groups from 1928 to 1943. A summary table shows assets and liabilities of all corporations listed on the exchanges from 1928 to 1940.

Data relating to the annual national income were compiled by sources of income and regions for specified years from 1928 to 1941.

Revenues of the national, state and municipal governments are given for the fiscal year 1937-1938 and total revenues are given annually from 1928 to 1940. Public expenditures are shown annually from 1928 to 1938. Tax receipts prior to the war, wherever possible, were compiled by regions. Data relating to public debts cover the period 1928 to 1940 and Reich Debts to 1944.

# LICENSED PRESS VIEWS DEINDUSTRIALIZATION LAW



The licensed press in the US Occupation Zone received the Allicd Control Council's Deindustrialization Law with a good deal of sobriety, according to a survey just released by OMGUS.

Application and consequences of the law were viewed with a balance of optimism and pessimism. A great many editorial commentators and economic writers expressed the hope that the law would be subject to future revision, stressing the fact that the law is based on at least two uncertain assumptions: Germany's economic unity and the maintenance of her present western boundaries. While the gravity of the law for Germany's economic future was invariably emphasized, most newspapers articles dealing with the law ended on a tone of encouragement and with appeals to summon the best of Germany's organizational and industrial energy to overcome the critical period of the next few years.

The Rhein-Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg, 10 April) saw in the new Deindustrialization Law a chance for a planned economy and socialism. "The plan must be thought of as demand for action. The determining factor for Germany's future production will be public planning instead of private enterprise. The new law necessitates a central government which controls German manpower. The worker, the farmer and the unions must think of their work as a service to the people. The period of liberalism has come to an end. The political parties must unite for cooperation."

The economic expert of the Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich, 19 April) analyzed the consequences of the law for Bavarian industry. "It is feared that the control plan may lead to a state of perennial shortages. Bavaria, however, will be in a relatively favorable condition because it has more light than heavy industry. The prospects of precision instruments and porcelain are not too bad. Porcelain and glass manufacturing can be developed rather freely within the limitations of raw materials ... it must be hoped that in the interest of European economy the plan will be subject torevision."

### DECREASED STANDARD OF LIVING

Summing up his forecasts for Germany's economic future, the same writer stated on 12 April: "The rigorous restriction of industrial production and the changeover from heavy to light industry cause unemployment in districts and a decrease in the standard of living. Despite the shock produced by the control plan, an organic development out of the present unnatural state of affairs can be brought about. The Allies will make Germany economically powerless so that she will be unable to launch upon political adventures and, at the same time, will give her a chance gradually to adjust her economy to world conditions."

The Hessische Nachrichten (Kassel, 20 April) was one of many newspapers which found support of their views in some statements in the London "Sunday

Observer" and the "Manchester Guardian": "The living standard of 1932 (when about seven million were unemployed) probably cannot be attained. Furthermore, a perpetual center of unemployment in the heart of Europe would affect European economy as a whole. We believe no more in the ultimate execution of the plan than the "Observer" and the "Manchester Guardian," which have expressed their doubts about the possibility and desirability of applying the law."

The Stuttgarter Zeitung (20 April) commented upon the serious social consequences brought about by unemployment and upheaval in the employment situation. The writer stressed the fact that the fluctations of population during the last decade have led to a general disintegration of the social order the dangers of which ought not to be minimized. The economically frustrated masses will increase enormously and may become the breeding grounds for unpleasant surprises. But, so the writer argues more hopefully, the Deindustrialization Law is only a general framework into which a concrete German control plan has to be built.

The Frankfurter Rundschau (9 April) declared that the new plan is based upon three facts: the maintenance of Germany's western boundaries, her economic unity and a population of 661/2 million people. Germany's exports can only pay for her imports if the demands of the four different zones are adjusted and coordinated by a central government. General Draper (Director OMGUS Economics Division) the paper stated, declared at a press conference that German industrial vitality and inventive genius should not be underrated. This statement ought to provide Germans with a new stimulus for energetic reconstruction and the attainment of a fair standard of living, the paper concluded.

The Frankfurter Rundschau then emphsazid the fact that Germany recovered quickly after the debacle of 1918. "Germany points with pride to the intelligence and diligence of her workers and scientists. We shall have to prove to the world that we are able to overcome the collapse of 1945 — which hit many countries worse than us — by working peacefully towards reconstruction. We can do it. We only have to will it."

(Continued from page 13) same as this years with little hope for an overall increase in production.

Quotas for dairy and meat products in which Bavaria is rich have been met without undue difficulty. Exports of these products are made to Berlin and the other Laender in the US Zone, when stocks there are near depletion. Approximately 1000 tons of meat are shipped monthly to Berlin and 23,000 tons of potatoes will be delivered in Berlin in May, while 4,000,000 eggs have been exported to Württemberg-Baden.

# Press and Radio Comments



# "HUNGER WILL NOT WAIT"

An editorial in The New York Times entitled "Hunger Will Not Wait" called on the administration, the people of the nation as whole and individual communities — specifically New York — to carry out more efficient and far-reaching food saving programs to alleviate hunger in world famine areas.

The Times said: "The Nation is not doing what it could do and should do to fight the worst famine in modern history.

"The Government did take measures .. but nothing yet done has been enough, we are manifestly not living up to our 'solemm obligation.' (As President Truman termed it). — this is not because 'the heart of America' is not warm . . . it is largely because the individual American, with the exception of those in the business of processing food, has not known what to do. There has been a failure of clear thinking and of leadership. There has been a failure of accurate information . . . .

"Steps already taken will produce some results... yet it is quite clear that nothing less than change in our national eating habits will save food that will save lives.

"An individual may ask how much good he can do by giving or going without some food. It is not much. But a whole community, a whole nation, giving and going without some food, may turn the tide of life and death for thousands and millions . . .

"Some world issues can be discussed at leisure. This one cannot. Hunger does not wait. This crisis is our opportunity to prove that we are not talking platitudes when we say we believe in world peace and world neighborliness. These are our neighbors. They are hungry. A wave of good-will and hope will sweep the world if we share with them now. It is time for leadership in this city and in the nation to turn from lesser things and show us how to do it."

Other United States newspapers, in recent editorials on the food situation, brought up the point that the famine crisis may well be long-term and measures should therefore be taken now to prepare for continuing emergency.

The Christian Science Monitor: "The Department of Agriculture . . . has estimated it will take at least five years to restore European food production. All available expert information on supply and demand states the food problem to be a long-range one, with another crisis predicted for next spring if ample measures are not taken.

"Humanity demands that these measures must be forthcoming, however drastic the requirements."

The New York Herald Tribune: "It is imperative that we are prepared for what the future may bring. Nations must look now beyond July, when this year's emergency should be temporarily eased.

"President Truman stated that he will not hesitate to order food rationing here in the event of disastrous crop failures ... rationing was ruled out as means of increasing our aid to famine-stricken countries in the present crisis because it could not be put into operation quickly enough. The Office of Price Administration says that ration books cannot be printed, ration boards reassembled, under four months

"World food reserves will have reached bottom, experts tell us, by next July. Surely wisdom dictates that this nation have a program ready for an eventuality, freak of wind or weather, that none can forcsee but that none dares count out if rationing is needed far that program."

Herbert Hoover at a press confeence, expressed doubt as to whether any of the 22 countries which he and his mission visited has more than 30-days supply of food-stuffs on hand. The big problem, therefore, he added, is to "maintain a stream of supplies to those countries. If that can be done," he said, "there will be no mass starvation in any of them," although there may be individual instances.

M. Hoover said that President Truman gave full approval to the survey report. The amounts which have been fixed in his report as minimum food requirements of countries visited were approved, with several exceptions, which he declined to name, by the governments in question.

Asked whether he tought voluntary measures in the United States would be sufficient or whether more drastic means should be used to help meet the current food situation, Mr. Hoover said he thought more could be secured though voluntary measures then any other way. He added, "the machinery behind the present voluntary measures is very effective." Mr. Hoover expressed the opinion that the United States "has done very well. In this food year it will have shipped 450 million bushels of wheat to the world." That is the greatest export of food ever accomplished in history. He added, "please bear in mind that the

United States does not bear the total responsibility for solving the famine. Responsibility rests also on other nations to provide their share of relief food."

Mr. Hoover also noted that Russia is sending 500,000 tons of wheat and barley to France although not all of it will arrive during the shortage period.

Concerning black market operations abroad in foodstuffs intended for relief purposes, Mr. Hoover said his mission found only a minimum amount of such operations and that he did not think the total "would make a dent" in figures which have been estimated for needs in countries to which supplies are being are being sent.

### UNNRA FOOD PROGRAM

UNNRA Director General, Fiorello LaGuardia, recommended to the 48-nation UNNRA Council, that one broad international agency "with adequate powers to make and implement allocations on an equitable basis" be set up to cope with the critical food situation.

After presenting a report on food crisis developments since the fourth session of the UNNRA Council at Atlantic City in March, LaGuardia told the Council that material now presented leads to "same conclusions" that had been previously reached by his predecessor, Herbert Lehman, namely, that "UNNRA's share (of world food supplies) must be substantially increased" and that available food must be more equitably distributed if starvation in Europe during crucial spring and summer months is to be prevented. He said only if he is given commitments for the remainder of 1946 can he possibly "prevent a chaotic food situation during months between now and next harvest." At the present time, "Not only are the quantities of food available to UNNRA grossly inadequate, UNNRA does not know even a month ahead what it can count on," he said.

LaGuardia made the following two recommendations for the consideration of the Council:

"That all governments concerned be called upon to establish for the duration of the food crisis one broad international agency with adequate powers to make and implement allocations on an equitable basis of grain and all other basic foods in short supply.

"That for the duration of the present food crisis all purchases of grain and other basic foods in short supply be coordinated in a manner which will preclude competitive buying and speculative selling."

### TO AVOID REVOLUTION

"Instead of receiving goods from our late enemies . . . we are sending them goods," notes Ethel Thornbury in the magazine Tomorrow "In order to keep their diet up . . . we are shipping them food. And in order to keep essential goods moving, we are supplying railroad equipment. We are doing this because we wish to avoid revolutions in the occupied countries, and to prevent epidemics."

# LONG-RANGE POLICY

Julian Bach, Jr., Former infantry lieutenant and roving correspondent in Europe after the war (CBS-In My Opinion): "What should our long-range policy of Occupation be? I do not believe that mass unemployment and starvation produce good democrats. Lack of food and lack of work are more likely to produce bitterness, resentment and a new Hitler. At the same time within Germany our own Army of Occupation must be rigorously retrained for the job at hand. Its attitude must become both professional and constant. It does no good to treat the German like swine one day and like friends the next. Either we fraternize; or we do not fraternize. Either we shake hands; or we do not shake

hands with German officials. Our attitude at present is to blow hot and cold on the hour every hour."

### TRAGEDY OF JEWISH DPs -

Among excerpts from the 40,000-word main report of the Anglo-American Committee on of Inquiry on Palestine, PM includes the following: "We were deeply impressed by the tragedy of the situation of these Jewish survivors in the (DP) centers and by the tragedy of their purposeless existence. Many months have passed since they were freed from Nazi oppression and brutality, but they themselves feel that they are as far as ever from restoration to normal life.

"We consider that these men, women and children have a moral claim on the civilized world ... Even though many might be glad to join relatives and friends in other countries, the doors of those countries at present appear to be closed to them. They are resentful because they are prevented from going to Palestine."

### WORLD VIEW NEEDED

In an article in The New York Times Pearl Buck suggests letting America take the lead in world action in terms of supplying world needs. She feels that the people of the world are all waiting to take part in a new cooperative life. A new and pratical idealism should come from the American mind, and idealism based on the world point of view first and last and always in all things. If the United States can set up techniques for feeding the world's hungry, for housing the world's shelterless, for industrial development of the world's resources, for providing schools for the world's ignorant, power politics will die overnight.

### YOUNGER GENERATION

Writing about the problems connected with the rescue of the younger generation set adrift in the War, Josephine Ripley of The Christian Science Monitor feels that far wider recognition and endorsement should be given the resolution adopted by the National Commission on Children in Wartime, a Government-sposored organization of educational and welfare authorities in the United States. Children are important people — not only to their immediate families, but to their nation and to the world. There is urgent need for the tender rehabilitation of the younger generation which has suffered so cruelly both directly and indirectly, concludes Miss Ripley.

Raymond Daniel, The New York Times: "The OMG for Bavaria announced that Friedrich Schaeffer, chairman of the Munich branch of the Christian Social Union, had been forbidden to vote, to be a member of a political party or to run for office as a 'Nazi sympathizer and supporter of militarism.'

"Investigation of Schaeffer since his removal convinced MG officials, that in his writings, speeches and activities as leader of the Bavarian Peoples Party under the Weimar Republic, Schaeffer "consistently aligned himself with the National Socialists and Militarists." After 1933, the records showed, the Nazis regarded Schaeffer as the deposed chief of a sympathetic movement and not as an anti-Nazi."

Dana Adam Schmidt in The New York Times "The general political shift in the recent county council elections appeared to have been slightly to the Right although the Communists gained at most points by comparison with the January elections.

"At the Right wing extreme the Liberal Democratic party, still a small faction in the United States zone, showed gains, especially in Greater Hesse.

"In Bavaria the Social Democrats and in Greater Hesse the Christian Social Union improved their relative positions over the January results, while in Baden the party line-up remained almost unchanged. "The explanation offered by buergermeisters in a dozen villages and small towns near Frankfurt, was mainly that these were political elections in which the voters had to choose between party tickets and many Germans had not yet made up their minds about party affiliation. By contrast the January elections were for well-known local personalities in the smallest communities."

### GUARD GERMANY

"The suggested qudripartite pact may require some modifications. In its broad principle, however, it appears to offer many safeguards for the future peace of the world," Observes The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"It cannot be a cure-all for the ills of the earth. On paper it has the form of a long-range commitment to our late war Allies. It should be studied by Americans for its worth as a commitment to the next generation of our sons and daughters.

"They must not be doomed to deal with another Tojo, or another Hitler."

### MENACE TO PEACE

Sen. Elbert Thomas (NBC-Our Foreign "We've learned that threequarters of the wartime power of German industry remains relatively intact despite our bombings. German war industry could be restored in a period of 12 to 18 months. We are making some headway in this (removing Nazis from positions of control); but as long as the old guard of German industrialists remain - the group who supported Hitler - German heavy industry will be a menace to the peace of the world ... We've got to be determined to carry this through, which means we must maintain strong Occupation Forces in Germany. We have a tremendous job of re-education to do in Germany. It will be much more difficult than in Japan, in my opinion."

### GLOOMY PICTURE

Leif Eid (NBC): "It is feared that as the pangs of hunger grow sharper German civilian morale will drop accordingly and spread its evil into our Occupation Forces, and that fear probably is justified... It's hard to believe that strict discipline alone is the answer to the evil that Adolf Hitler left behind him in ruined Germany. We seem to be caught in an impossible situation. If Germany, or even Japan, were the only food problems, we could probably get civilian Germany on a going basis again by giving our enemy some of the discipline of work and begin building their self-respect through productive work; but the quartering of Germany, with Americans controlling only the most scenic part of Germany, doesn't give our Army much of a chance to make its Zone self-supporting. And, with demands on our food and Canadian food from Allies who are starying as a result of German and Japanese aggressive war, our food shipments to Germany will undoubtedly drop below what the General (McNarney) calls the disease-and-unrest point."

### WELL-PAID VOLUNTEERS

John B Kennedy (ABC): "The point has been made in Congress, as it has been amply demonstrated in military history, that the most effective garrison or Army of Occupation in a foreign country is one of volunteers, well-paid volunteers who agree to be exiled for a specific time and for a specific purpose. No other kind of Army of Occupation has ever before been known to be contented or efficient."

### **RE-EDUCATION IS SLOW**

Elmer Davis (ABC): "It can certainly be said that this result (victories by conservatives in both Japan and Germany) shows that we haven't made much progess in the re-education of our late enemies; but after all we have been at work only a year in Germany and only eight

months in Japan — too short a time to undo the indoctrination of 75 years. Maybe, it is hoped, that the practice of self-government, of free elections, will help along with that re-education, and it can be hoped that maybe the Germans and the Japanese will be impressed by the fairness of our Armies of Occupation. Certainly, it is not too encouraging that in both countries the majority of the voters seem to prefer parties whose chief appeal is to the memory of the past rather than to any hope for the future."

### LONG, LONG OCCUPATION

Cecil Brown (MBS): "This report (dispatch to "The New York Times") on the state of mind at the University of Munich is worth remembering beause it is typical of the German attitude. We are kidding ourselves if we think that there is fertile ground for democracy in Germany now. We are sabotaging our own peace if we think that the Germans can reform themselves in anything under several generations — that is American control must remain in Germany for many, many years to come."

### INTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS

(MBS): "The result Albert Warner of the first important German election in the American-held Zone of Germany shows a victory for the conservatives. Such elections are now assurance of the type of elections or results which might come when foreign troops are removed. A fiery leader can sweep away in a twinkling the democranic controls and processes built up in the past, especially if the people are nursing a resentment. That again stressed the importance of a basic education - the formation of habits of mind which is now being directed by American policy in our Zone. But even ten years of education must be balanced against total environment created over hundreds of years. The swastika was flying at several points yesterday until it was removed. It is an anomaly

that one year after Germany collapsed there are still camps in Germany for Jews. Undoubtedly the motive for the camps is humanitarian; but the segregation of the Jews within them must be a constant reminder to the inmate of the concentration camps of the Hitler period and to the local German population that they continue to be a people set apart."

### THE BYRNES PLAN

Gabriel Heatter (MBS): "It's a bold dynamic move (Sec. Byrnes' call to Allies for 25-year mutual assistance pact to watch and inspect Germany so as to prevent any war-making efforts) to cut away all the individual fears and the apprehensions — all the individual demands for frontiers and extra territories which many nations, large and small, are bound to make, saying we've got to have this or that in case Germany should march again. This would guarantee everybody that Germany could never march again."

### MEA MAXIMA CULPA

Philadelphia Inquirer: "A Nazi leader with a sense of guilt for the atrocities committed in Hitler's name has at last made his appearance at the Nuremberg trials, in the person of Hans Frank, former German governor of Poland.

"Frank is in refreshing contrast to his fellows by confessing openly that 'I feel terrible guilt within me for the atrocities of the Nazi regime.'

"Absence of shame and remorse for these atrocities has added to the task of remaking Germany. Frank's testimony is just a straw in the wind, perhaps, but a hopeful one. Getting the Germans steered in a new direction can be helped by their own recognition that their former course was all wrong.

"But one war criminal's plea of guilt is not enough to sway the court from its objective of bringing the Nazis to justice for their horrible crimes against humanity. For these monsters there can be no possible leniency."

### **EVERYONE'S WEARING ODS**

W. W. Chaplin (NBC): "The American Army uniform is about the most widely distributed garment in the world. I've watched parades in Paris where at least half the French soldiers were wearing GI uniforms. I've seen the DP's of a dozen countries, the Displaced People, in camps and tramping the avenues and autobahns of Europe in doughboy olive drab, and I have been served in overseas Army messes by soldiers whom I took for Americans until they turned, and I saw the little white letters, PW, prisoner of war, painted on the seat of their pants. Crime committed by men in American uniforms is not positive proof of crime committed by Americans. Gen. McNarney's curfew is a good test to find out who the majority of the unruly really are."

### THEY ALL DO IT

John B. Kennedy (ABC): "Gen. McNarney knows, as even the tough Nazis found out, that an occupation army away from home, especially like the American, is bound to fraternizé. There is one solution, and that is fairly quick rotation in Occupation Forces so that new men coming in are on their way out before they have too much opportunity to desire to soften toward the people they are supposed to police."

#### Station List

#### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for

Germany, US Berlin Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy

Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant
Deputy Military Governor

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov

Office or war. for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

F-11 G-20 A G-21 F G-22 G-23 F G-24 G-25 G G-26 G-27 F G-28 F G-29 F G-30 F H-50 F H-50 F H-51 F H-53 F H-53 F H-55 F	Stuttgart Ulm Aalen Böblingen Crailsheim Esslingen Gmünd Göppingen Gehwäbisch Hall Heidenheim Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backmang Künzelsau Leonberg Bad Mergentheim Nürtingen Ohringen	SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Esslingen LK Gmünd LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heidenheim LK Heidbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen LK Ohringen LK Ohringen LK Veibingen	Lt Col L Jackson Capt R N Tharp Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation Capt R H Agato Capt R H Agato Capt F A McDonald 1st Lt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy 1st Lt H Putman Maj B V Bloom 1st Lt P F Sullivan 1st Lt J Strauss Capt I B Cross Capt B Panettiere Capt C E McGaffey Capt W J Vallaza Capt R Forrest Maj S A Warren 1st Lt M Korson 1st Lt B E Alley
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen		Maj J A McGinness
	Moebach		1st Lt I C Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov! for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Liaison

Liaison

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel 2d MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar) 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

TW71 7 1

E-5	Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Woilburg
H-81	Hofheim
H-83	Rüdesheim
H-86	Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Dillenburg LK Gelnhausen & *LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner Capt H L Edberg Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz

Capt L F Jones

Lt Col A Skarry

Col J R Newman

Col R K Phelps

#### Reglerungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kaseel Kaseel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar ·

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen SK-LK Kassel & *LK Melsungen LK Fritzlar-Homburg &

*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege & *LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & *LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar & *LK Wolfhagen

Maj G C Sola 1st Lt W W Lechner Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmueller Maj R F Musgrove Capt G S Iredell

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Giessen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Liaison	and security

RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & *LK Gross-Gerau SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbacb LK Büdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg & *ICB Bad Nauheim SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld Capt H Nickelsberg

Lt Col W R Swarm Capt NR Laird Capt C H Carter Maj L H Brown Capt T A Norris Capt J S Chapin Maj R J Willard Capt CH Lenneville

Capt S B Borda

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark Col J B Pappas

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A E-202	Würzburg	nn selle i	Maj I P Chestnut
	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj I P Chestnut
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzhurg	Maj M B Voorhees
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
G-202	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
⁺ A-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
⁺ A-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitziugen	Capt L A Mercadante
*A-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
A-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt Grodzinski
*A-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*A-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
*A-335	Hammelburg		
		LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
^A-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt C Boden
⁺ A-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
⁺ A-341	Markt <b>heidenfeld</b>	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Capt Griffin
*A-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
A-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*A-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
*A-345	Obernburg	J.K Obernburg	Capt I P Warme
*A-346	Ochsenfurt		Capt J Bumic
W-940	Consenture	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbech		Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Capt B F Stroup, Actg
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col FM Guild
Ğ-225	Coburg	CV IV Column	
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-228		SK-LK Hof	Maj H L Woodall
	Ansbach	SK-LK Anshach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj A C Abbett
*H-254	Kulmbach	SK-LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
*B-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Regley
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-255	Pegnitz	IV D	
*B-256		LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj H C Kaaffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	March W. You

*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielsen
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W G Williams
*B-268 .	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj J D Cofer
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones, Actg
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore
Regier	rungsbezirk Niederbayern & C	Derpfalz	
Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederhayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj G G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
~ ~	_	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj G J Ganer
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt F M Schanbacker
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj F T Brewster
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
^D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt 11 Cohen
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorter
*D-304	Kelhcim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
TD-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Augland
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A Albert
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt M O Smith
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt W W Greene
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*D-351	Obcrviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrause	Capt J F Leech
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Maj E Fitchter
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Donne
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
^D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman 1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	
*D-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*D-382 *D-383	Rottenburg Vicebreek	LK Rottenburg LK Viechtach	1st Lt C G Danshy
	Viechtach Wassalaid	LK Wegscheid	Capt R E Pike
*D-385	Wegscheid	Lik wegsenerd	Lt A L Stone
Regier	ungsbezirk Oberbayern		
Co E	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	SK-LK Freising	Maj E W Boney
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^{*}Liaison and security

^{*}Liaison and security

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#### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U.S. ARMY



#### MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

## Want A Vacation? See Page 16

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# A Send-Off for the Suggestion Campaign from The Deputy Military Governor

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

Office of the Commanding General

APO 742

29

29 May 1946

AG 322 (CG)

SUBJECT: Installation of an Employee Suggestion and Awards Program

TO: All Military and Civilian Personnel of OMGUS

- 1. At a recent discussion with the Military Governor, he approved whole heartedly of the adoption of an Employee Suggestion Plan for all members of Military Government in Germany as a part of a comprehensive plan which includes all Theater activities. My staff in Berlin has prepared a plan which will give Military Government the benefit of constructive ideas of every employee. Such a plan instituted in the War Department in 1943 resulted in saving thousands of man hours and millions of dollars. More important than these benefits, however, is the fact that the War Department is doing a better job because of wider participation by its staff in executing the Department's many and difficult missions.
- 2. The problems of Military Government in Germany are numerous and complex and they are important enough to command the best thinking of each of us.
- 3. Upon the recommendation of my staff, therefore, I have authorized the immediate establishment of Employee Suggestions and Awards Committees in each of the organizational areas of OMGUS; OMG (Rear); OMG (Bavaria); OMG (Greater Hesse); OMG (Wuerttemberg-Baden); OMG (Bremen); and OMG (Berlin District).
- 4. It will be the responsibility of these committees to receive all constructive suggestions from OMGUS employees that might facilitate the mission of Military Government in Germany and award prizes to the originators of those it considers of sufficient value.
- 5. Such suggestions may range from an idea for better interpreting democracy to the Germans to a plan for more efficient handling of the mail. One of the most valuable suggestions under the War Department program, for example, was contributed by a messenger boy in Headquarters, ASF, for the handling of mail and message service. It appeared at first to be a minor point, but it has saved thousands of man hours.
- 6. Each of you is invited to participate in this program. You may have the idea that will improve the work of your office or headpuarters. Whatever it is, if it has constructive value for any phase of our mission, we are interested in it.
- 7. Specific directions for your participation in the Suggestion Program will be issued in the 3 June Weekly Information Bulletin.

Lucius D. Clay
LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Commanding

#### OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Stabilization of Displaced Persons Population	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO
	4 May 1946, USFET
Indentification Symbols	AG 200.2 AGX-AGO 6 May 1946, USFET
Reconsignment of Railway Cars	AG 531 GDS-AGO 6 May 1946, USFET
Survey of Soldier Opinion	AG 330.11 GAP-AG 7 May 1946, USFET
Swiss Leave Processing Center	AG 210.711 SSP-AGO 9 May 1946, USFET
Theater Safety Program	AG 729 PMG-AGO 9 May 1946, USFET
Excessive Purchase of Stamp Stock	AG 311.14 AGM-AGO 10 May 1946, USFET
Disposal of WDAGO Form 822, Army Education Program, Individual Record Cards	AG 313.6 INE-AGO 11 May 1946, USFET
Turn-in Points for Ordnance Equipment	AG 475 ORD-AGO 11 May 1946, USFET
Safeguarding Narcotics	AG 441 GDS-AGO 13 May 1946, USFET
Promotion of Officers	AG 210.2 AGC 13 May 1946, USFET
Community Dispensary Coverage and Hospitalization Plan	AG 323.3 GDS-AGO 13 May 1946, USFET
Disposition of Property upon Change of Station within European Theater	AG 400.7 GDS-AGO 13 May 1946, USFET
Requests for Aerial Reconnaissance and Print Reproduction	AG 060 GBI-AGO 14 May 1946, USFET
Conduct of Searches by German Authorities in Connection with Living United Nations Orphaned Children ;	AG 091.4 (CO) 14 May 1946, OMGUS
Check and Search Operations in United Nations Displaced Persons Assembly Centers	SOP No. 81 16 May 1946, USFET
Unblocking of Property of United Nations Nationals Residing in Germany	AG 386 (FD) 17 May 1946, OMGUS
Instructions to Public Safety Special Branches for Denazification under the "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism."	AG 014.12 (IA) 17 May 1946, OMGUS

# Laende wall a cles

New power to make administrative cocision explain the instantive cocision explain the setting current ration. Council opon with a constant the company of the constant the company of the constant the c

eri a de la composition for normal sumers, announced here to ay the Laence rat (Council of Minist raident).

The cut in the rations of from the bread allowance reduced from 6 to 4 kilogram weeks ration period. It is estimated the American from 1275 calories per a normal consumer, to 1180 unext rationing period.

The move gives effect to the energy of the control of the control



Zone might maintain its present 1275 ration a while longer by the use of bread substitutes. But the Laenderrat aundecisions on probadministration except major policy or coming adripartite control. In establishme 89th period rations, this new thority is being exercised by the Laenderrat for the first time.

#### NO ALTERNATIVE TO CUT

The Ministers-President of the three Laender, or States, in the American Zone who compose Laenderrat, accepted the findings of their Food and Agriculture Committee that there was no alternative to lowering the ration. Holding to the 1275 calory ration would mean facing the danger of a more serious ration cut later on, the committee reported.

The committee further felt that until the world food situation improved to such an extent that definite further commitments for the last half of 1946 could be made to Germany, the bread ration would have to be based upon these known available grain stocks. Any increase above the 4 kilogram figure now might mean far less or no bread during the latter part of the critical period from now until 30 September.

The extremely critical food situation and the necessity for a further ration cut was one of the main factors in the Laenderrat's decision to appoint a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture for the American Zone. The new commisioner, Hermann Robert Dietrich, who held a similar post and was also later Finance Minister under the Weimar Republic, assumed office 13 May 1946.

Although Dr. Dietrich was not appointed for some time after the original proposal to cut the ration had been made by the Laenderrat, he, too, felt that the action was necessary to prevent the possibility of a more serious reduction later on. In discussing the ration cut, the new commissioner stressed that any improvement in available food supplies which may develop later will be passed on to German cosumers through a supplemental ration.

#### LET'S FACE FACTS

"It is necessary to build the food ration in the American Zone on the real situation and to accept it with a definite realization of the facts," the Food and Agriculture Commissioner stated.

"We hope that with the reduced rations we can bridge the gap to the new harvest. Together with competent authorities in the Laender we will take the necessary measures to achieve that goal.... For the immediate present, however, it is a matter of insuring against the possibility of a day when no bread would be available."

"We will combine the harsh measures we are compelled to take and carry through with another earnest appeal to the farmers to come to the aid of the hungry city people. The farmers should make punctual and complete deliveries, expecially of butter and milk; should take the greatest care to see that other foods to be collected are delivered; that home consumption and animal feeding are reduced; that spoilage is fought and the black market eliminated.

#### GREATEST CRISIS

"This is necessary for us to overcome the crisis in rationing that now faces us. It is the greatest rationing crisis that we have had to live through in the past years."

The ration cut became effective with beginning of the 89th rationing period on 27 May 1946. The present bread ration of kilograms per ration period of four weeks will be cut to 4 kilograms.

This will be compensated for in part by increasing the fat ration during the 89th period from 400 to 500 grams; hard cheese from 250 to 312 grams and skim milk from 4,000 to 5,000 grams, with the increase in the latter food to be made up in dried milk powder. In addition, the new ration will provide 50 grams of dried eggs weekly for the 10 to 18 year and normal consumer groups. The ration for quark (soft cheese), naehrmittel (cereals) potatoes, meat, sugar, and pulses (dried beans and peas) will remain the same. The German ration in the American Zone for ersatz coffee already has been cut from 200 to 100 grams for the 89th ration period.

### Special Consideration for REQUISITIONED "Special" Germans

The Military Governor orders preferential treatment in requisitioning to avoid inconveniencing active anti-Nazis and Germans now aiding occupation."

Special consideration for Germans "who during hostilities .... contributed to Allied military operations by their active resistance to the German war effort," and who during the occupation "have aided materially in the accomplishment of the occupational mission," has been directed by Gen. McNarney.

The "consideration" is directed primarily to instances wherein Germans may be forced to move from their homes to make room for military communities, displaced persons centers, and other military projects in the US Zone.

The directive, in the form of a letter by General McNarney to his commanding generals, follows:

"During the Nazi regime many persons with anti-Nazi convictions took part in activities designed to obstruct the carrying out of the purposes of that regime. During hostilities many of these same people contributed to Allied military operations by their active resistance to the German war effort. Such activities were at a risk of their lives and property, and in a number of cases, resulted in grave suffering to the individuals concerned and the members of their families.

"Since the beginning of the occupation of Germany, many Germans have by their cooperation with the United States Forces aided materially in the accomplishment of the occupational mission. Such persons are being depended upon to establish in Germany a government based on democratic principles and ideals.

"It is my desire that these persons be given preferential treatment over other Germans in all situations where the needs of the occupational forces require the requisitioning of property for the establishment of military installations.

"In the establishment of military communities, displaced persons centers, and other military projects in the US Zone of Germany, many Germans will be forced to move from their homes and give up their furniture and other household effects. In selecting the sites for such projects, every possible effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to these people who have been and are giving full cooperation to the occupying forecs.

"Where whole areas are taken, the boundaries will be located to exclude, so far as possible, the homes of such persons. Where individual buildings are nequisitioned they will not be taken from such persons where there are other suitable and available accommodations. Furniture and household goods will in no case be requisitioned from these sources. In those cases where it is unavoidable to dispossess such Germans they will be

(Continued on page 23)

## Tong Distance Velephone Service Reichspost

New Senior Directorate Takes Over Long Lines From Chief Signal Officer

More are not be preferred customers of the Reichspan with the recent return of long distance telephone facilities to the Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts (See Weekly Information Bulletin No. 42, 20 May 46), practically all telecommunications services have been returned to civilian operation.

Prior to the occupation, overall supervision and control of long distance telecommunications cables in Germany were exercised by a division of the Reichspost Ministry (Reichspostministerium) located in Berlin. Under this division there were several operating agencies charged with the engineering, installation, operation and maintenance of such long lines facilities as were operated by the German Reichspost. Since the occupation, responsibility for all these functions in the US Zonc has been vested in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, USFET; and the facilities have been operated by the Theater Communication Service from the control point located in Wiesbaden.

In accord with MG policy of returning communications services to civil operation, the long lines have now been turned over to the recently-established Senior Directorate, which is responsible to the Laenderrat (Council of Ministers President) for administration and operation of all telecommunications and postal services in the Zone. Heading the Directorate is Prof. Dr. Karl Hans Steidle of Munich, former Reichspost official prematurely retired by the Nazis in 1933 for political reasons.

The actual operation, engineering and maintenance of long lines will be the function of Division II (Telecommunications) of the Senior Directorate headed by Dr. Guenther Krawinkel, a former official in the Research Division of the Reichspost Ministry. These facilities include 31 repeater stations and associated equipment and 46 standard Reichspost underground cables (Feldkabel) totaling some 5,000 kilometers.

Certain switchboards and circuits in various parts of the Zone are required exclusively for military and MG purposes. These, together with facilities used in connection with US Army open wire, radio and other US military installations, are exemted from Reichspost authority and will remain under control of the Chief Signal Officer.

# German Organisations Under the Third Reich

The lethal efficiency of the Nazi Party in eliminating areas of influence contrary to Party interests has been thoroughly demonstrated in the case of the organization of the NSDAP, both as Party proper and in its formations and affiliates. Less familiar to the average observer of the Third Reich are the steps taken by the Party to insure the permeation of Nazi ideology through groups ordinarily non-political in nature, lest there should miraculously remain any aspect of German life which was free of NSDAP control.

There was a multitude of such organizations, supervised in varying degrees by the Party but all dependent upon the Party for their existence. They fall into two general classifications — those expessly created by the Party as part of its over-all pattern of domination, and those in existence before 1933 and subsequently altered to fit the Nazi mold. This study deals principally with the latter, lesser known group.

#### WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Until 1933 there existed in Germany a number of different women's secular organizations, such as the "Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine," as well as religious organizations — Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Frauenbuender — which worked for the aims of the women's movement in social welfare and related fields. Early in 1933, however, the women's organiza-

tions were liquidated and replaced by the NSDAP-created "Deutsche Frauenwerk" (DF), composed of all German women willing to cooperate in the building of the new state. Only those women could be members who, according to the racial laws, were considered members of the Greater German Reich. The aim of the DF was to indoctrinate German women in Nazi racial doctrine and the need of sacrificies by women for the Reich. Out of the DF, which was supervised by the NS Frauenschaft, came the Frauenschaft leaders, a group known as the "Fuehrerinnen."

#### **FAMILY ASSOCIATION**

The Weimar Constitution had decreed that families with many children had a right to receive help from the State, particularly in taxation and housing, but also in providing for pregnant women. Families with four or more children were represented both materially and ideologically by the "Reichsbund der Kinderreichen Deutschlands zum Schutze der Familien." This association was also disbanded and in its place, under the direct supervision of the Racial Office of the NSDAP, the Party created the "Reichsbund Deutsche Familie," an organization which had as its aim to insure "the richness of children." Membership was limited to Aryan parents of at least four healthy legitimate children. An unexpectedly gallant concession was the admission of widows who met all other requirements but had only three children. This organization gave its members no material aid; it was purely an ideological, inspirational society.

#### LOCAL SPORT CLUBS

Prior to 1933 local sport groups and associations were on a voluntary basis and independent from the State. They were changed to Nazi institutions shortly after the Party's accession to power, and the new regime created the title of "Reichssportfuehrer." All individual sport groups were united into the "Reichsbund fuer Sport," and it was made mandatory for the individual member groups to add training in National Socialistic ideas to their sports activities. In 1938 the Reichsbund fuer Sport was set up in the same manner as the Party, being subdivided into seventeen Gaue corresponding to the Gaue of the NSDAP. In addition to sports activities, the organizations were specifically instructed to train their members in "racial history" and the "dramatic tradition in history." The Party made it clear that an athlete was expected not only to attain certain goals in the sport of his choice and improve upon existing. records in that sport but also to synchronize his character and "Weltenschauung," or world outlook, with the political aims of the NSDAP.

#### HUNTING AND SHOOTING

Insofar as it did not concern professional foresters, hunting was merely a private hobby in pre-Nazi days. Like everything else in Germany, however, the sport was "politically coordinated" and became, in 1934, the "Deutsche Jaegerschaft," a corporation under public law comprised of all holders of annual shooting licenses under the leadership of Goering in his capacity as Reichsjaegermeister. The task of this organization was to promote hunting skill, protect game reserves and uphold "sportsman's honor."

#### AIR RAID PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

Air protection leagues were created about 1930 in various localities of Germany to teach the populace the necessity and techniques of air raid protection. These leagues worked with the police, who were officially charged with air raid protection. Shortly after the Nazi accession to power in 1933, Goering dissolved the local groups and created the Reich-Air Raid Protection League, which continued the regular training and duties but adopted a military character. The new service came under the supervision of the Air Ministry and was headed by a full general.

#### **COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES**

National Socialism also took over the communal societies of Germany for its own purposes. Prior to 1933 the cities, Kreise, and rural areas had over a long period of time developed cooperative organizations which supported the principle of municipal self-administration guaranteed in the Weimar Constitution. This principle was paid verbal tribute in the municipal code of 30 January 1935, but the practical effect of the code was to make all German communities dependent on Party and State. The city, Kreis, and rural groups had already been dissolved (December 1933) and replaced by a central organization, the "Deutsche Gemeindetag," uniting 50,000 German municipalities of varying sizes. The Gemeindetag was completely subject to Party and State, its activities governed, its chief official appointed, and its board and committee meetings assembled, entirely at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior for the Reich, thus effectively smothering any thoughts of municipal independence.

#### "COLONIAL THOUGHT"

After 1918 several large organizations were formed to sell the German people on the necessity of possessing colonies abroad. In 1922 they were incorporated

into the "Kolonial Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft," an organization whose philosophy so well suited that of the NSDAP that it was dissolved by the Party in 1936 and its component associations regrouped, by the now familiar process, as the "Reichskolonialbund." The centralization did not alter the purposes of the "colonial thought" groups, already so satisfactory to the Nazi political line, but it did serve to strengthen the pursuit of these aims.

#### CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

As would be expected, Germany always had scores of cultural unions and societies with membershps made up of professional and amateur writers, publishers, painters, musicans, etc., and patrons of the arts. The independent diversity of these organizations was too much for the NSDAP, and accordingly they were unified in the fall of 1933 as the Reich Chamber of Culture under the Minister of Information and Propaganda. The Chamber assumed responsibility for national culture, regulated the economy of the various artistic professons, and imposed a common political pattern on all cultural activities.

#### INTER-CULTURAL SOCIETIES

Under Nazi rule a number of longestablished German institutions for intercultural relations, which had enjoyed prestige both in Europe and abroad, became little more than instruments for National Socialist propaganda. An example was the "Ibero-Amerikanische Institut" founded in Hamburg in 1917 to promote cultural relations between Germany and the Latin-American countries. Under the NSDAP this society deteriorated into an instrument for disseminating Nazi propaganda in those countries. Similar examples were the "Osteuropa Institut" and the "Amerika Institut," both connected with the University of Berlin for a long time with purely cultural and scientific aims, both under Nazi control

unable to escape the inevitable metamorphosis into one-sided National Socialist propaganda societies.

#### **EDUCATIONAL GROUPS**

Some groups in Germany took their philosophical cue from World War I and thus considerably simplified the amalgamation problem of the NSDAP. An example was the "Deutsche Fichtebund" originally founded to fight "hostile propaganda abroad." Its principles being thoroughly acceptable to the Party, the Bund was allowed to flourish unchallenged and unchanged, providing a source of academic sanction for National Socialism. Less fortunate was the State Academy for Race and Health, which under another name had been devoted to promoting social hygiene. Under Nazi pressure the Academy became a "medical" school specializing in the racial doctrines of the State.

#### STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1919 the student bodies of the various German universities had united as a single, committee-governed German Student Body which, as it developed, leaned more and more decidedly to the right. It was thus ripe for the post-1933 development limiting its membership, according to the Nazi pattern, to students of German descent, and making a fetish of speaking the mother tongue. From 1931 on, the leadership of this organization was supplied entirely from the ranks of the Nazi-sponsored Studentenbund (founded in 1926) which throughout the history of the Party remained its most powerful academic adjunct.

#### FACULTY AND ALUMNI GROUPS

The faculties of German universities were likewise thoroughly organized. Basic to this organization was the membership of every teacher in a "Dozentenschaft" or academic lectureship, which in turn was part of the Reichsdozentenschaft. The official Party organization of

(Continued on page 23)

## Smokers, Drinkers Hit by New Taxes

Control Council laws unify revenue taxes on alcohol, matches, beer and tobacco

Three new tax laws of the Allied Control Council went into effect during May placing uniform revenue levies on tobacco, alcohol, beer and matches throughout the four occupation zones. With the property and income tax laws enacted in February, these will provide the bulk of revenue income from German sources.

Law No. 27, tax on alcohol, provides a 2,000 per cent increase in the tax on spirits for beverage, cosmetics and perfume purposes. The increase in levies on alcohol used for medicinal purposes is between 200 and 300 per cent. The law does not place any new tax on industrial alcohol.

The alcohol tax law is the same as has been in effect in the Soviet Zone since last fall. Although this has been a major source of revenue in the Soviet Zone, it is not expected to produce any important return in the US Zone for the present because no alcohol is being released for beverage and luxury puposes.

In preparation for putting the levy into effect on alcohol stocks in the US Zone, all deliveries of alcohol in storage were stopped and the stocks "frozen" until complete reports are made on the supply on hand.

The greatest revenue under these new statutes is expected from the tax on beer as provided in Law No. 28. The increase from this source varies from 75 per cent on the cheaper grades of beer to 125 per cent on the more expensive. While no beer is being produced now for domestic consumption, there are still small taxable stocks on hand in storage.

Law No. 28 also provides an increase of one pfennig to ten pfennigs per 100 matches but this is not expected to have any affect on the legal price of one mark for 60 matches.

Law No. 26 provides for a graduated scale of taxes on tobacco with the least effect on the cheaper grades. The average increase was estimated by US taxation officials to amount to about 200 per cent as compared with the previously existing rate. Small tobacco growers with less than 50 square meters under cultivation and not more than 15 bushels will not be taxed. Unsold tobacco in commercial storage will be subject to the difference between the old and new levy.

## Unblocking of UN Nationals' Property

MG officers are directed to bring to public notice a general license unblocking property in Germany of United Nations nationals now living in Germany which has recently been approved by the Military Governor. The property must originally have been blocked solely because the owner belonged to a country overrun by German or another enemy country, as provided in MG Law 52. However, no transaction prohibited by MG Law 53 on the control of foreign exchange is affected by the general license.

#### Refugee Emergency Housing

Anticipating the needs caused by the influx of increased numbers of refugees in the American Zone of Occupation during the spring and coming summer

months, OMGUS has secured the release of approximately 700,000 canvas cots and 27,000 tents from execss US Army stocks.

These cots and tents will be used by the German Ministers of Refugees to establish emergency housing centers and temporary receiving centers. The cost involved has been established as a charge against the proceeds of exports from Germany, and as such the United States should eventually receive dollars in payment.

OMGUS has also arranged on the same basis for the release of 12,500 used Army vehicles and 6,566 trailers, to relieve the critical transportation problem in the US Zone and the American Sector of Berlin. Many of these vehicles have already been released on a rental basis and are in use. German transportation authorities are establishing large shops in order to repair the vehicles. The trucks and trailers have been classified as unserviceable but can be made useable by cannibalizing and repairing.

#### "Short One Head"

Ernst Luge, 51, thin, graying business manager of the Greater Hessian Liberal Democratic Party, has been found guilty of making hostile, disrespectful statements against the Allied Forces and sentenced to five years in jail by a MG General Court in Frankfurt.

It was testified that Luge, who joined the Liberal Democratic Party in December and quickly became a member of the inner control circle, frequently warned fellow party members that "people should take notice of those who speak against members of the NSDAP, for the time may soon come when these people will be short one head."

Sonja Woelke, secretary in Frankfurt Liberal Democratic Party Headquarters, declared that Luge told party members, "a new war, a war between America and Russia is coming and Germany will fight on the Western Base Powers' side."

Luge was acquitted of two charges of endangering Allied troops security and of making statements urging Germans to rebel. He pleaded "not guilty" to all three counts. In making its finding, the court told Luge that MG would not tolerate men making such statements and that the only thing which had saved him from a much stiffer sentence was the fact that the remarks were made only before small audiences.

#### **Deadly Weapons Control**

In a further effort to stamp out lawlessness among the civilian population in the US Zone of Occupation, General Joseph T. McNarney, in a directive to MG, ordered that the illegal possession of firearms and other deadly weapons by displaced persons, stateless persons and individuals persecuted by the Nazi regime will subject these individuals to trial by intermediate or general MG courts. The guilty will receive heavy sentences. Convicted displaced persons, in addition to severe penalties, are liable to forced repatriation. The directive applies with equal force to persons of the above categories who live outside of assembly centers.

This new directive is in line with the Theater-wide drive to bring under control all illegally-owned firearms and other deadly weapons. The German civilian population has been subject to extremely severe penalties for the illegal possession of firearms and other deadly weapons ever since the beginning of the Occupation. The program for the control of firearms was virtually completed when all US military and civilian personnel were ordered to place non-organizational firearms and such souvernirs as knives, brass knuckles and similar items in their possession in locked company storcrooms.

#### Home Gardens

A recent survey by the OMGUS Food and Agriculture Branch, disclosed that 1,700,000 families, approximating sixty percent of all families in the US Zone, have planted vegetable gardens this spring.

This represents an increase of fifteen percent over 1945. In Bavaria, Reichsbahn employees have planted 35,000 gardens along railroad rights of way, and in many cities, parks and playgrounds have been planted with vegetables. Wheat grows in sight of OMGUS Headquarters in Berlin.

Dry weather in April and early May caused some crop damage. At least nine percent of the winter oil seed crop will have to be replanted. To improve seed production in the Zone, plant breeding specialists are testing varieties of American seed on German soil.

#### Free Democratic Party

The "Free Democratic Party," newly licensed by OMG Bavaria, is described by Intelligence officials as a "little left of the Christian Social Union" and consisting primarily of businessmen. Authorization for the party, which is the fifth to be licensed on a land-wide basis, was given its Chairman, Dr. Eberhard Bungardz, a Munich factory owner.

In their platform, the Free Democrats announced support of "an independent German Republic" based on secret ballot; equal rights for all people; free enterprise, except in economic emergencies when State management is advocated; social insurance and old age pensions; religious freedom; and an independent court system. The party reports itself against "separatism and separatist tendencies in every form;" interference in politics by the church; "reaction and anarchy, militarism and every kind of dictatorship."

The party was constituted from five political groups licensed on Kreis level, known as the "Liberal Democratic Party." Other parties licensed to operate throughout Bavaria are: Christian Social Union, Social Democrats, Communists, and Economic Reconstruction Party.

#### Bremen, Wiesbaden Clear Ruins

A drive to clear up the ruins of the city is in progress in Bremen, with members of the city council setting a lead in the first organized effort to reconstruct the town.

Burgermeister Kaiser and other civic leaders enrolled for a week's work in a scheme which provides for every ablebodied German man and women in the city to do his bit by the target date of next 31 October.

More than 50 per cent of the residential area is totally destroyed. The reconstruction plan will not aim at rebuilding these shattered dwellings but will be limited to clearing away the wreckage on main traffic routes through the city.

The labor office is directing the work and mobilizing the labor, and a cerificate signed by the President of the Senate is presented to every citizen at the end of his week's work. The workers are covered for insurance against accident while working in the ruins.

Center-of-the-city reconstruction has begun in Wiesbaden with extensive debris removal operations. A light railway, trucks and four steam shovels are being used to clear out 35,000 cubic feet of rubbish daily which is taken to excavations on Biebrich Hill.

A squad of 127 workers supervises filling of the rail cars and trucks and the separation on the spot of useable iron, wood and tile. These materials are allotted for immediate repair of homes.

Debris removal equipment was brought into the city by contractors from locations where it had been assembled by former German army units. This equipment includes engines, rails and rail cars.

#### **Army De-Requisitions Schools**

All primary and secondary schools throughout the US Zone will be released to MG for civilian use as soon as they can be vacated by military personnel, Third US Army headquarters announced.

An estimated 75 schools will be turned back to the civilian population. Army schools utilizing these buildings will be moved to former German army and air force technical schools.

The announcement also stated that German army hospitals now under American control will also be released by MG for civilian use as quickly as possible.

#### Meeting the Shortage

German industries, faced with critical shortages of raw materials, are turning swords into plowshares through the utilization of certain types of German war materials which the Army has permitted them to use under careful scrutiny, according to OMGUS.

The Wuerttembergische Metallwaren Fabrik in Geislingen, near Stuttgart, made 88 mm shells during the war. Now they are meeting the critical shortage of milk cans by making them from the shell cases they had on stock.

Salt shakers are being made from fragmentation hand grenades by a small firm near Nurnberg, while, in the same vicinity, another plant is making general purpose containers from German gas mask cannisters. Several plants throughout the US Zone are making kitchen utensils and cutlery from alloy aluminium aircraft parts.

Contingent upon the release of sufficient stocks of captured enemy war material, an independent firm has stated it will be able to make a minimum of eight million nails monthly from rifle cartridges. Army authorization for the use of

armor plate from captured and destroyed German tanks, the steel to be used in making plows, is expected shortly.

#### Over Fifteen Million Germans

Latest available census figures show a total of 15,431,000 German civilians have permanent residence in the US Zone of occupied Germany and the US Sector of Berlin, OMGUS has announced. In the US Zone, the population totals 14,497,000 Germans and in the Berlin sector 934,000.

In addition, there were 490,000 displaced persons, of whom 379,000 were living in camps, 500,000 temporary residents or transients, and 75,000 enemy detainees. The number of enemy detainees was based on figures as of 15 March.

Plans are now being prepared for the first post-war census to be taken in October.

#### Personnel Bulletins

Three Personnel Bulletins which will be of especial interest and assistance to MG field Personnel Officers have been issued during May. They are:

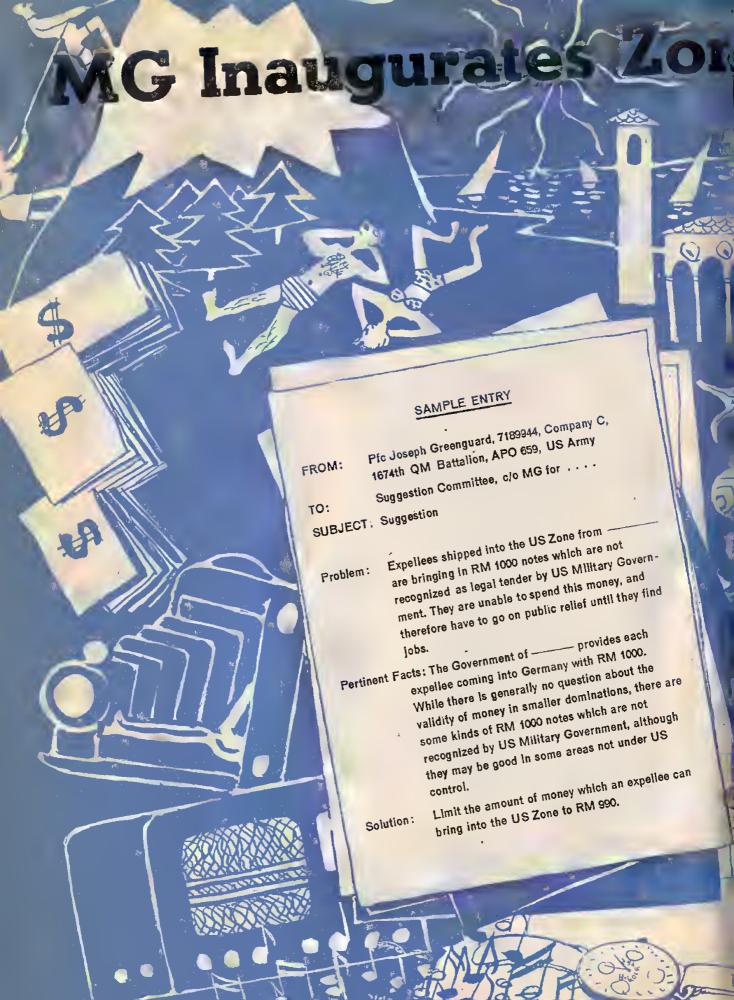
"Technical Relationship of Field Civilian Personnel Offices with the Personnel Officer, OMGUS," FC-1, 10 May 1946.

"Civilian Personnel Office Organization in OMG Field Offices," FC-2, 13 May 1946.

"Organization and Functions of the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS," FC-3, 14 May 1946.

#### Swiss Leave Center

The Swiss Leave Processing Center at Mulhouse, France, will definitely continue in operation until further notice, says USFET (AG 210.711 SSP-AGO, 9 May 1946).



# e-Wide Juggestion Campaign

Two Finders and Furloughs, Cash Prizes, Valuable Merchandise furled and Furloughs of the Control of the Control

Did you ever get an idea of how some toby big or small, could be done better quicker or with fewer workers? Have you worked out any special plan y which your own job has been improved that would help people doing similar work? Now is your chance to opnt your ideas to work, for OMG — and for yourself.

MG is inaugurating a suggestion campaign as part of a Theater-wide program approved last week by Gen. McNarney. The campaign is open to all US personnel, enlisted, civilian and officer, and to all Allied and neutral personnel serving with MG in the US Zone. A Central Suggestion Committee is already open for business at OMGUS, Berlin, and six local committees have been set up, one each in the three Laender, Berlin District, Bremen, and OMGUS (Rear). These committees want to see your suggestions for improving MG operations, functions and channels.

Suggestions that show merit will be passed on to the divisions or offices that can do something about them. Either your suggestions will be used, or the Committee will tell you why it can't be used. All ideas that are used will be recorded in the personal files of the contributors.

The six local committees will award prizes for suggestions which are applicable to MG operations in their areas. The Central Committee in Berlin will award prizes for ideas with Zone-wide applicability and will review all suggestions submitted in the Zone. Even if your local committee does not find sufficient merit

in your suggestion to warrant an award, there is still a chance that the Berlin group will find the idea worth putting into operation and you will receive one of the many prizes.

Contributors of prize-winning ideas will be given valuable and worthwhile awards including fifteen day furloughs and leaves, cash prizes up to 250 dollars, and radios and cameras. (Since military and civilian personnel are governed by separate regulations, their awards will be different in form, but will have substantially the same value.)

#### HERE'S HOW IT'S DONE

If you have an idea, write it up in the simplest and shortest way you can, but with enough information to show clearly what the problem is, and just what you would do about it. Include any facts which will help the committees to understand the situation, as well as the reasons for your suggestion if they are not self-explanatory. Make your presentation just as short as you can and still get your point across. Here is an example of a good suggestion and the way to present it:

"Pertinent Facts: The Government of provides each expellee coming into Germany with RM 1000. While

enerally no question about the interpretation of the interpretation and the interpretation and interpretation in some areas not under s

Solution: limit the amount of money which an expellee can bring into the Zone to RM 990."

#### HOW TO SEND IT IN

When you've got your idea worked out, make four copies of it, like this:

From: Pfc Joseph Greenguard, 7189944, Company C, 1674th QM Battalion, APO 659, US Army.

To: Suggestion Committee, c/o MG for ———

Subject: Suggestion.

Send the original copy to your Local Suggestion Committee; send two copies directly to the OMGUS Central Sugges-Committee, c/o Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742. Keep the remaining copy for yourself. If you are on duty with MG in Bavaria you will send the original copy to Suggestion Committee, OMG, Bavaria, APO 170; in Wuerttemberg-Baden to Suggestion Committee, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, APO 154; in Greater Hesse to Suggestion Committee, OMG Greater Hesse, APO 633; in Bremen to Suggestion Committee, OMG, for Bremen Enclave (US), APO 751, in Berlin District to Suggestion Committee, OMG Berlin District, APO 755. If you are assigned to OMGUS (Rear) you will send the original copy of your suggestion to Suggestion Committee, OMGUS (Rear), APO 757.

#### WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR IDEA

your idea if it seems at all workable, the idea will go to the Division or Office while can put it into operation. That Division or Office will be required to report back promptly to the Committee the extent to which your idea is useable, and what will or has been done about it. In all cases, you will be notified of the result. A list of all personnel whose ideas have been used will be published in the Weekly Information Bulletin.

While it is most likely that your suggestions will be about the jobs done in your own detachment, section or office, you may submit an idea about any phase of MG operations. If it has to do with someone else's work, however, take time to make sure you have sufficient facts about the activity involved. If you need help in getting your idea organized or written up, ask a member of suggestion Committee to help ou Remember though, the idea is the counts not the manner in which it

#### CLASSIFICATION OF AWARD

Awards will be scaled according to the general value and applicability of the suggestion. For this purpose the following categories for suggestions have been established:

Class I — Suggestions with high potential value, applicable to a large number of persons and exhibiting exceptional creative ability in conception and preparation, or suggestions which represent an estimated annual saving of very large amounts of money. Awards: For military personnel a fifteen-day trip to any selected point or area within the Theater with all expenses paid and an item of merchandise. For civilians 250 dollars plus whatever additional awards may be chosen from selected list of merchandise.

Class II — Suggestions affecting large numbers of persons, and showing originality in conception and preparation, or which represent an estimated annual saving of large amounts of money. Awards: For military personnel a fifteen day trip to any selected point or area within the

Theatre with all expenses paid of an item of merchandise. For ivilian personnel 250 dollars.

Class III — Suggestions applyable to a major organization element, or which represent an estimated annual saving of a substantial amount of money. Awards: For military personnel a seven day trip to any selected point or area within the Theatre with all expenses paid, or an item of merchandise. For civilian personnel 100 dollars.

Class IV — Suggestions which have a broad applicability or great value, or which represent an estimated annual saving of a limited amount of money. Awards: For military personnel an item of merchandise. For civilian personnel 25 dollars.

Class V — Suggestions with a limited scope of applicability or which represent an estimated annual saving of a small amount of money. Awards: For both military and civilian personnel a letter of appreciation signed by the Deputy Military Governor.

#### BY WAY OF EXPLANATION

Items of merchandise referred to as awards will include practical gifts such as cameras, watches, and radios with a choice one of several items for each

Temporary duty for the purpose of taking a price withning trip will not count ag inst furlough or leave credit of military personnel and basic expenses (transportation, room and board), will be paid by the government.

When a civilian is informed of the cash awarded for his suggestion, he will be advised of his opportunity to purchase an item of merchandise not to exceed the cash award, or to avail himself of such travel or tours as may be currently authorized. These trips will be on duty orders, the expense being borne by the civilian. The basic cost of the trip will not exceed the cash award.

#### A FEW DO'S AND DON'TS

The Suggestion Program is not another "B-Bag." Don't use the Suggestion Program as a place for airing "gripes" or personal grievances; they should be taken up with your Personnel Office. Don't submit ideas which are vague or not related to the work of MG. Do submit any idea you have which looks like a practical way of saving time, materials or manpower for MG, or of getting results in our work.



#### **Soldier Opinion Surveys**

Just asking questions and adding up the answers is not scientific polling of public opinion. Unless precautions are taken to secure a representative sample, and the analysis of responses is made by a trained and competent person, quite false impressions may be created.

USFET instructs (AG 33.11 GAP-AGO, 7 May 1946) that polls of soldier opinion are to be conducted only by agencies authorized by the Theater Chief I and E Officer, or by the War Department. None may be undertaken at the initiative of individual officers.

#### **New DP Identification Cards**

To stabilize the Displaced Persons population in the US Zone new identity cards have been issued to persons screened and approved as eligible for UN DP care. The new card system will permit control of movement of persons between camps, govern acceptance of any new registrants and secure an accurate registration of DPs now in the Zone.

As of 15 May 1946 all AEF DP Index Cards are cancelled, and further issue prohibited. DPs not screened as of this date but whose applications are on file with UNRRA will also be issued the cards. These cards, however, do not authenticate any claim of nationality or citizenship status. Cards are being issued through the UNRRA teams in the DP camps.

#### **USStamps and Currency Control**

Don't load up on US postage stamps and expect to change them back into cash when you hit the States. The Post Office has reported such an increase in stamp redemption among returning GIs that the War Department now requests discouragement of stamp purchase as a means of transmitting personal funds.

Accordingly, USFET instructs (AG 311.

14 AGM-AGO, 10 May 1946) postal officers to "report to commanding officers for their information and necessary action, all large purchases of stamps, calling attention to the obvious intent to circumvent currency regulations."

#### **Labor Advisory Committees**

Establishment of Advisory Committees, composed of representatives of workers, employers and public bodies concerned, to consult with and make recommendations to local and Land Labor Offices was ordered recently by the Control Council Coordinating Committee.

Issued to strenghten the principle of democratic self-government through democratic advisory bodies, the order stressed that the new committees shall function in an advisory capacity only.

Advisory Committees shall be organized at the local level of the Labor Offices and will advise these offices only within their territorial competence. Advisory Committees to advise the president of each Land Labor Office, also ordered, are to have no control over local advisory committees.

Members of the local level committees will be selected in equal numbers by the president of the Land Labor Offices, in consultation with the manager of the local Labor Office, from lists submitted by trade unions, representative employers and public bodies such as social insurance, relief and similar agencies. Land level Advisory Committees shall be selected in the same manner by the Land Labor Minister, in consultation with the president of the Land Labor Office and with MG approval.

Members will serve for one year and may be reappointed. They will not be paid except for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including pay for loss of time.

# Community Leaders Queried on Democracy and Politics



While most German community leaders have a grasp of political democracy which is surprising in view of their intensive indoctrination with authoritarian lines of thinking, many of them have not yet begun to think that democracy is more than a political theory but a fundamental way of life. This was the conclusion of a recently completed OMGUS Information Control public opinion survey.

The study was limited to 162 Germans from all walks of life who were regarded as leaders in their respective communities. They were selected, rather than a sample of the whole population, because it was believed they would be more articulate than the "average" man, and because, in their position of leadership, they shape political and social attitudes around them. However, the results were considered broadly representative, since those questioned were drawn from varied professions in villages and cities of all sizes in the US Zone.

#### OPPORTUNISTIC MOTIVES

"Although it was gratifying that community leaders wanted to take part in political affairs," the survey report said, "an intensive probing of this attitude revealed that it was often linked with opportunistic motives." It added that a surprising number of respondents implied that political interest was obligatory if national "honor" was to be regained. An equal number spoke of democracy as a bridge toward equality with other nations. Nearly all commercially engaged persons who were interviewed implied

that by taking part in politics they would further Germany's economic recovery and foster international trade relations.

#### REEDUCATION NOT HOPELESS

Information Control officers pointed out, however, that no matter if the motives were opportunistic or were in themselves questionable in any other way, it seemed encouraging that within less than a year after the capitulation of Germany leaders in community life, who were perhaps exposed to National Socialism more intensively than lower social groups, could have any sort of understanding of democratic principles. They also pointed out that this survey, as do others of similar character, does not show that reeducation of Germans is a hopeless task but rather that it is a difficult one which can be solved by policies and methods now established, and that there exists in Germany a real nucleus of democratic thinking which can be utilized in the reeducation program.

The study also indicated that there is a conflict in the minds of many Germans between the desire to take part in politics and a reluctance to have any dealings at all with political parties. For example, a 64-year-old Regensburg business man stated "I don't want to have anything to do with politics... a politician can fall from any height to any depth... the man with an economic profession stands on a solid basis ... a man who busies himself with politics aside from his profession is finished." According to information from sources other than this

survey, this conflict is sometimes resolved by choosing a "safe" party or by supporting parties with vaguely worded or non-partisan platforms, the report said.

#### **DEMOCRACY DEFINED**

"It is perhaps unreasonable to expect meaningful and practical definitions of democracy from a people that has had relatively little experience in living democratically. Asked what they considered to be fundamental in a democratic state, most respondents answered briefly in stereotyped phrases or with statements suggestive of desired abstract principles, the technical workings or real contents of which did not appear to be very well understood."

Among the exceptions was a middleaged Ingolstadt writer who stated, "the fundamental thing in the democratic state is not the formal function of parties, elections and representations but the spirit enamating all of them. The Weimar Republic provided all of these formal democratic rights. It was ruined because it lacked the right spirit." The conception of democracy as a formal rather than as an organic matter was revealed also by the widespread disposition to regard democracy as something that can be achieved by a certain date. References such as "after two years, when democracy will be established in Germany" or "by the time the occupation ends, democracy will be established in Germany" illustrate this tendency.

Respondents were asked whether it would be possible to establish in Germany a democracy along the lines of the western liberal democracies. Replies implied considerable doubt that democracy in Germany could follow their example. Only about half of the respondents with an opinion replied with a definite or qualified "yes." About one in five was so uncertain that he could not give a definite answer at all; the rest of the group replied with a definite or qualified "no." This feeling of doubt appeared to be

based predominantly on the fear there would be too many parties "as before 1933." The experiences of the Weimar Republic, both because of political associations and memories of national post-World War I sufferings have tended to discredit the entire idea of democracy in German minds.

However, the study also revealed a widespread feeling that the Weimar constitution was essentially workable and that its failure was due to the inadequacy of the political leaders, the unscrupulous nature of the reactionary opposition and the system of proportional representation, which encouraged "splinter-parties." Among respondents who thought that a democratic state along the lines of western democracies could be established in Germany, many felt that the British model should be followed, though with a president instead of a king. A smaller number of people urged the American or Swiss constitutions as models for the future German state.

Almost unanimously the 162 respondents approved of the MG policy of turning over more and more responsibility for government to the Germans; but at the same time there was an almost unanimous demand that Military Government should retain, at least, the power of final control and final decision. A considerable number expressed freely their skepticism regarding German political maturity and did not conceal their convictions that military occupation is useful and even necessary.

#### SELF-JUSTIFICATION

Respondents were also asked whether the German people as a whole are responsible for the Nazi rise to power and the establishment of a dictatorship, and whether the German people could have done anything to prevent these developments. The replies appeared to be primarily attempts at self-justification rather than honest analysis of missed opportunities. Ninety per cent concentrated on the factors which, in their opinion, compelled dictatorship and only one in 10 enumerated positive steps which could have been taken to prevent it.

Respondents were also asked certain hypothetical questions: "In your opinion, is there any possibility that the Nazis or some similar group could emerge and attempt to seize power? In case this happened, how would it be possible to prevent them from succeeding?" Nearly all respondents felt that such an attempt was out of the question while the occupation lasted. At the same time, how-

ever, most of these respondents felt that scattered resistance movements were to be expected. In order of frequency, the following factors were ramed as favoring a possible Nazi resurgence: (1) economic difficulties and misery, (2) unjust and harsh occupational policy, (3) nationalist reaction, (4) admission of reactionary parties and (5) problems created by homeless refugees, and unemployed exprisoners of war. Several respondents urged that a strong central government exist at the end of the occupation "to prevent a reactionary coup."

#### "SPECIAL" GERMANS

(Continued from page 7)

permitted and assisted to remove any property they wish except fixtures and household equipment which constitute an essential part of the requisitioned building; for example, ranges and refrigerators.

"When it is essential that anti-Nazis and other Germans referred to herein be dispossessed, they will not be required to move until other suitable accommodations are found for them and are available for occupancy. Moreover, they will be given as much notice as possible

prior to being required to vacate and in no case less than four days after their new accommodations are available to them.

"In determining who are anti-Nazis and cooperative, the agency locating a project will consult with the Military Government office of that region whose duty it will be to report from records or immediate investigation the status of the individuals in question. Such findings will be determinative of the ones entitled to preferential treatment outlined in this directive."

#### GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS

faculty members was the NS Dozentenbund, which as might have been expected.

(Continued from page 11)

was the moving force of political activity among the university teachers. Resistance to Party domination of educational groups seems to have been longest maintained by the alumni, or "Alte Herren." However, by 1938 pressure for centralization became so strong that the Alte Herren "voluntarily" liquidated their individual associations and allowed their membership to be taken over by the "NS · Studenten Kampfhilfe" or student combat auxiliary, under the title of "NS Altherrenbund der Deutschen Studenten." The purpose of the Bund was to educate university alumni in National Socialist doctrine to the end that those so indoctrinated would give financial and ideological support to the all-important NS Deutsche Studentenbund.

Thus the insidious pattern was repeated over and over: Independent and largely innocuous organizations were adopted by the Party, their activities rigidly controlled, their policies perverted to fit the dominant Nazi policy of getting an unbreakable hold on the masses of the German people.



# WINANT SEES UNENDING TASK FOR THE UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

At his first public speech since his return to the United States from London, John G. Winant, US representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, said that the "Council's task is a continuous one" which "will never be finished," and that the "very substance of peace itself" is the fact that "economic and social advancement of all peoples is limited by no horizon."

He further said, "peace, if it is to be real and lasting, means more than resolving conflicts between nations. It means positive action to lift the levels of human welfare, for a world divided against itself cannot stand. Resentment and fear are aroused in the hearts of men by gross economic inequalities within countries and between nations. Resentment and fear easily grow into hatred, and we have seen how quickly these emotions can be played upon by the unscrupulous to make a people go to war against their fellow men.

"The Economic and Social Council," he said, "has two main functions — to coordinate activities of existing agencies in its fields and to work for economic and social advancement of peoples through its own organs."

Mr. Winant particularly stressed the importance of the Commission of Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Rosevelt is chairman. Mrs. Roosevelt said that international action in the basic field of human rights is a new departure in history and that the question of human

rights was considered of such importance by the framers of the Charter that it was the only commission which the Economic and Social Council was specifically directed to create.

Mr. Winant also said that to attain its objectives, the "Economic and Social Council has the power of making recommendations to the governments of the world. This power to recommend, to draw up draft treaties and conventions for putting their recommendations into effect, to focus the spotlight of world opinion on violations of human rights ... can be a very great power if rightly used."

#### **Burial of War Dead**

Plans for the return to the United States of American war dead were announced by the War Department after passage by Congress and signing by President Truman of a bill authorizing the return and final burial of all personnel of the armed forces who died overseas since September 3, 1939. Approximately 328,000 dead were left overseas by the US Forces.

Next of kin will be asked their desires about final burial and will have four options: 1) Remains may be interred in a permanent American military cemetary overseas; 2) Remains may be returned to the United States for final interment in a national cemetary; 3) Remains may be returned for burial in a private cemetary in which case the United States Govern-

ment will pay the expenses of return and up to 50 dollars for local interment; and 4) Remains may be returned to a foreign country homeland of the deceased for interment in a private cemetary, dependent upon ability of the United States Government to obtain entry into the designated country.

The total cost of return and final burial is estimated at between 195 and 215 million dollars, and Congress requires that the task be completed within five years. The Quartermaster General anticipated it can be done in a much shorter time, despite delay in initiating returns as a result of the inability of casket manufacturers to supply caskets in July 1946, as originally planned, due to steel shortage.

The plan includes civilians who died overseas and who were serving with the Army's Red Cross and War Shipping Administrations as well as newspaper correspondents.

#### Positive Foreign Policy

United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, in a report to the Scnate on the recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris, said that the conference had been a complete success in disclosing a positive, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States.

Senator Vandenberg said in part: "I am happy to say that the American delegation was a constant unit in thought and action. It had no differences. Thus I gladly associate myself with the distinguished Secretary's report; and I compliment him upon his able leadership in this critically important enterprise...

"But, in my view, Mr. President, the more important news is that the Council was a complete success in developing, at last, and in disclosing a positive, constructive, peace-seeking, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States. It is based, at last, upon the moralities of the Atlantic and the San Francisco charters. Yet it is based equally upon the practical

necessities required for Europe's rehabilitation . . ."

#### Scrap Potsdam?

Commenting on Secretary of State Byrnes' proposal for a Big Four 25-year peace-enforcement program for Germany, Sec. Henry Morgenthau in a broadcast over a WMCA network expressed suspicion that it might be intended to scrap Big Three agreements reached at Quebec, Yalta and Potsdam on Germany's future.

#### **Boquet for Denazifiers**

Louis P. Lochner comments in the Newark News that:

"One Year after V-E Day, the American Occupation Zone in Germany easily stands first in the thoroughness with which denazification is being handled.

"The American attitude is best epitomized by statements by a young captain in one of the interrogation teams: "I would rather disqualify 10 Germans who were not Nazis than let one Nazis lip through." While this may seem an extreme statement, the first year bears out the correctness of the assertion."

#### **ACA Plan Analyzed**

Commenting on the voluminous plan drawn up by the Allied Control Council for the Paris peace meetings and recently made public, Raymond Moley writes in the New Haven Register:

"Five staff members of the influential London Economist have analyzed the plan in that publication. The sum of their comment is that we shall have to face some readjustment in our early ideas of how to keep Germany helpless in order to prevent her from becoming an intolerable burden.

"British critics are convinced that the plan cannot work efficiently. The Economist says that it 'robs the future of hope' and that the despair it will induce will bring a 'crisis' upon the occupying British forces.

"The plan, it is said, grossly overestimates the capacity of a Germany which has lost a quarter of its foodproducing land to make up the difference in a brief three years. The effect of a short food supply upon industrial producers is not properly appraised. For example, the production of coal in the Ruhr was in January, one-eight of normal. It did not increase, but fell off, in February and March, because the miners were short of food.

"The Economist points out, further, that the demands of France for a slice of the Ruhr or the Saar would, if granted, throw even the mild prophecies of the plan out of line.

"There seems to be a genuine concern that economic distress in Germany may ultimately result in riots and civil war. For such a result, Britain, as well as the United States, would pay a heavy price."

#### Large Occupation

Alan Barth of the Washington Post wonders whether:

"At the present stage of affairs, after military government has been at work for nearly a year, it is possible to ask realistically if large scale occupation — with all its monetary and moral cost — is actually a necessity, as most people assert, for many years to come. Could Germany not soon be governed, as Italy is governed, through an alkied control commission of civilians with a small, efficient constabulary to enforce its orders?"

#### Europe's Problem No. 1

In the opinion of Harold Callender of The New York Times "It is one of the diverting ironies of these not very amusing times that Germany is on the program of the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers only after considerable tussle and much backing and filling, and that Germany is now the last item on the agenda, coming after Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. Yet Germany is not problem No. 6 of Europe but problem No. 1. Thus do diplomatic documents falsify reality.

"This very reluctance to drag German issues into even the officially filtered light of day that penetrates into the Luxembourg Palace testifies to the overwhelming importance of Germany today—an importance that has hardly diminished, but has taken another form, since Germany's defeat . . .

"The great powers court her and study her moods and political trends and bring food from overseas, feed her and allot coal for her industries and railways. Germany is assuredly not a great power any more, but she is a power of which every Foreign Office takes account."

#### Price Control vs Inflation

The Chicago Sun's Edd Johnson opines that: "All the traditional ingredients for disastrous inflation are present and working at full strength in Germany today. Price control is the reason that there has been no disaster.

"Paradoxically, the inflation situation is so acute that it tends to solve itself. Except for rationed necessities, Germans have virtually nothing to sell, so other Germans have virtually nothing to buy.

"In the weird folklore of inflation, no goods at all works about the same as plenty of everything — so long as rigid price controls are maintained.

This situation will change when goods begin to become available. Then the second great deterrent to inflation will be fully tested."

#### See the Job Through

Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and one of 14 American editors and publishers who have completed a two weeks tour of the American Occupation Zone in Germany, said today he was "impressed by the job the army's doing — from the generals down to the kids in the ranks.

"I'm going home and preach the gospel that America must see thru this job of occupying Germany and complete our commitments in Europe," said Bellamy.

#### Station List

#### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY COVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for

Germany, US Berlin Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy

Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant

Deputy Military Governor

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov Office or war of for Württemberg-Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

Württemberg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Eælingen LK Gmünd LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim	Lt Col L Jackson Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation 1st Lt O P Johnson Capt W R Danheise Capt F A McDonald 1st Lt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy 1st Lt H Putman Maj B V Bloom 1st Lt P F Sullivan 1st Lt J Strauss Cap I B Cress Capt B Panettiere Capt C E McGaffey Capt W J Vallaza Capt R Foyrest
LK Künzelsau	Capt C E McGaffey
LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
LK Ohringon	Maj S A Warren 1st Lt M Korson 1st Lt R E Alley
	SK-LK Ülm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Eselingen LK Gmünd LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj I A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I CMaghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Paterson

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov: for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d M	lil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Ha Co 2	d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2	l Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG I	Med Gp
H-87	US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88	US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)
307 Hq	(Westphalia Reg) Munster

# Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Col R K Pbelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj M E Chotas
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymor
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillendurg & *LK Bicdenkopf	Capt G A Abood
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen &	
		*LK Schlüchtern	Capt W F Johnson
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Lt Col T Turner
H-80	Weilburg	*LK Limburg &	
•-	•	LK Oberlahn	Capt H L Edberg
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Maj J C Nelson
H-83	Rūdesheim	LK Rheingau & *LK Untertaunus	Capt W F Hintz
H-86	Bad Homburg	*LK Usingen &	<b>,</b>
	, <b>-</b>	LK Obertaunus	Capt L F Jones

Liaison

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4	Kaseel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	KasecI	SK-LK Kassel &	•
	_	*LK Melsungen	Maj G C Sola
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homburg &	*
		*LK Ziegenhain	1st Lt W W Lechner
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Maj R A Gish
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hûnfeld	Lt Col C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg	Capt H R Dichtenmueller
H-65	Eschwego	LK Eschwege &	•
		*LK Witzenhausen	Maj R F Musgrove
H-67	Herafeld	LK Hersfeld &	•
		*LK Rotenburg	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar &	•
	ь	*LK Wolfbagen	Capt S B Borda
		•	·

#### Reglerungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W R Swarm
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt &	
		*LK Gross-Gerau	Capt NR Laird
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt C H Carter
G-31	Heppenheim	LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach	Maj L H Brown
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg &	
0 0-		*ICB Bad Nauheim	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt C H Lenneville
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
	and security		

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark Col J B Pappas

#### Reglerungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A E-202 F-210 G-221 G-202 *A-250 *A-251 *A-330 *A-331 *A-333 *A-334 *A-335 *A-336 *A-337 *A-336 *A-340 *A-341 *A-342 *A-343 *A-344	Würzburg Würzburg Würzburg Schweinfurt Aschaffenburg Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brückenau Ebern Gemünden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Königshofen Lohr Marktheidenfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg Neustadt Saale	RB Mainfranken SK-LK Würzburg SK-LK Schaffenburg SK-LK Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Ebern LK Gemünden LK Gerolzhofen LK Hammelburg LK Hassfurt LK Hofheim LK Karlstadt LK Königshofen LK Lohr LK Markt Heidenfeld LK Miltenberg LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Maj I P Chestnut Maj I P Chestnut Maj M B Voorhees Capt J R Hurst Maj G M Marsh Capt M A Potter Capt L A Mercadante Capt A T Neumann Capt Grodzinski 1st Lt G E Mair Capt J J Cotter 1st Lt G F Feehan Capt K L Ellis Capt K L Ellis Capt R E Hellmig Capt F L Beelby Capt W E Brayden Capt E E Kelly Capt Goden Capt E E Kelly Capt Griffin 1st Lt L K Owens Capt O A Jenson Capt E F Warnke
	Neustadt Saale	LK Miltenberg	
*A-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*A-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell
			<b>-</b>

#### Reglerungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayrouth	Capt B F Stroup, Actg
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
G-225 ·	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj H L Woodall
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj A C Abbott
*H-254	Kulmbach	SK-LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
*B-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forcbeim	LK Forcheim	Maj H W Zurn
*B-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J F Wyatt
*B-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Capt R J Towle
		AND AND MALE	Cabetra 10Mie

^{*}Liaison and security

*B-263 *B-264 *B-265 *B-266 *B-267 *B-269 *B-270 *B-271 *B-272 *B-273 *B-347	Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpolistein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf Neustadt a. d. Aisch Naila	LK Feuchtwangen LK Gunzenhausen LK Hersbruck LK Hilpoltstein LK Weissenburg LK Rothenburg LK Schwabach LK Scheinfeld LK Uffenheim LK Lauf LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch LK Stattstrangh	1st Lt D J Smith Maj R J Nielsen 1st Lt L D Franklin Capt R E Peters 1st Lt W C Williams Maj J D Cofer Maj R E Stringer Capt G B Jones, Actg Capt L C Wheeler Maj E N Humphrey Capt G B Jones 1st Lt D Wick
*B-347	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

welte	I duganezu v iziedei ng lei n	a Oberpian	
Co D	Regensburg	· ·	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj G G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	<b>,</b>
0 204	,	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj G J Ganer
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt F M Schanbacker
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj F T Brewster
D-274	Cham	LK Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth.	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-303	Grafenau .	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorter
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Augland
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilsbofen	Capt M O Smith
*D-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	1st Lt W W Greene
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt A Albert
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vobenstrauss	Capt J F Leech
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmunchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Maj E Fitchter
^D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg (	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
^D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A.R Sphar
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Gapt J W Fleshman
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-383	Vicehtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Lt A L Stone
	•		

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E E-205	Munich Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	SK-LK Freising	Maj E W Boney

^{*}Liaison and security

UNIT	LOCATION	MILITARY GOVERNMENT	COMMANDING C
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Cant D U Nasal
G-237	Ingolstadt		Capt R H Necel Maj M N Nitz
*E-232	Miesbach	SK-LK Ingolstadt LK Miesbach	Capt W A Lovett
*E-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*E-234		LK Altötting	Mai A H Wright
*E-236	Altötting Partenkirchen	IK Commissis Destablishes	Maj A H Wright
*E-280		LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen LK Erding	Maj F L Tracy
*E-281	Erding Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj C A Brown
*E-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt N W Borring Capt W M Forys
*E-283	Wasserburg	I K Wasserhaug	Capt D Root
*E-284	Bad Tölz	LK Wasserburg LK Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*E-285	Aibling	TK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Aibling LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J MeBride
*E-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*E-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*E-289		LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*E-290	Starnberg Weilheim	LK Weilheim	
*E-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Capt M J Groves
*E-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj P L Steers Maj M Mawrence
*E-361	Fharehorg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith
^E-364	Ebersberg Schrobenhausen	LK Aichach	Maj H T Hesson
*E-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367	Dachau	LK Dachan	Maj A G Snow
±E-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt E L Bark
Regie	rungsbezirk Schwaben		
Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R A Norton
⁺G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col RS Wagner
<b>⁺G-</b> 239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
<b>^G-24</b> 0	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J A Morris
<b>⁺G</b> -241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauworth	Capt R Glass
⁺G-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt JS Woodward
⁺ G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
⁺ G-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toesser
<b>⁺G</b> -296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
<b>⁺G</b> -298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
<b>⁺G</b> -299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
<b>⁺G-3</b> 00	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	C1st Lt O H Sager
<b>⁺G</b> -369	Illertissen	LK Illertiseen	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
^G-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen LK Friedberg LK Schwabmünchen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*G-373	Friedberg Schwabmüncben	LK rnedberg	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwadmuneden	LA Schwadmunchen	Capt T B Creaves
		HE SECTOD DEBIIN DISTRICT	
		US SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT	
Office of Mil Gov			
(US Sector	•		
	•		

(US Sec Berlin)

Berlin

US Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

**BREMEN ENCLAVE** (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col B C Welker

Wesermande Wesermunde Det

SK Wesermande

Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*}Liaison and security

#### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY



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Rearming German Police	AG 014.12 (IA), OMGUS 24 May 1946
Interzonal Exchange of Cultural Materials	AG 007 (ED), OMGUS 27 May 1946
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Military Government Manpower Board Report .	AG 334 (CO), OMGUS 28 May 1946
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Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters



A city election is always a matter considerable complexity. Lists of qualified voters must be prepared, election boards appointed, polling places designated and equipped, ballots printed, to gether with a score of other details. Under favorable conditions such elections usually pass off smoothly. But present conditions in German cities are not favorable — either for elections or for life itself.

Under such circumstances, the Stadt-kreis (city-county) elections held on 26 May in the US Zone represented a triumph of organization over great difficulties. On the whole, the election went off smoothly and without incident. The political parties held numerous campaign rallies, the kiosks were covered with election posters, and the people flocked to the polls in great numbers notwithstanding the heavy rains.

The Stadtkreis elections were the first which concerned a distinctly urban electorate. In the January Gemeinde council elections and the April Landkreis council elections, voters of the countryside and of the smaller communities were involved. But on 26 May, the city voters for the first time since 1933 were called to a free expression of opinion through the secret ballot.

Councils were elected in forty cities (Stadtkreise) in the US Zone. These cities range in size from only 16,000 to 697,000 inhabitants. Ten of the cities have a population in excess of 100,000.

Although this article is primarily about Stadtkreis elections, a few comparisons with the two previous elections may be of interest. In all three sets of elections — January, April and May — voter participation was extraordinarily high, as Fig. 1. indicates:

榅				
		Gemeinde Elections (January)	Elections	Elections
Y	Bavaria	87.0 º/o	72.4 %	87.7 %
	Greater Hesse	85.3 %	75.7°/。	79.0%
	Wuerttemberg-Baden	85.0 º/o	61.5%	79.1 %
	US Zone	86.0 º/o	71.6%	83.0 º/。

Fig. 1. Percentage of Registered Voters Voting

. The participation in the Landkreis elections was definitely less than in the other two. However, this is not surprising. In the days of the Weimar Republic, the voters were less interested in Landkreis than in Gemeinde or Stadtkreis elections. On the other hand, the voters turned out much better for the 1946 Stadtkreis elections than they did for the some twenty years ago.

As is shown in Fig. 2, the strongest party in the Stadtkreis elections of the US Zone was the Christian Democratic Union, known as the Christian Social Union in Bavaria. It polled 37.3% of the popular vote and won 45.5% of the seats. The Social Democratic Party ranked second with 36.9% of the popular vote and 39.6% of the seats. The Communist Party was thirdin votes and polled (9.0%) but was

Parties		BAVAR		WURTTEM! BADE!		GREATER HESSE US ZON		VE	
		Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
CDU) CSU	Votes Polled	421,440	43.7	145,964	31.0	160,762.	33.0	728,166	37.8
	Seats Filled	359	49.3	76	35.2	133	44.0	568	45.5
SPD	Votes Polled	356,755	37.0	161,122	34.3	191,652	39.0	709,529	36.9
	Seats Filled	270	37.0	<b>7</b> 6	35.2	149	49.0	495	39.6
LDP DVP FDP	Votes Polled	33,998	3.5	71,883	15.3	45,446	9.0	151,327	7.8
TDP J	Seats Filled	28	3.8	36	16.6	11	4.0	75	6.0
KPD	Votes Polled	64,169	6.6	55,868	11.9	53,845	11.0	173,882	9.0
	Seats Filled	39	5.3	21	9.7	6	2.0	66	5.2
	Votes Polled og invalid ballots)	86,719	9.2	34,505	7.5	37,211	8.0	158,435	8.2
	Seats Filled	32	4.3	7	3.3	5	1.0	44	3.5
Total	Votes Polled	963,081		469,342		488,916		1,921,339	•
	Seats Filled	728		<b>2</b> 16		304	ŧ	1,248	İ

Fig. 2. Stadtkreis Elections - 26 May 1946

fourth in seats (5.2%). The Communist failure to elect more councilmen was in part due to the operation of the 15% rule in Greater Hesse, according to which parties failing to receive 15% of the vote cast are not entitled to any seats.

The Liberal Democratic Party of Greater Hesse has its counterpart in the Democratic People's Party of Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the Free Democratic Party of Bavaria. (The Free Democratic Party was authorized at Land level in Bavaria on 15 May and represents an amalgamation of various Kreis Liberal Democratic parties and other groups.) Putting the LDP, DVP and FDP together under the name of "Liberal Democratic," the LDP ranked fourth in popular vote (7.8%) and third in seats (6.0%).

Among the smaller parties, the most important was the Economic Reconstruction Party in Bavaria, which was authorized at Land level in March, and which won a total of twelve seats thoughout Bavaria. The Socialist Workers' Party in Offenbach, Greater Hesse (a party distinct from both the Socialist and Communist Parties and also from the new Socialist Unity Party), won five seats.

The other candidates who were elected were independent or nonpartisans of one sort or another. The relatively small number of votes cast for minor parties and for independent or non-partisan candidate is an indication of the increasing scope of the party organization of the four major parties. Although different electorates were involved in the Landkreis and Stadtkreis elections, it is of interest to compare the strength of the four major parties in the two elections, as shown in Fig. 3.

PARTY	Landkreis Elections	Stadtkreis Elections
Bavaria Christian Social Union Social Democratic Party Free Democratic Party Communist Party	69.4 °/ ₀ 22.9 °/ ₀ 0.3 °/ ₀ 3.9 °/ ₀	43.7 % 37.0 % 3.5 % 6.6 %
Wuerttemberg-Baden Christian Democratic Union Social Democratic Party Democratic People's Party Communist Party	47.4 °/ ₀ 25.1 °/ ₀ 10.5 °/ ₀ 3.9 °/ ₀	31.0 %, 34.3 %, 15.3 %
Greater Hesse Christian Democratic Union Social Democratic Party Liberal Democratic Party Communist Party	37.9 % 44.0 % 6.2 % 8.3 %	33.0 % 39.0 % 9.0 % 11.0 %
US Zone Christian Democratic Union Social Democratic Party Liberal Democratic Party Communist Party	56.0 % 29.2 % 4.0 % 5.5 %	37.8 % 36.9 % 7.8 % 9.0 %

Fig. 3. Popular Vote by Parties as Percent of Total

The Christian Democratic Union was less strong in the Stadtkreise than in the Landkreise where church influences are more operative. Conversely, the parties of the Left (Social Democrat and Communist) gained in the Stadtkreis election. The only exception is Greater Hesse, where the percentage of the popular vote received by the SPD declined from 44% to 39%.

Particularly noteworthy is the increase in strength of the Liberal Democratic Party. Though the number of LPD Landkeis and Stadtkreis councilmen is not large, the LDP Fraktion (delegation) will be in a strategic position when votes are needed for the election of Landraete, Oberbuergermeister and other officials,

Party*	Stadtkreis Elections 1923-1927	Stadtkreis Elections 1946
Karlsruhe	(percent of total vote)	
SPD KPD	28.4 %	35.5 %   9.0 %
ZP	7.2 º/o 21.7 º/o	CDU 38.0 %
<u> </u>	21.7 70	000 30.0 70
Mannheim SPD	32.4 %	37.9 %
KPD	15.4 %	16.9 %
ZP	16.4 %	CDU 33.1 %
Heidelberg	10.1 /	02000
SPD	24.5 %	32.8 %
KPD	11.6 %	9.2 %
ZP	15.8 %	CDU 40.6 %
Darmstadt		<u>'</u>
SPD	39.4 %	48.0 %
KPD	2.7 %	12.0 %
ZP	6.7 %	CDU 28.0 %
Kassel	] '	
SPD	32.8 %	49.0 %
KPD	6.6 %	9.8 %
ZP	4.6 %	CDU 24.0 %
Wiesbaden,		
SPD	27.0 %	36.0 %
KPD	11.6 %	10.0 º/o
ZP	12.2 %	CDU 40.0 º/o
Frankfurt		• •
SPD	24.7 %	39.0 %
KPD	11.3 %	12.0 %
, ZP	11.2 %	CDU 35.0 %
Munich		
SPD	25.4 %	3 <b>7.</b> 5 %
KPD	10.1 %	6.2 %
BVP, DVP,		COTT 40.0 0/
DNVP	41.3 %	CSU 43.9 %
Nuremberg	00.0 =:	47.0.0
SPD	39.2 %	45.6 %
KPD	7.0 %	9.2 % CSU 35.2 %
BVP	7.1 %	C3U 33.4 1/0
Augsburg	,, , ,	946.00
SPD	31.9 %	34.6 % 6.3 %
KPD BVP	6.3 % 25.8 %	CSU 48.7 %
DAL	20.0 -/0	C3U 20.F -/0

Fig. 4. Party Vote Twenty Years Ago and Today

^{*(}SPD-Social Democratic Party; KPD-Communist Party; ZP-Center Party; BVP-Bavarian People's Party; CDU/CSU-Christian Democratic Union. Christian Social Union in Bavaria. In Munich, the Bavarian People's Party, the German People's Party (DVP) and the German National People's Party (DNVP) presented a common list.)

and when neither the CDU nor the SPD can produce the necessary majority from its own members.

#### **EMERGING PATTERNS**

An answer to the question: "Are the emerging patterns of German politics revealed by these recent elections similar to those in elections twenty years ago before the impact of National Socialism was felt?" may be found in Fig. 4. It compares the strength of the Left then and now and it also shows something of the strength of the Catholic parties (Center and Bavarian People's Party) in the 1920's in relation to the CDU vote today.

An examination of Fig. 4 suggests three points for emphasis. In the first place, the Social Democratic Party uniformly has greater strength than it had twenty years ago. The percentages shown are percentages of the total vote. If expressed as gains in the 1946 SPD vote as compared with the 1923-1927 vote, the percentages would be very much larger.

Secondly, except in Darmstadt, Greater Hesse, where the Communist vote increased from 2.7% to 12.0%, the Communist percentage are not substantially different from what they previously were. This continued weakness of the Communist Party is an indication of the general

distrust with which the party is regarded by average Germans in the US Zone. It does not augur well for Communist endeavors to establish a great Socialist Unity Party in the US Zone, using the Communist Party as a spearhead.

Finally, a comparison of the Catholic vote twenty years ago and the CDU vote today would seem to indicate that the CDU has had considerable success in enlisting Protestant support. Everywhere the CDU is far stronger than the old Center Party or the Bavarian People's Party - the two traditional Catholic parties of the Weimar Republic. This is probably because the non-Marxian voter has much less choice than he did in the 1920's when there were many middle elass parties. He must now decide between the CDU and the Liberal Democratic Party - and the latter is not yet organized in all Kreise.

So far as the city of Munich is concerned, it is interesting to note that the CSU percentage is about the same as the percentage of the combined list of the Bavarian People's Party (BVP), the German People's Party (DVP), and the German National People's Party (DNVP). In such a combination, the BVP represented the Catholic influence and the DNVP the Protestant influence.

# Greater Responsibility for Germans in Planning Their Economic Future

Another step toward the ultimate goal of centralized administration.

Germans in the US Zone were given new responsibilities and greater authority in shaping their economic future, under a memorandum made public by OMGUS at a two-day conference which was held in Berlin 27-28 May under the auspices of the Economics Division.

The change represents another step in the implementation of American policy which is immediately concerned with the elimination of Zonal boundaries at the carliest possible date, and the establishment of central economic administrative agencies. Conferecs included the chiefs of the Economics Division, the Food and Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Export-Import and Restitutions Branches of OMGUS, the three Laender of the US Zonc, the Bremen Enclave and Berlin District.

#### MORE POWER TO LAENDERRAT

The sessions were opened by Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, who declared that in placing upon German Laender officials additional powers in economic fields of activity, Military Government did not thereby yield any of its own authority to shape policy and see to it that such policy is carried out. General Clay emphasized the need for immediate implementation of the Potsdam Agreement with respect to economic unification of Germany. He said Military Government is doing everthing possible to facilitate the free movement of consumer goods thoughout Germany.

The Minister Presidents are authorized, with few exceptions involving major decisions, to take all necessary action

without obtaining the prior approval of Military Government except where required under decisions of the Allied Control Council or for matters requiring quadripartite action or coordination. With respect to certain matter, however, the Minister Presidents are required to coordinate with each other through the Laenderrat before action is taken. Proposals for changes in the policies and instructions set forth in Military Government Regulations are coordinated with the German authorities before they are adopted.

The overriding feature of this shift in responsibility is the fact that Germans, while given more powers than in the past, will be held strictly accountable for compliance with existing regulations and economic policies in the Zone. The Minister President of each Land in the US Zone is charged with the responsibility for implementation of the policies and instructions. The pattern of the Military Government organization through which the Minister President carries out this responsibility in the field of economics. was established in August 1945. The details of organization within the overall pattern are left to the discretion of the Minister Presidents. The directive that was issued at that time is intended to assure elimination of Nazi institutions and the organization of agencies consistent with the functioning of a democratic government. Amendments to the basic directive are worked out in conjunction with the Minister Presidents before they are issued.

With few exceptions, MG is not operative under the new policy and control

is exercised through the reports the German authorities are required to submit and by spot checks to determine the accuracy of the reports and to ensure that the policies and instructions are being complied with by the German authorities. MG continues to operate in the field of foreign trade because of the inability of German officials and individuals to trade directly with areas outside of Germany. Relatively more direct supervision is also carried out by MG to ensure compliance with the instructions with respect to dismantling, evaluation, and the packing for shipment of plants allocated for reparations.

#### PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

Authority is now conferred upon the three Minister Presidents in the US Zone, to draw up production programs in steel, coal and other raw materials, and place these programs in effect without approval of MG. Such programs will, however, be submitted to OMGUS for review and are subject to amendment on the basis of quadripartite allocations of raw materials, coordination with programs for the other zones, relations to export programs, and determination of military requirements. The Laenderrat and Minister Presidents have also been made responsible for allocation and distribution of coal, petroleum products, steel and fertilizer in the Zone, with OMGUS retaining review powers.

An important change in regulations pertaining to food and agriculture is an amendment to Title 12 of the MG Regulations which grants German officials the right to distribute food imports in the same manner that they have in the past been allocating indigenous foodstuffs. Distribution will be made strictly in accordance with ration scales, the standards and policies of Military Government. Ration scales will be submitted to OMGUS for information as to details and for approval as to total caloric allowances by con-

sumer categories before being put into effect. Changes or substitutions within an approved ration scale which do not alter total calories for any category will be submitted to OMGUS for information.

Laenderrat approval only will be neccessary in interzonal transactions in coal, petroleum, and oil, a measure designed to make for greater flexibility in the use of their own resources by the Germans. Upon approval by the Laenderrat, approval by MG will not be required hereafter before items on the list of critical goods are permitted by the German authorities to be removed from the US Zone. MG will however be kept currently informed of transactions which have been approved by the Laenderrat.

According to the memorandum, approval of MG will continue to be required in all matters concerned with foreign trade. Pending the establishment of standards for decartelization, no proposal that would give a private enterprise a monopoly can be put into effect without approval from OMGUS.

#### REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Price increases and new prices will be reported for review as before, subject to possible revocation, but increases in communications, rail and inland waterways rates, tariffs or charges, need MG approval. New construction of additional capacity on major items of electric power, gas and water facilities also will continue to require prior approval of Military Government.

Discontinuance of any subsidy which has been approved by the Laenderrat and which does not require an increase in prices will not herafter need MG approval. Discontinuance of any subsidy, however, which would require an increase in prices will be made in consultation with Price Formation Offices and treated by those offices as any price increase in accordance with Military Government Regulations.

# VOLUNTARY RELIEF SUPPLIES

16 American Relief Agences
Pool ET Efforts Under CRALOG

Based on a plan which has been in the process of development since January 1946, 3,500 tons of voluntary relief supplies have arrived from the United States at the Port of Bremen. These supplies will be distributed under MG supervision to needy Germans in areas of greatest need.

In February 1946, President Truman announced that the American Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG) would constitute the one US agency authorized to import voluntary relief supplies for German civilian relief.

Eight civilian representatives of CRA-LOG are attached to OMGUS in order to be been been and assist in the allocation and distribution of these supplies, and to the bret to German welfare agencies the



objectives And can relief agencies. The refresentatives work within the framework and under the direction of MG.

The allocation of all supplies imported to areas of greatest need is carried out by the Central German Committee under the Laenderrat. This Committee is composed of representatives of the major private German welfare organizations, and representatives of the private agencies in each Land, Sub-committees of the Central German Committee have been established in the three Laender in order that the particular needs within each Land may be accurately determined and the process of destribution by individual welfare organizations coordinated. Supplics reaching the Port of Bremen are turned over to German officials at the Port and the transportation, handling and distribution are carried out through the use of German facilities.

The following types of supplies, which are considered to be most needed, are

being imported: milk, soup, canned meats, fats, sugar, codliver oil, soap, clothing, shoes, medicines and recreational and educational supplies. These supplies are being distributed by the major German private welfare agencies, such as the Caritas Verband, the Arbeiterwohlfahrt,

the Land Red Cross agencies, and the Evangelical Hilfswerk.

Plans are now in process for these supplies to be made available for the Bremen Enclave and the US Sector of Berlin. CRALOG officials are carrying on

negotiations with MG authorities in the other Zones of Germany in order that this program may extend over the whole of Germany.

In addition to the importation of voluntary relief supplies from the US through CRALOG, the private relief agencies of Switzerland have agreed to send supplies from that country through a single agency and have designated the International Red Cross for this purpose.

Up to the present time the Central German Committee has allocated for distribution 2,582 tons of food, clothing and medical supplies. Of this amount 2,039 tons were imported from the US and 543

tons from Switzer-land.

In order that these imported voluntary relief supplies may reach the most needy, the Central German Committee has established certain categories of persons in order of relative importance. The Central

order of relative importance. The Central German Committee, recognizing the extreme need of malnourished children for vital foods, has recommended to the Laender Relief Supply Committees that special child feeding projects be established, and it has allocated a substantial block of supplies, such as milk, cocoa, soup and vitamins, etc. for special use in the opera-

tion of child feeding programs.

CRALOG The sixteen American Relief Agencies

ore os follows: Americon Friends Service Committee; Brethren Service Committee; Congregotional Christian

Service Committee; International Rescue and Relief Com-

mittee, Inc.; Lobor League for Human Rights, A. F. of L.; Lutheron Relief Committee; Mennonite Central Com-

mittee; Notional CIO Relief Committee; Refugee Relief

Trustees, Inc.; Sove the Children Federation; Selfhelp of

Emigrees from Central Europe, Inc., Tolstoy Foundation,

Inc.; Unitorion Service Committee; United States Com-

mittee for the Care of Europeon Children, Inc.; Wor

Relief Services - Notional Cotholic Welfore Conference:

World Council of Churches.

## US Reparations Policy: A Reaffirmation of Potsdam

Decision to Discontinue Dismantling of Reich Plants In Accord With Quadripartite Level of Industry Plan. Economic Unity Again Stressed.

The recent decision of the Deputy Military Governor to discontinue further dismantling of industrial plants, except for those plants already allocated for reparations, has given rise to widespread rumor and speculation. The American decision represents a reaffirmation, rather than a repudiation, of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement.

According to the decision of the Allied Control Council, all industries in Germany which are in excess of the industrial capacity permitted under the industrial disarmament plan for post-war Germany, would be given as reparations to the countries which had been victims of German aggression. (For details of the Level of Industry Plan, see Weekly Information Bulletin No 41, 13 May 1946.) There were certain qualifying assumptions which were considered essential to the fulfillment of the plan. Most important of these was the proviso that Germany be treated as a single economic unit.

The importance of that clause is readily apparent. The reduced level of the German economy would not permit each zone to be a self-sufficient unit, able to exist apart from the other zones. Unrestricted trade among the four zones and complete freedom of communication and transportation are necessary. Central agencies must be established to supervise exports and imports, agriculture and industry. Although this is a specific provision of the Potsdam Agreement and the basis for reparations removals, it has not yet been put into effect.

What is now the American Zone has been traditionally dependent upon the rest of Germany for basic raw materials. It received its coal and steel supplies from the British Zone, its food and seed supplies from the Soviet Zone, its fertilizer and tim plate supplies from the French Zone

Today the United States is spending approximately two hundred million dollars a year on imports to stave off starvation, epidemics and disturbances in our Zone. To carry out a reparations program which was based upon the conception of a unified Germany, at a time when progress towards unification seems to have reached a stalemate, would mean an increased and permanent burden upon the American taxpayer.

We will continue to dismantle the plants that have been allocated. We will continue to determine which plants are in excess of the permitted industrial capacity for each industry in our zone. We will continue to evaluate and declare these plants as being available for reparations, BUT they will not be dismantled until we know that the Potsdam Agreement is to be carried out in full.

The status of the Saar and the Ruhr must be finally determined. If there are any changes in the boundaries of Germany, the level of industry plan must be revised accordingly. When these problems are resolved and, by quadripartite agreement, Germany is treated as a single economic unit, we can then proceed with the reparations program.

## ONLY BONA FIDE RESIDENTS CAN REMAIN IN US OCCUPATION ZONE

Measures to bring about the return of German nationals in the US Zone to the other areas of the country of which they are residents were outlined by OMGUS in a recent directive. The communication stated that only bona fide residents of the US Zone shall retain residence in the American occupation area.

"German civilians who moved to the US Zone since 8 May 1945, because of personal wishes or who moved there after 1 September 1939 for reasons directly related to Germany's war efforts or the course of the war, are not bona fide residents."

"Therefore," the statement continued, "it is inconsistent to maintain such persons in the US Zone when the acceptance of these refugees into the zone of their bona fide residence has been authorized.

"German officials will be instructed that such persons cannot be afforded housing, ration cards or any other means of livelihood in the US Zone within 90 days after arrangements have been completed for their movement to another zone of Germany.

"Exceptions to this policy may be made by Military Government locally long enough to permit the replacement of an essential German industrial, agricultural or welfare official. Otherwise, no exception should be tolerated."

A program for exchange of refugee German nationals between the US Zone and the other occupied zones is now in operation. Under its terms, about 50,100 Germans whose homes were in the American Zone will be returned from the French Zone. About 78,000 bona fide residents of the French Zone will be transferred there from the American Area The exchange programs in effect with the Soviet Zone provide for exchange on a "head-for-head" basis.

#### MG Civil Court Authorized

Enactment of an MG Ordinance providing for the establishment of a Military Government court for the adjudication of civil controversies involving United States nationals in the US Zone of Germany, US Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave, has been announced by the Legal Division, OMGUS.

The ordinance was promulgated in anticipation of the influx into Germany of automobiles privately-owned by American nationals, including personnel of the Army and Military Government, American businessmen and correspondents. MG courts at present have jurisdiction in criminal cases only.

The court, which will begin functioning before the end of June, ultimately will consist of three members, all US lawyers. In its early stages, however, and until the volume of business requires additional judges, it will have but one judge. He will be assisted by a marshal and a clerk. Two additional judges will be appointed as the need arises.

#### **Dependent Priorities Changed**

A new single list priority system for transportation of dependents, based only on the length of overseas service and scheduled to go into effect immediately, has been announced by USFET. The change was made by the War Department at the request of the theater commander.

The new priority system will bring together those families who have been separated the longest, provided the applicant is eligible to remain in the theater at least one more year from the date of the arrival of his dependents.

The 12 months rule will be waived for certain personnel who would be so adversely affected that they would be considered hardship cases. Such cases would include individuals who under the new ruling would be forced to remain overseas at least twelve months from the arrival of their dependents, though they previously had submitted applicants under the old provision that they had only to remain overseas twelve months from the date of application.

These include category II officers who through no fault of their own were inable to submit applications shipment; category I and for July Army personnel who have regular completed 30 months overseas service prior to 1 August and whose approved one year extensions of overseas tour do not make them eligible to remain in the theater 12 months from the date of arrival of their dependents; and War Department civilian employes who have one year contracts which expire 1 August 1947.

#### Party Split Recognized

The Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority has authorized the Allied Kommandatura to recognize both the SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands) and SEPD (Sozialistische Einheits Partei Deutschlands) on a city-wide basis in Berlin.

The Kommandatura, which is empowered to authorize and supervise political parties in Berlin, was instructed to reply to letters from party leaders acknowledging the split in the Berlin SPD. Replies to both parties are to be made public.

The Kommandatura is to ensure that office facilities are available to both parties in each Kreis in Berlin and that no obstacles shall be placed in the way of SPD members who wish to adhere to either the SEPD or the SPD.

#### Food Problems to be Discussed

Food and Agriculture problems will be discussed by German officials from the US and British Zones at a meeting in Hamburg on 13 and 14 June 1946.

Topic of discussion at the meeting will include interzonal trade in food and agricultural products, machinery and equipment, seeds and fertilizers; food and agricultural statistics; procurement and distribution problems; and farm labor allocation problems.

The US Zone delegation will be led by Dr. Hermann Robert Dietrich, Laenderrat Commissioner for Food and Agriculture, and former Reichsminister under the Weimar Republic. The group will include the Food and Agriculture Ministers from the three Laender (States) of the US Zone and other Food and Agriculture experts of the Laenderrat.

#### German Cooperatives

Plans for stimulating and reorganizing cooperative associations in accordance with democratic principles are being worked out jointly by OMGUS and the Minister Presidents of the three Laender in the US Zone. The form of organization and standards to be applied are now under discussion and the Minister Presidents are expected shortly to provide for reorganization and establishment of cooperatives, both agricultural and commercial on a Land basis, on the principle of voluntary membership open to all regardless of race or creed.

Political and religious neutrality will be maintained but the Law for Liberation fom National Socialism and Militarism of 5 March 1946 will be applied in passing on admission to membership and the holding of official positions. Officials will be elected in accordance with democratic principles. Each member will have not more than one vote. Business will be conducted at current legal prices. Earnings will be distributed in proportion to their participation in the business of the cooperative, and rates of interest on voluntary investments by members will be limited.

#### Import of Laboratory Animals

The first shipment of laboratory animals purchased from Denmark for use by the Behring Werke in Marburg, Germany's largest manufacturer of serums and vaccines, have been delivered by Army transport plane from Copenhagen.

A total of 19,000 mice will make up the bulk of the shipment which also includes 3,000 guinea pigs and 2,000 rabbits. The animals are being imported at a cost of 10,000 dollars under the Disease and Unrest formula, and will eventually be charged against German export of manufactured products. The Disease and Unrest formula allows for the import of food, medical supplies and other products vitally needed in order to prevent widespread disease and unrest in Germany.

Before the war, the Behring Werke exported 70 percent of its output. The remaining 30 percent of its production was adequate to meet most of Germany's serum and vaccine needs. Approximately half of the laboratory animals will be used for breeding purposes and the remainder for conducting experiments.

#### **Only 3 Percent Returned**

Only three percent of the Jews deported from Wuerttemberg to concentration

camps by the Nazis have returned, it was announced at a memorial service held recently in Stuttgart honoring former inmates of Theresienstadt who were liberated 9 May 1945.

There were 11,000 Jews in Wuerttemberg before 30 Jan 1933. A total of 1,100 emigrated to escape Nazi terrorism. Of a total of 9,000 Jews deported to camps, only 270, or three percent, came back.

#### **DP Rations Cut 300 Calories**

Because of the world food shortage, USFET has announced a decrease in the daily ration allotted to displaced persons in the US Zone. This ration cut is the first for DP's since the German surrender.

The cut which became effective 1 June affects both the ordinary DP and the persecutee, USFET reported. Persecutees who previously had been receiving 2,500 calories daily now get 2,200. The ordinary DP was dropped to 2,000 calories daily on the same date — 300 less calories than the current allotment.

Food experts reported that previous consumption of food in DP camps in the US Zone exceeded the amount required to maintain good health. At the same time they pointed out that the present ration for the German's 89th ration period is only 1,180 calories a day.

#### **University Reopened**

The University of Mainz, founded in the 15th century but closed since 1815, has been re-opened.

The university will have a faculty of 97 and a student body of approximately 1,500. Courses in which instruction will be given at Mainz include law, economics, medicine, science, literature and theology.

(Continued on page 18)

# STADTKREIS ELECTIONS IN THE BERLIN PRESS



Licensed Newspapers in All Four Sectors Appraise the Latest Voting Results.

Kurier, French licensed evening paper in Berlin, sees the Stadtkreis elections as "having completed the picture of party life in Southern Germany and as having given the American Zone—as the first Zone in Germany—a real political feature which will scarcely change until the forthcoming Laender council elections are held." The paper cites as "noteworthy" the high participation in the balloting, 10 percent higher than in the previous township voting.

Neues Deutschland, Socialist Unity Party organ, scores certain cherical groups for influencing the voters, citing a church letter drawn up by the Catholic church community in Frankfurt asking voters to. think whether the leaders of the party they vote for are real Christians. "From the very beginning," declares the paper, "the Socialist parties were ready to be tolerant in ideological matters, but one misses the same principle with the forces of the clergy in the previous as well as present elections ..." Turning to what it calls "complicated electoral regulations," the paper points out that the number of seats allocated in the city councils do not always correspond to the votes recorded. "Thus, for example, in Frankfurt the KPD and LDP together gained 25 percent of the votes without being granted a single seat. These undemocratic regulations by no means correspond to the will of the population," declares the paper.

"Contrary to reports on the quiet and orderly course of the elections, DANA reveals that discrepancies arose at various places," declares an SNB despatch in Taegliche Rundschau USSR organ. "In Frankfurt the three greatest parties protested against the unorganized course of the election and demanded a repeat." Outside of this small comment, the Soviet organ voiced no comment on the voting, merely carrying several small dispatches on an inner page.

Telegraf, British licensed paper, bannerlined its front page story: "SPD Leads In Greater Hessen - Small margin between leading CSU and SPD in Bavaria." On an inner page the paper makes note of the protest by the three main parties in Frankfurt which demanded a repeat. "Because of the great paper shortage election placards were not seen so frequently as in previous elections prior to 1933," comments Telegraf, citing as a further possible reason the order of MG that no placards should be posted within 50 metres of the balloting places. Continuing, the paper notes that the margin of victory between the CSU and SPD narrowed since the last elections, for in those elections the CSU gained 67.5 percent to the SPD's 22.1 percent, while in the present elections the CSU got 44 percent and the SPD received 37.3 percent, these figures standing for Bavaria only. "The election results therefore admits the conclusion that the working class increasingly sides with the SPD," observes the Telegraf, adding that "the votes recorded for the KPD are unimportant when regarding the complete election figures."

"Success of Democracy" is the headline Der Tagesspiegel, US licensed paper, places over its election story. Three "striking" facts are underscored by the paper: "The decisive victory of the SPD and CDU; the strong participation in the election; and the miscellaneous parties gained less votes than previously." Noting that the Communist Party had excused its polor showing in previous balloting by pointing out that the voting then had taken place in country spots. the paper observes that in these citycounty elections the proportion shifted but slightly. "... One can state that by their decision the voters in the American

Zone plainly rejected any totalitarian experiment, be it hidden under the slogan of 'militant democracy' or not," declares the paper.

"Certainly not all the people who voted for the CDU or the CSU were real democrats, but they instinctively do not want to be forced into their opinions, whether it be by the state or a centralist party." Linking the elections to Berlin, the paper declares that elections should now be held in Berlin as well as in all other parts of Germany. "... The conditions in the offices and administrations which were provisionally set up must be cornected in a democratic way, and in the near future..." declares the paper. "One can tell, regarding Berlin conditions, that the present Magistrat and the office in the boroughs by no means correspond to the will and sentiments on the inhabitants. One can put up with emergency measures, but if they last for a long time one can understand the people's impatience with them..."

#### GENERAL

(Continued from page 16)

## MG Court Sentences two Germans

A military court in Mannheim has sentenced two German civilians to jail terms of 6 and 12 months respectively because of non-compliance with MG directives. The two defendents had left a requisitioned house only after three warnings to vacate the premises. In addition they turned on the gas in the kitchen and flooded the house by opening the water taps.

#### **Brick Production Resumed**

Approximately 40 of the 500 brick works in Bavaria have resumed work. Five in the Mindesheim district have begun their summer production. In each brick works, 150,000 bricks are being produced per month.

Skilled labor needed for the work was taken from refugee groups almost exclusively. The necessary coal is being delivered from a bituminous colliery at Stockheim near Bad Wörrishofen.



## One Year of Peaceful Collaboration

Ayear of military occupation has changed but by no means cured Europe's trouble spot writes Raymond Daniell in The New York Times. He states that "The first year of peaceful collaboration among the victorious powers may have been disappointing, but it does not justify despair or cynicism for the future. On the contrary, the fact that many problems remain to be resolved should not be allowed to obscure the fact that many others, just as difficult and troublesome, have been faced and solved.

"This is not time for mutual congratulations, but neither is it a time for recriminations. Each of the four occupation powers has done a creditable job of administering conquered Germany accoring to its lights, the temperament of its own people and its immediate and longterm objectives.

"In the year that has passed, the face of Germany has changed somewhat, but the mood has changed even more.

"A year ago Germany was a cowed and beaten country looking to us for leadership and help. Now the Germans have regained confidence and are becoming more openly critical of the conquerors. They have become disillusioned regarding the possibility of direct aid from the United States, but they have found that there are many ways of gaining their objectives.

"The first year of peace and of the joint four-power occupation of Germany has been one of difficult adjustments, of trial and error, of achievement and of disappointment. But it has shown that the four victors, despite language and

ideological differences, can with goodwill, compromise their differences and work harmoniously together.

"That has been demonstrated by the Allied Kommandatura and the Allied Control Authority in Berlin and by the International Military Tribunal trying the war criminals at Nuremberg.

"But we must neither let success and achievement blind us to the fact that much remains to be done and that it will take time, nor must we let mistakes and failures drive us into the state of despair where the best thing appears to be to give up and go home."

#### GERMAN THINKING UNCHANGED

Analyzing the attitude of the Germans after one year's occupation, Charles Gratke of The Christian Science Monitor declares that "Germany and the Germans, with a bitter year of defeat behind them, are unconvinced that they should bear either personal blame or joint accountability for World War II.

"Sufficient time now has elapsed between the shock of collapse and the knowledge of defeat to perceive the pattern of Germany's thinking.

"Last time it was the Dochstosstheory'— the myth that the German Army was not beaten in the field but stabbed in the back. This time it is even easier to say: 'Hitler and his gangsters were responsible.... We never liked them ... but what could one do? One had no choice...'

"Last time, war had little impact on German soil. Now city after city lies waste in Germany. From Berlin to Munich, any German can tell you instantly which raid was by British or American bombers.

"'Coventry?' you ask, 'do you know what happened there... or to Warsaw, or Rotterdam?'...

"There usually is a puzzled silence — sometimes the silence of ignorance, at least the silence of incomprehension that the Germans themselves are in any way responsible for the destruction they see around them.

"One asks, after a year: Why is there so little sense of change in the German thought?"

#### VICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Allan Jackson of CBS compares the recent Allied order banning Nazi publications with the German book burning episodes of 13 years ago. "The Nazi publications," he explains, "unlike the writings of Voltaire and Einstein which the Nazis banned, are a vicious propaganda written for the express purpose of instilling in the minds of their readers the thought of a super-Germany. Nazi textbooks told only what best suited the Nazis and in a way which condoned every German move."

#### FUTURE GERMAN LEADERSHIP

Lack of German leadership is apt to prolong the policing job according to Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In Mr. Bellamy's opinion, "A stern resolve that the Nazis shall never be able to wage war again" is expressed by the lowest private to the highest general in the US occupation zone.

"This resolve is implemented by the policy of denazification, by which former Nazis are detached from positions of honor in the public service and also from supervisory and managerial positions in industry and commerce.

"One of the results of this necessary purging — and it is necessary unless we are to have another war with Germany — has been unfortunate, however, in that, to put the matter bluntly, all the leadership, all the drive, all the imagination in Germany was pretty much in the Nazi party. The result is that after a community has been well purged of Nazis, the bad ones sent to a stockade for screening to determine who actually committed specific crimes serious enough to cause them to be sent to Nucrnberg, there is a great void left in German leadership.

"For the few who manfully fought the Nazis and were not entirely liquidated, the American authorities have reached into the former concentration camps and into the attics and cellars where the patriotic Germans were hiding out, and have brought these men forth and entrusted them with positions of honor in the new setup of Germany. But they are mostly old men and tired men. The future leadership of Germany certainly does not lie in them.

"Inasmuch as the future leadership of Germany will not be permitted to fall into the hands of the former Storm Troopers and the Nazis, the result is pretty obvious. There is no leadership in Germany. There cannot be for another gencration, at least, which is another way of saying that America faces a long occupational job in Germany before Germany can ever stand on her own feet again."

#### UNESCO: A FORCE FOR WORLD PEACE

The role the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization can fill as a force for world peace was described recently on NBC's weekly University of the Air series. Speakers were Dr. Julian Huxley, British scientist who is Executive Secretary of the UNESCO Preparatory Commission, and Charles Thomson, Advisor on UNESCO Relations in the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, both speaking from Washington.

Some of the means by which UNESCO plans to carry out its purpose were stated by Mr. Thomson, who said, "One step will be to make all of the advances in education, science and arts freely available to every country." He said that UNESCO also proposes to benefit individuals "through exchanges of students, teachers books and so on. The UNESCO is intended to work for a freer flow of ideas among nations by breaking down barriers of all sorts and by using what we call 'mass media' - radio, press and movies. Another activity will be to call international conferences and to propose treaties and conventions to accomplish these ends, as the International Labor Office has done for more than 25 years."

Mr. Thomson also agreed on the value of radio, stating "our BBC learned during the war that it is undoubtedly the best device for reaching large numbers of people." He said, "Our State Department broadcasts from the Voice of America in New York still gct tremendous response," and he stated the belief of Assistant Scerctary of State Benton, with which he concurs, "that there should be a central radio agency, with fixed authority reporting either to UNESCO or the United Nations. If the United Nations, he continued, "handles the technical side, then I would strongly urge that at least 75 percent of the broadcast time be turned over to UNESCO for programming."

Mr. Huxley pointed out that the UNESCO Preparatory Commission is now working on an agreement with the United Nations and "we expect the General Assembly to approve it in September, and UNESCO itself will take similar action in November."

Mr. Huxley also stated that UNESCO is not a successor to the League of Na-

tions Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. He said, "There is no relationship between them at present. UNESCO will operate on a much broader basis. We plan to reach an agreement with the Institute which will enable us to take over as much of their Paris plant as we need, and such of their functions as we see fit to continue."

## GERMAN EXTERNAL SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER UN SUGGESTED

The Foreign Economic Administration, according to an article in the Washington Star, has suggested to Congress that a "German external security council" under the United Nations be given the job of stripping Germany of all assets abroad to prevent their use for "economic penetration," or for developing secret weapons under the guise of carrying on peaceful trade. The recommendation was part of a report submitted to a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on War Mobilization based on a year-long study.

"Either through destruction, removal, or control, potentially dangerous German elements in the economic and social structure wherever located must be dealt with effectively if we are to have world security," the report recommended.

The report also advocated the repatriation of all Germans, including those nationalized abroad, if identified in any substantial way with Nazi or pan-Germanic activities and possessing scientific skills, or fitted for responsible positions in government, journalism, education, banking, industry, commerce, transportation or military pursuits. "Such persons, floating loose in the world, are dangerous to the welfare of the United Nations," it said.

## Station List

#### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for

Germany, US Berlin Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy

Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adeock, Assistant
Deputy Military Governor

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E G Thompson
Lt Col Beckjord

#### Württemberg

H-56 Ohringen LK Ohringen 1st Lt M Korsun H-58 Vaihingen LK Vaihingen 1st Lt U S Aiello	E-1 F-10 F-11 G-20 G-21 G-22 G-23 G-24 G-25 G-26 G-27 G-28 G-29 H-50 H-52 H-53 H-54	Stuttgart Stuttgart Ulm Aalen Böblingen Crailsheim Esslingen Gmünd Göppingen Schwäbisch Hall Heidenheim Heilbronn Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Künzelsau Leonberg Bad Mergentheim	Württemberg SK Stuttgart SK-LK Ulm LK Aalen LK Böblingen LK Crailsheim LK Esslingen LK Göppingen LK Hall LK Heidenheim LK Heilbronn LK Ludwigsburg LK Waiblingen LK Backnang LK Künzelsau LK Leonberg LK Mergentheim LK Mergentheim LK Nürtingen	Col M O Edwards Lt Col L Jackson Capt R N Tharp Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation 1st Lt O P Johnson 1st Lt R E Alley Capt F A McDonald 1st Lt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy Capt C S Koena Maj B V Bloom 1st Lt P F Sullivan 1st Lt J Strauss Cap I B Cress Capt B Panettiere Capt C E McGaffey Capt W J Vallaza Capt R Forrest Maj S A Warren
H-56 Ohringen LK Ohringen 1st Lt M Korsun	H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
		Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korsun

#### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj I A McGinness
H-90	Mosbachi	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I G Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Paterson
			•

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov. for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bu (Sep) Wiesbaden Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel Sv Co 2a Ma. 2d MG Med Gp H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr) Det Sulzbach (St H-88 US Lu Det Sulzbach (Saar) 307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison

Liaison

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skagga Maj W Condy Lt Col L J Dockal

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden
E-6	Frankfurt
F-15	Wiesbaden
G-41	Wetzlar
H-77	Dillenburg
H-78	Gelnhausen
H-79	Hanau
H-80	Weilburg
H-81	Hofheim
H-83	Rüdesheim
H-86	Bad Homburg

#### RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Biedenkopf LK Gelnhausen & *LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Untertaunus *LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood
Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner
Capt H L Edberg. Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz
Capt L. F. Jones

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

LK Wolfhagen

	Lt Col A Skarry
	Maj G C Sola
rg	1st Lt W W Lechner Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmueller
	Maj R F Musgrove
	Capt G S Iredell
	Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	
F-12	Darmstadt	
F-13	Offenbach	
G-31	Heppenheim	
G-32	Būdingen	
G-33	Dieburg	
G-34	Friedberg	
G-35	Gieseen	
H-62	Lauterbach	
*Liaison	and security	

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RB Hessen	Lt Col W R Swarm
SK-LK Darmstadt &	
LK Gross-Gerau	Capt N R Laird
SK-LK Offenbach	Capt N R Laird Capt C H Carter
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach	Mai L H Brown
LK Büdingen	Capt T A Norris
LK Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
LK Friedberg &	
*ICB Bad Nauheim	Maj R J Willard
SK-LK Giessen	Cant C H Lannavilla
	Capt C H Lenneville Capt H Nickelsberg
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld	Capt 11 Mickemberg

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Co Munich Sv Co Munich 3d MG Med Det Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark Col J B Pappas

#### Reglerungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg		Maj I P Chestnut
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj I P Chestnut
F-210	Wärzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
G-202	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*A-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*A-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt L A Mercadante
*A-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
A-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt Grodzinski
*A-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*A-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt J J Cotter
*A-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
*A-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*A-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*A-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*A-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*A-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt C Boden
*A-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*A-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Markt Heidenfeld	Capt Griffin
TA-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
°A-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*A-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt E F Warnke
*A-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*A-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell
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#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach		Col E M Haight
E-203	Anshach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Capt B F Stroup, Actg
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj H L Woodall
G-228	Anshach	SK-LK Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Maj A G Abbott
*H-254	Kulmbach	SK-LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
*B-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*B-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*B-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*B-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Capt F J Stamatis
*B-256	Munchberg	LK Munchherg	Maj H C Kauffman
*B-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*B-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*B-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj H W Zurn
*B-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J F Wyatt
<b>*</b> B-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Capt R J Towle
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^{*}Liaison and security

*B-263 *B-264 *B-265 *B-266 *B-267 *B-268 *B-270 *B-271 *B-271 *B-272 *B-273 *B-347	Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpoltstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Feuchtwangen LK Gunzenhausen LK Hersbruck LK Hilpoltstein LK Weissenburg LK Rothenburg LK Schwabach LK Scheinfeld LK Uffenheim LK Lauf LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch LK Naila	1st Lt D J Smith Maj R J Nielsen 1st Lt L D Franklin Capt R E Peters 1st Lt W C Williams Maj J D Cofer Maj R E Stringer Capt G B Jones, Actg Capt L C Wheeler Maj E N Humphrey Capt G B Jones 1st Lt D Wick
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

_			
Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj G J Ganer
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj T R B Coykendall
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj F T Brewster
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
<b></b> D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorter
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N F Ugland
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Lt M J Sibal
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
<b>*</b> D-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Lt J D Brooks
D-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt W W Greene
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt G H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt J F Leech
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmunchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Maj E Fitchter
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Maj E Fichter
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*D-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J G Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
· *D-385	Obernzell	LK Wegscheid	Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E E-205 F-213 G-231	Munich Munich Munich Freising	RB Oberbayern SK-LK Munich SK-LK Freising	Lt Col J W Hensel Lt Col J W Hensel Lt Col E Keller Maj E W Boney
G-231	Freising	2V-TV LIGHTING	Maj E w Boney

^{*}Liaison and security

Co G	Augsburg		Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
⁺ G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
⁺G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ülm	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*G-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt J S Woodward
*G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green .
⁺ G-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Toesser
*G-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
*G-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	C1st Lt O H Sager
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
<b>*</b> G-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt DJ Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt T B Creaves

#### US SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)

Berlin

US Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)

Col F L Howley

BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov

for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col B C Welker

Wesermünde Det

Wesermunde

SK Wesermunde

Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*}Liaison and security

#### Military Government

## Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U.S. ARMY



## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

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Casualty Reporting	Cir No 78, USFET 29 May, 1946
School for Government of Occupied Areas, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania	
Crop Damage by Wild Animals	AG 403 (ED), OMGUS 29 May, 1946
Information Control Activities	AG 041.1 (CS), OMGUS 31 May, 1946
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Provision of Facilities, Services and Assistance in Tracing Activities	AG 322 (DP), OMGUS 5 June, 1946

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

# Symbol of Quadrioartite Cooperation

Berlin's ACA Building Headquarters for Four-Power Rule of Germany. Home of Control Council and Other Groups Planning Reich's Future Example of Allied Efforts to Extend War Unity into Occupation Period.

### By Thomas A. Falco.

At first glance, it looks like any one of a number of office buildings taken over by American troops in the occupation of Berlin. But instead of just the Stars and Stripes, the flags of three other allied nations fly from the white flagpoles that stand before the main entrance and tower above the lawn and beech trees of adjacent Kleist Park.

Built in 1914, this four-story building formerly housed the Kammergericht, highest court of Prussia. In one its 550 rooms, back in July 1944, Hitler set up his Volksgericht, or People's Court, to try some 60 persons accused of plotting against his life. Now, in the very same room, ranking representatives of the four occupying powers — France, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, the United States — meet regularly to make the decisions that are shaping the Germany of today and the Germany of tomorrow.

It is the Allied Control Authority Building, a striking symbol of the ability of the Four Powers to work together in peace as well as in war.

Here, the commanding generals of the four zones of occupation (Allied Control Council) meet three times a month to make final decisions concerning the occupation of Germany. Here, their four deputies (Coordinating Committee) meet at least seven times a month. Here, also, hundreds of civilian and military personnel from Great Britain, France, Sovict Rus-

sia, and the United States meet daily. They comprise the members and workers of the twelve Control Staff Directorates: military; naval; air; transport; political; economics; finance reparations; deliveries and restitutions; legal; prisoner of war and displaced persons; manpower; and internal affairs and communications.

Each of the directorates operates completely on a quadripartite basis, taking the various problems connected with the occupation of Germany and trying to settle them in terms of the basic policies agreed to by the governments of the Four Powers. Every directorate schedules three to four meetings a month, but the actual number varies with the job at hand. In February, when the postwar level of German industry was being thrashed out, the Economics Directorate met eight times and one of the meetings ran from 11 a. m. one day through to 4 a. m. the next.

Considering all quadripartite groups — directorates, committees, subcommittees, working parties — an average of 15 meetings are held in the ACA Building every day. In spite of the diverse political, economic, and social background represented, these meetings pay off in the form of several quadripartite agreements daily.

What the ACA Building looks like today is a far cry from what it looked like in June 1945, when the Second Armored ("Hell on Wheels") Division roll-

ed in to take it over as part of the American Sector. Rifle fire, incendiary bombs, and artillery shells had ripped the roof, blasted the windows, smashed the main staircase, and wrecked the lighting, heating and plumbing systems. The two upper floors, the third and fourth, were a shambles; in nearby Kleist Park, direct bomb hits had ploughed up the lawn.

Late in July 1945, it was chosen as the seat of the Allied Control Authority, the name applied to the overall Four Power organization now running Germany. Repairs began immediately and were made by combat battalions of the US Corps of Engineers — chiefly the 294th, 252nd, and 2828th — part of the Berlin District forces.

The problem of furnishing the building was solved by the tenants themselves, and in quadripartite style; each of the four contributed what it could-lineleum, carpets, and cutlery from one; porcelain, glass, and statuary from another; tables, chairs, and kitchen equipment from a third.

### DIRECTORATES BEGIN TO OPERATE

As the debris was swept out and the building pieced together, first furnishings were moved in and the directorates began to operate. Thereafter, the combat engineers were never more than a strike of the nail or stroke of the brush ahead of the tenants; the directorates and their staffs moved in as rapidly as repairs on their allotted spaces would permit. A few months ago, on 1 April 1946, the reconstruction of what was once the Kammergericht was complete, and the ACA had a home.

In all the world, there is no other home quite like it. Administration of the building — the housekeeping and the mess — is in the hands of five US Army officers, who direct the work of 280 German civilian cooks, bakers, waitresses, carpenters, electricians, barbers, manicurists, tele-

phone operators, and general maintenance men.

The 26 waitresses can take your order in French, English, or Russian, right from the quadripartite menu. Whether you speak English, French, Russian or "American," each of the eight telephone operators can handle your call. The building also has a quadripartite barber shop; and plans are under way for a quadripartite movie theatre and concert hall.

### AMERICAN GUARDS

Like the housekeeping and the mess, guarding of the building is also in US hands. Some 200 men of Company H, 310th Infantry, 78th ("Lightning") Division, mount 17 different posts — several of them 24 hours a day — to make the ACA building the heaviest guarded structure in Berlin. Everything else about the building has a Four Power cast.

"Pull — Tirez — K CEGE." Whether you're an American or a Briton, a Frenchman or a Russian, the instructions on the first door you go through — after walking past the helmeted guards with fixed bayonets — sets the stage for an adventure in quadripartite cooperation.

"Your identification, please."

At a desk inside the door, one of the smartly-dressed guards from Company H has spotted for an American and wants to see your AGO card and Four Power pass. At three other desks there are three other guards — British, French, Soviet — who make a similar "security check" of their own countrymen.

### THREE-LANGUAGE BULLETIN BOARD

There is a stairway before you, at the head of which a bulletin board lists, in three languages, the time and location of each of the day's meetings. Now you are in a rotunda, with three tiers of colonnaded balconies that sweep the eye upward to a gilt chandelier studded with a hundred lights. Across the rotunda is another stairway and over it hang the flags of the Four Powers.

Standing under these flags and facing the main entrance, the Tricolor hangs at the right. Next to it is the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviet Union, then the Stars and Stripes, and finally the Union Jack. This arrangement will hold throughout the month of June, known as "French month," and is based on a unique feature of the ACA's operation — rotation of chairmanships.

During June, the French representatives of all directorates and committees act as chairmen. This extends to ACA's two top bodies: Lt.-Gen. Pierre Koenig is chairman for all June meetings of the Allied Controll Council; Lt.-Gen. Louis Koeltz presides at meetings of the Coordniating Committee. In July, "Soviet month," Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky will take over at Control Council meetings, and his colleague, Lt.-Gen. M. I. Dratvin, will act as chairman at meetings of the Coordinating Committee.*

### FLAGS FLY DURING SESSIONS

The arrangement of the flags inside the building is repeated by the four that fly before the main entrance; but there is one variation with respect to the emblems themselves. On days when either the Allied Control Council Coordinating Committee is to meet, double-size flags (10'x19') are hoisted up the 60-foot flagpoles.

The quadripartite character of the security check and the flags extends to the reception room, the message center, the sign on the doors of the various offices, and to the bar and restaurant.

As might be expected, the bar is a popular place, especially since the leading liquors of the four nations are available. Cognac and champagne are contributed

by the French, gin and scotch by the British, whiskey by the Americans, and vodka — direct from Moscow via plane — by the Soviet Union. Prices range from 2 marks for scotch to 7 marks for champagne, and you can order from a drink list printed in three languages.

Done in creamy white and salmon, the bar has a gay look that might be considered out of keeping with the sober work that sometimes goes on there. Time and again, the chairman of a deadlocked directorate has called time out for a drink before lunch and the heated discussion resumes over a table for four or six or more. In this congenial atmosphere a meeting of the minds has often been achieved on some question that may have tangled the whole morning session.

The main restaurant, which seats 125 at a time and averages 600 meals daily, is a prime spot for combining business with pleasure. Fresh-cut flowers brighten the tables; a six-piece string ensemble, directed by the former first concert master of the Staedtische Oper (Berlin City Opera), will play almost anything you request, from swing to symphony; the head waiter is multi-lingual and brings to his job 35 years' experience in hostelries throughout two continents, from New York's Hotel Astor to Berlin's Kaiserhof.

Most of the tables seat four. But there's a table for twelve to accommodate an entire directorate — the chairman and his three colleagues, plus four secretaries and four interpreters.

### ALLIED SECRETARIAT

The real fixture of the ACA Building is the Allied Secretariat. Members of the several directorates, together with their staffs, come and go as their work load dictates, in much the same way as a congressman attends his committee meetings on Capitol Hill. Their regular offices are elsewhere. But the Allied Secretariat does its daily work in the ACA Building itself.

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^{*} Gen. Joseph T. McNaney (US), and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas (Great Britain) are the other two members of the Allied Control Council; on the Coordinating Committee, the remaining two members are Lt.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson.



2,250,000 Expellees from Hungary and Czechoslavakia Being Absorbed Into US Zone Under Four-Power Program For Resettlement of German Minorities from Neighbor Countries. Group Poses Unexpected Problem No.

In a Europe which has always had its share of minorities with their special interests and allegiances, Hitler did not have too much difficulty in reminding the German minorities living in Central European and Balkan countries that their pimary allegiance was to Germany. These groups of ethnie Germans (Volksneutsche) have lived for generations in Hungary, Poland, Rumania, etc. The Volksdeutsche retained their Germanic characteristics and traditions including the use of the German language which, depending on the country they lived in, was redueed to a dialect in most cases not understandable to the average German.

The presence of German minorities in European countries served the Nazis well in establishing a cause for interfering in the internal policies of these countries on belialf of the Volksdeutsche, under the guise of protecting those of the German blood from the "inhumane" treatment imposed on them. That was during the years when being a German or of the German blood meant being one of the privileged. The German minorities conveniently forgot that they were citizens of Yugoslavia and

Hungary and Poland as were their fathers and their fathers' fathers before them. and over-whelmingly accepted Reich citizenship with all that it implied. Their young men served cothusiastically in all formations of the Wehrmaeht including the Waffen SS. Those who remained at home assumed important positions and materially benefited from the assets of less fortunate minority groups which were liquidated. The Volksdeutsche got rich and fat and powerful. Their enthusiasm for National Socialism is born out by the fact that the percentage of membership in the Nazi party among the Volksdeutsche in the countries where they lived was higher than among the Germans or the Austrians. Yes, 'the Volksdeutsche really climbed on the bandwagon. , ,

Times change, however, and so do the fortunes of war; the fate of wrong guess; ers is hard.

German minorities have constituted willing and effective 'fifth columns' in almost every country in Europe in which they have resided. What is to prevent them, should there be another upsurgence of German aggressive nationalism

and militarism, to serve the pan-German cause again? It was principally to prevent such an eventuality that the "Big Three" at Potsdam provided for the orderly movement und resettlement of German minorities from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary on an "organized and humane" basis. The other inescapable factor leading to the policy of eliminating German minorities from these four countries, where their disloyalty to the state was flagrant, is the almost absolute hatred the native populations developed for the Volksdeutsche.

### RESETTLEMENT DIFFICULT

The uprooting of six and a half million people from their native lands, their expropriation and their resettlement in the midst of a foreign and often hostile populace is a harsh measure, even though this resettlement is by Allied policy organized and humane. At best, the results are that expellee families are accepted only when intact, ill persons are not moved until recuperated, the expellees are allowed to bring with them up to 1,000 Reichsmarks per individual and during the winter months they are transported in heated rolling stock. From an objective point of view, however, in order to eliminate all possible causes of friction in the future among the nations of Europe, the resettlement of German minorities becomes merely a preventative measure both justifiable and desirable on the premise that it will contribute to keeping the peace. Moreover, as the Volksdeutsche shared with their kin in the Reich all the fruits of German victories during the years the rest of Europe was slaving under the Nazi yoke, so they should now share in the burden of defeat.

At Potsdam only the right of the four nations to expel the German minorities was laid down. It was the Allied Control Council in Berlin which decided on the maximum number of expellees to be accepted into Germany and how they were to be prorated among the four zones of occupation. According to the decision of the Control Council, 20 November 1945, the US Zone of Germany is to accept 1,750,000 Sudeten Volksdeutsche from Czechoslovakia and 500,000 Swabian Volksdeutsche from Hungary. The British Zone is to accept 1,500,000 Volksdeutsche from Poland. The Soviet Zone is to receive 2,000,000 Volksdeutsche from Poland and 500,000 from Czechoslovakia. The French French Zone will accept 150,000 Volksdeutsche from Austria.

Prior to the completion of plans for an orderly, organized and humane movement, however, many Volksdeutsche fled from the Eastern areas in which they were living when the Soviet Army was advancing through these areas. In almost all cases these people were unable to bring even their most essential belongings and marched on foot or in ox-carts towards the haven Bavaria and parts of Western Germany afforded. The net result of this is the presence of many Volksdeutsche in the US Zone who do not belong here.

### MOVEMENT BEGUN IN JANUARY

The movement of expellees into the US Zone as directed and planned by the Control Council was officially begun during the latter part of January. Although due to severe weather the rate of flow was slight in the first three months of the movement, at present 10,000 expellees arrive in the US Zone every twenty-four hours, and caring for these people has become the most critical problem facing the authorities in the US Zone.

The primary responsibility for the integration of expellees into the German community rests with the German administration, and the German officials are responsible for establishing such organization as is required to carry out this program successfully. In accordance with the above policy it was the Council of Minister Presidents (Laenderrat) who made the allocation of expellees among the three Laender in the US Zone. The

two and one-fourth million expellees were divided on the following basis: Bavaria is to accept 50 percent (1,125,000) of the two and one-fourth million expellees, Greater Hesse is to accept 27 percent (607,500) and Wuerttemberg-Baden is to accept 23 percent (513,500).

It is estimated that not more than 15 percent of the refugees arriving are men capable of work, 25 percent children under 15 years, 15 percent are people over 60 years and 45 percent are women between the ages of 15 and 60 years. The necessity of incorporating these individuals into the existing communities poses major problems of planning and organization which are intensified by the reluctance of the expellees on one hand and the native population on the other hand to accept the presence of each other, sametimes under the same roof sharing the same stove. Efforts to promote better understanding by local residents have been undertaken and German officials are doing a conscientious job meeting the needs of the new-comers within the limitations of resources available.

### LAND PROCESSING

Upon arrival at a distribution point in a Land, the expellees are screened by means of a modified Fragebogen and in some cases are classified according to skills and trades. From here, usually after ten days in temporary quarters, the expellees are moved into the local communities to which they are allocated. Each of the three Laender in the US Zone has worked out plans for allocating expellees to local communities on the basis of a preliminary housing survey and on estimates of capacity submitted by local officials. Generally speaking, these people are allocated to the rural countries (Landkreise) in the US Zone. Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Kassel, Ulm, Wiesbaden and other principal urban centers were declared closed to the expellees. Thus the physical burden of caring for these people falls on the small rural areas and in particular on the local communities (Gemeinden). Although the overall planning for the reception, care and assimilation of the expellees is undertaken on a zonal level, each Kreis is on its own in planning for its share of expellees. The Kreis public welfare office is responsible for the coordination of activities on behalf of the expellees to provide emergency housing, medical inspection, distribution to the various Gemeinden, employment, etc.

### MAJOR PROBLEMS

The following seem to be the major problems confronting the German administration in their efforts to integrate the expellees into the German community:

- a. Insufficient housing, due mainly to shortages of building materials and also to a haphazard housing survey. (This is being met in part by the sale of surplus tentage from US stocks to the German.)
  - b. Insufficient food.
- c. Discord between the native population and the expellee.
- d. The presence in the US Zone of a high percentage of Volksdeutsche other than Sudetens and Swabians, who have entered illegally and are now utilizing the food and housing intended for bona fide expellees.

### UNAUTHORIZED MOVEMENTS

The problem of persons entering the US Zone of Germany outside of authorized organized movements is reaching serious proportions. These persons fall into several categories:

- a. Individuals fleeing from political ideologies or towards apparently better economic opportunities in the US Zone.
- b. Volksdeutsche from Hungary and Czechoslovakia, who eventually would be expelled to either the US Zone or the Soviet Zone, voluntarily moving in the hope of finding better opportunities if they reach their destination at once.

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# SOCIAL INSURANCÉ CON LINGUERANCE DE LINGUERANY DE LA CONTRACTION D

Comprehensive System of Social Benefits First Instituted in 1880's Has Absorbed Many Private Insurance Agencies in Course of Growth

The German social insurance system was instituted upon Bismarek's recommendation during the 1880's. Bismarck's objective was to create a stopgap against the growing tide of liberalism and socialism which was then inundating Germany. He may have failed to accomblish his immediate objective, but he did help to lay a foundation for a comprchensive social insurance system which has long been considered a model the world over. In the course of its growth and development it absorbed many existing, privately organized siekness and accident insurance systems. Despite a number of inadequacies and despite its somewhat complicated structure, it is looked upon with favor by the German people. Although far reaching reorganization is at present demanded from many quarters, no one considers abolishing the system as such.

### SICKNESS INSURANCE

Structurally the sickness insurance seheme is made up of 4500 self-admistered, mutual siekness insurance funds. Some are organized by law for localities and are ealled either an Ortskrankenkasse (Local Siekness Fund) or a Landkrankenkasse (Rural Sickness Fund). Some were operating as mutual sick funds before the Reich system was adopted and are called Ersatzkrankenkassen (substitute siekness funds); most of them are organized by enterprises employing over 200 workers and are ealled Betriebskrankenkasse (establishment sick-

ness funds); a few are guild sickness funds organized by crafts. The Reich law permitted such independent establishment and craft agencies because some were already operating at the time the law was adopted. In many respects these served as a model for the legal siekness funds.

In case of siekness, benefits are paid for a period ranging from 26 to 39 weeks per year, equal to one half of wages lost for the insured and reduced benefits for his family. Medical services, including doctors' eare hospital costs and medicines, are provided for the duration of the illness.

Old age, invalidity, and survivors insurance (Invalidenversicherung) was organized for wage earners of all income groups during the 1880's whereas such insurance was first provided for salaried employees (Angestelltenversieherung) in 1911. In 1923 a special insurance system (Knappschaft) with better benefits was provided for miners. The Reich railways have separate insurance ageney (Reichsbahnversieherungsanstalt) workers covered by this type of insurance, but cover their salaried employees in the general salaried employees insurance. The Reich Post Office, on the other hand, covers both wage earners and salaried employees in the regular insurance agencies. Seafaring enterprises are covered by a special agency called the Seekasse. Civil servants (Beamte) are not covered in social insurance, but the larger part of public administration employees are not eivil servants.

Accident insurance was instigated by a law of 1884 and was administered by semi-public corporations (Berufsgenossenschaften) of which there were 64 for various industrial branches and 28 for rural enterprises in as many geographical areas. Accident insurance for employees of smaller communal entities was administered by Communal Accident Insurance Unions, of which there were 23. Land and Reich Agencies usually had Executive Authorities for Accident Insurance who paid benefits directly from budgetary funds.

Unemployment Insurance was introduced in 1927 and was administered by the Labor Offices; thus it was contingent upon the inability of the Labor Office to place the beneficiary in a job.

### **INSURANCE RATES**

Employees' contributions for the various types of social insurance total approximately 10 percent of their income, with the employer contributing an additional 10 percent to this sum. For sickness insurance, contributions range from 4 percent to 6 percent, depending upon the requirements of each individual mutual agency, which makes assessments sufficient to meet required benefits. Two-thirds of the contributions are paid by employee and one-third by the employer. Old age, invalidity and survivors' insurance contributions total 5.6 percent, paid equally by employer and employee.

Accident Insurance Associations assess their member employers on a scale sufficient to meet the required benefits, which vary from about 4 percent to 8.76 percent of total wages, graduated for each employer according to a risk scale developed from accident experience. The average contribution for accident insurance, which is paid entirely by the employer, runs between 2 and 3 percent of total wages. Unemployment insurance amounts to 6.5 percent of covered wages and is paid half by the employee and half by the

employer. Special rates are prescribed for voluntarily insured employees in sickness, old age, invalidity and survivors insurance and for employers in accident insurance.

Collections for sickness insurance, invalidity insurance and unemployment insurance are made by the sickness fund in the employer's area, whereas accident insurance contributions are made directly to the association, which may operate for one branch of industry throughout the country.

Enrollment in the sickness insurance scheme is compulsory for all employed persons except those earning over 3,600 RM annually. Workers in the prescribed employment status, with minor exceptions, are compulsorily insured for old age, invalidity and survivors benefits, regardless of their annual earnings. Salaried employees are covered only if they earn less than 7,200 RM per year. Both of these two categories may continue voluntarily if once insured. The same basis applies to unemployment insurance and a similar one for accident insurance, except that certain additional circumstances, such as an injury incurred while saving a life or helping a legal officer, qualify the individual. The accident must be work-connected, but employees of all wage and salary ranges are covered.

### **INSURANCE BENEFITS**

Sickness insurance benefits afford the insured medical service, hospital care, medical supplies in part and 50 percent of wage loss during periods of sickness not exceeding between 26 and 39 weeks per year, depending upon the provisions of each individual mutual sickness insurance agency. Reduced benefits of the same types are provided for the other members of the insured person's family. Insurance is not based upon length of coverage, although usually a short waiting period is required.

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# Two New Decrees Point Further Decrees Further Decrees

Further steps towards eliminating the evils of Nazism were taken recently when OMGUS approved two laws for the US Zone aimed at punishment of those who went unpunished under the Nazi regime. These laws proposed by the Laenderra will bring to justice individuals who committed atrove ities in the persecution those in disfavor for racial religious or political reasons and afford redress and rehabilitation to those unjustly persecuted and conveted by the Nazi Courts and the Gestapo.

General Clay, in commenting on the two laws, expressed satisfication that the German people now had the necessary legal authority to redress many of the wrongs perpetrated by individual Nazis, not only as to matters of unjust and untrue record but by actual prosecutions of those who had escaped the consequences of criminal acts under the Nazi cloak.

Those laws, General Clay explained, with the sanctions and economic punishments provided by the law for the Denazification of Germany, should make it possible for the German people to ferret out and appropriately deal with every type of Nazi who contributed in any way to the Hitler regime.

Under the "Law Concerning the Punishment of a National Socialistic Criminal," German courts may bring to trial violent

Nazis who committed individual and group atrocities and war crimes because of political, racial or religious prejudices. This law removes any defense based on Nazi laws, decrees or regulations and the benefits of the statute of limitations in the prosecution of major or minprocedularly crimes, particularly those connected with atrocities and persecutions on

political, racial or religious grounds, that went impunished under the Nazi regime. It provides that such crimes "shall be prosceuted where principles of justice, in particular the principle of equality of aff before the law, demand atonement."

OMGUS officials, who have studied the laws as they were presented by the German Ministers, point out that many crimes of the most vicious nature, such as deliberate murder of defenseless persons, burning of synagogues with intent to kill those who had fled there for protection, and plundering and looting of shops and stores, were not punished on the grounds that such excesses were "excusable because of the deeply-rooted hatred of devoted Nazis of those of the Jewish faith." Illustrations were eited concerning happenings in Germany after the killing of a consular official in Paris by an insane youth. For revenge, the officials said, the SA was ordered to burn synagogues, destroy property and told

(Continued on plage 26)

### LAENDERRAT AND OMGUS DRAFT NEW EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM

Vigorous efforts to revive permissable foreign trade will be made by the US Zone in Germany through an export-import program now being drafted by the Laenderrat with the assistance of OMGUS officials.

The overall long range foreign trade program now being developed by the Economics Committee of the German Council of States is of particular interest to the US Zone, since War Department funds have been withdrawn for all imports into the American area except for food and petroleum, oil and lubricants. It is now necessary for the industry of the Zone to push exports in order to develop dollar credits for the importation of raw materials essential to the production of the products Germany will be allowed to manufacture.

To date, the German foreign trade picture has been pessimistic. Since the end of the war, total imports, including foodstuffs, into the Zone have amounted to over 100,000,000, compared with exports amounting to less than 5,000,000 dollars. Imports for the most part have consisted of food, other agricultural products, seeds and fertilizers. Exports from the zone have consisted primarily of raw materials such as lumber and hops.

Finished products have supplied only a small percentage of export so far. German economists are very anxious to change this situation and to get into the exportation of products requiring a large amount of labor.

To date the total volume of commercial transactions has been insignificant in relation to the requirements of the economy in the US Zone due to the numerous obstacles that still impede the normal flow of interzonal and foreign trade. Among these problems are the inability of US Zone Germans to negotiate directly with foreign buyers; the prohibition against trading with neutral countries; the condition of German currency and the fact that the processing industry of the Zone is unable to operate to any great extent because of lack of raw materials, and coal.

### EFFORT TO REVIVE EXPORTS

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to revive exports from the US Zone. Arrangements have been made for a permanent exhibit in Berlin of commodities produced in the Zone. This centralized display, due to open sometime this month, is expected to assist foreign buyers interested in German products by eliminating the necessity of a trip through the Zone to find what they are seeking.

At the same time, the Export-Import Subcommittee of the Laenderrat Economics Committee is pushing for the adoption of a scheme whereby toy production in the zone would be exported to the US. Toys, particularly the expensive type, were among the important articles manufactured in the American Zone.

but at present the lack of necessary metal represents a problem for this industry.

OMGUS already has given export priority to two items produced in the Zone, ceramics and textiles, particularly the expensive types of the latter which require considerable labor in their production. Other products are expected to be added to the export priority list.

A program providing for the importation of from 10,000 to 50,000 tons of cotton from US commodity credit corporation stocks is being concluded for the zone by OMGUS. This is in addition to the 10,000 tons initially imported from US surplus stocks several months ago. A new 10,000 ton shipment is expected to arrive in Germany in July. Under the terms of this program, cotton mills in the Zone will process about 60 percent of the total imports into high-priced textiles for reexport. The remainder will be processed for internal consumption in Germany. The cotton will be paid for by proceeds from the sales of finished goods.

### **US Aid to German Food Supply**

Nearly two slices of the four and a half slices of bread each German has been getting in his daily rations has come directly from US imports and releases from US stocks, according to an OMGUS report covering food supplies delivered to Germany during the nine-month period 1 August 1945 to 1 May 1946.

The United States provided a total of 507,674 net long tons of food for German civilian consumption during that period. The 122,312 tons of wheat and rye and 243,264 tons of flour furnished by the US were sufficient, OMGUS officials computed, to maintain the bread and nährmittel rations in the US Zone for a little more than four months.

Three sources furnished the food which the American authorities provided to bolster the German rations when the indigenous supplies were inadequate. A large part of the bread grains and flour was released from the US share of SHAEF stocks. Imports direct from the United States began flowing through the port of Bremen in February. The balance came from excess army stocks.

### Gift Parcels for Germans

OMGUS has announced a one-way parcel post service for gift parcels from the United States to the US Zone, Germany effective 1 June 1946. Service to the US Sector of Berlin is not included.

These gifts parcels will be limited to one parcel per week from one sender to one adressee with contents limited to non-perisable foodstuffs, clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and similar items for the relief of human suffering. The parcels will also be limited to 5 kilograms in weight and have a size limit of 180 centimeters, length and girth combined. Parcels will be subject to regular German customs inspection; however, ordinary articles intended to relieve human suffering will normally be duty free. Paroels undeliverable because of insufficient or incorrect addresses will be turned over to German welfare agencies for distribution.

### **Review of MG Court Decisions**

A clemency board of three or more Amercians will be formed in the near future in order to review all prison sentences which have been meted out by MG and German courts in the US Zone since the beginning of the occupation. In Berlin, the board will review only the sentences imposed by US MG courts. In Bremen, the board will likewise review sentences of MG courts unless the appropriate British authorities request the board to review cases thet were decided by German courts.

The commission has the power to grant pardon, parole or amnesty. The Deputy Military Governor reserves the right to retain certain cases or types of cases for his personal consideration.

The board is to be composed of a lawyer, psychiatrist and a prison official. As soon as they have been named to the board, the three members are to work out their plan of operations and to submit it to the Legal Division of US Military Government for approval. In its operations, the board is to pay special attention to those cases in which sentences of more than one year have been imposed.

Procedure in cases of appeal where petition for review is entered shall continue to be in the hands of the appropriate military authorities. The commutation of death sentences will still be reserved to the Commanding General of the US Forces.

### **CARE Package Program**

An agreement was signed recently by the Deputy Military Governor and Colonel Richard W. Bonnevalle, representative of CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) which authorizes the importation into the US Zone of Germany of individual food packages for specifically named indivisuals as well as for general relief purposes.

In the operation of the CARE program an individual in the US may pay the sum of 15 dollars to the CARE organization and be assured that a food package will either reach his relative or friend in Germany or that his 15 dollars will be returned. The packages which will be initially distributed are US Army surplus 10-in-1 rations containing 30 pounds of food.

The program will be administered in the US Zone under Military Government supervision by the Central German Committee for Voluntary Relief Supplies. This is a zone-wide committee, organized under the Laenderrat and composed of representatives of the Evangelical Hilfs-

werk, the Caritas Verband, the Arbeiterwohlfahrts and the Red Cross. It is also responsible for the allocation and proper distribution of voluntary relief supplies to persons and areas of greatest need.

This package program is not related to one-way parcel post service from the US to the US Zone of Germany which has recently been authorized. It is anticipated that the two programs will supplement each other and that the result will be a great increase in the amount of food received in the US Zone of Germany from the US.

### **US Books for Bayarian Schools**

Over 20 tons of textbooks printed for the United States Army's information and education program were turned over on 8 June to the Bavarian Ministry for use as supplementary material in schools and teacher training institutions of Germany. The books, which are written in English, will cover more than 200 subjects including agriculture, trade, business, and general education.

For those students sufficiently versed in English, the books will be put to immediate use. The books will also be used as sources in the preparation of new German texts. Composed as the text-books are of some of the most modern educational books in America, Military Government officers said they should contribute toward democratization, an element long lacking in German schools. The books will be drawn from I and E surplus stocks.

### **US Aids Ruhr Coal Production**

OMGUS announced recently that it has agreed to assist British authorities in recruiting coal miners from the US Zone for the Ruhr coal mines.

This recruiting is to begin immediately. The actual recruiting of men for the Ruhr coal mines will be the responsibility of German authorities. During normal times in Germany, coal miners for the Ruhr were recruited from the area which is now included in the British and the US Zones. In preparation for initiating this recruiting program, a representative of each of the three Laender Labor Ministries and a trade union representative from each of the Laender visited the Ruhr to see for themselves the conditions and problems of mining labor.

US Military Government authorities as well as German officials and trade unionists recognize that production of coal is vital to all Zones of Germany and wish to assist the British in increasing coal production by assisting in the recruitment of required manpower to staff the mines.

### **Berlin Elections**

General elections in Berlin are to be held in October, according to instructions given the Allied Kommandantura by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Counciel.

The Kommandantura was asked to proceed immediately with the work of drafting a provisional constitution for Berlin which will be followed in election procedure. For this work, it was told to make use of appropriate German agencies in the city.

### **Transport Facilities**

Approximately 9,000 freight cars are available daily for the rail lines in the US Zone, the German Railway Administration in Frankfurt has disclosed. Each has a capacity of 10 tons.

Part of the transportation load is being taken by the waterways system, the rail office also stated. Approximate tonnage carried by boats is still unavailable inasmuch as the waterways program is being extended. Shortage of vehicles, spare parts and fuel prevents any great amount of transportation of goods by trucks.

The entire commercial transportation program for carriers by rail, water and highway is being coordinated by the traffic board and the directorate for Zonal traffic, which have headquarters in Frankfurt.

### **Trade Union Federations**

Amalgamation of similar industrial trade unions within each Zone and federation of the various trade unions on a Zonal basis have been authorized by a directive adopted recently by the Control Council of the Allied Control Authority.

Directive No. 31, titled "Principles Concerning the Establishment of Federations of Trade Unions," approved on a Zonal level the formation of industrial trade union amalgamations and federations as they are being built up from the community and Kreis levels through the Land levels in the US Zone.

### Inter-Zonal Trade

Facilitation of inter-zonal trade was the primary purpose of a two day conference between German economic officials of the American and Soviet Zones of Germany which was held at the offices of the Central Administration for Trade in the Russian Zone, located in the Russian Sector of Berlin, on 13-14 June.

The conference was called at the invitation of German economic officials of the Russian Zone. The economic ministers of the three laender, Dr. Ludwig Erhard of Bavaria, Dr. Rudolph Mueller, of Greater Hesse and Dr. Heinrich Koehler of Wuerttemberg-Baden headed the delegation from the US Zone.

## Anti-Fascists Address Appeal > To Returning War Veterans



Most Berlin papers have carried an appeal of the anti-fascist parties asking that all possible aid be given to returning war veterans.

- "... A special bureau should be set up in every labor office," advises the appeal. This office would take care of returning servicemen, provide them with jobs or retraining courses, though before taking jobs they should be granted a two week's leave to settle their own affairs.
- "... The returning servicemen should be made to feel that his troubles are understood not only by his family, but also by every office and authority," declares the call.

In printing this appeal the Telegraf, licensed British organ, adds a note to the effect that the president of the SPD did not sign the appeal. "If the committee continues to disregard the SPD, we will be unable in the future to publish its statements," declares the paper.

### **Election Results**

In an editorial on the results of the Stadtkreis elections in the American Zone Der Morgen, the Liberal Democratic Party organ, observes that they gave no clear picture.

"Pleasant result of the voting," states the paper, "was the fact that many people participated, thus abandonning their aversion against expressing their political opinions."

"Negative result of the voting," continues the paper, "was that it proved the lack of sufficient organization of the parties."

According to Der Morgen, the only party which didn't have to carry out a real campaign was the Christian Democratic Union because it was sure of the old supporters of the Zentrum or Bavarian People Party. In reality, claims the paper, the CDU lost ground in their "Bavarian stronghold" by the fact that the other three parties increased their proportion of votes in relation to previous elections.

The LDP organ also observes that the party gained ground in various places and it therefore can't be overlooked in political life.

### Comments of SPD Leader

A DPD dispatch in Der Tagesspiegel cites a recent speech delivered by SPD leader Kurt Schumacher declaring that land reform is necessary, but that it should be carried through reasonably and should not be dealt with in the manner that it was done in the eastern zonc. He further stated that some big estates should be maintained in order to provide seeds and grains, though the present form of large poperty does not suit present Germany.

Referring to the church Schumacher stated that the clergy should see to it that its followers are not mislead. "We cannot admit that the most unimportant clergyman is at the same time a party secretary," the dispatch quotes Schu-

macher. "We respect every religion ... but we cannot allow the interests of big capitalism to spread under this cloak."

Speaking to the Allied Forces, Schumacher asked that they leave the Rhine and Ruhr with Germany, stating that the Social Democrats are ready to share in an international economic control of these areas, but the Germans must be allowed to take part in this control. "German economy should have a share in the production of these areas," he said.

### The Church and Politics

In its lead editorial, Der Tagesspiegel, US licensed Berlin newspaper, recently attacked the church for its stand on politics.

The paper first noted the letter of a Protestant group to American Military Government protesting against denazification.

"... It is not unpleasant that there are various tendencies," the editorial says, "but we think it right to raise a warning voice inasmuch as tendencies are coming to the fore which once before were disastrous for the church... and which lead to dangerous political situations..."

"When a Protestant bishop," continucs the paper, "addresses Christians in England instead of German Christians and his words are seized upon by German nationalists he should think twice about what he says."

Admitting that the church doesn't necessarily need to confine itself to purely religious matters, the paper claims that it should stay out of party politics. "... When a bishop claims that one leaves the German people starving he almost takes to lying," declares the editorial, adding that "he should know that the Allies

do not leave the German people to starve but provide for their food."

Quoting from a pastoral letter of a southern German archbishop who stated that "one cannot treat successfully German steel nor German mentality by force," the paper declares that "when one regards the historical facts of the past years one cannot arrive at the decision that at present the German people are treated forcefully by the Allies"

"A German clergyman," adds the paper, "should not speak of German mentality until he succeeds in making the consciousness of right, justice, and truth part of it. And he shouldn't speak of German steel until one is no longer tempted of thinking in a militarist way on the claim that Hitler's army fought for people and country. That the church group has succeeded in glorifying the German militarist tradition at the time of the Nuremburg trials proves its lack of understanding, in the face of which one should consider whether it should not confine clergy to their mere religious tasks."

### Big and Little Nazis

According to Radio Berlin "too often the big Nazis get away while the little ones are caught." To play this up the radio cited a Süddeutsche Zeitung editorial which claimed that numerous "guests" from other parts of Germany have settled in the Bavarian mountains. "They are, of course, all non-party members who are taking a rest now in the mountain cabins and other quiet places after the political exhaustion of the past years, or who on account of their immaculate Fragebogens, partly owing to their top knowledge of the English language, are holding profitable positions . . . . " quoted the radio.



## Eisenhower Emphasizes Urgent Need for Selective Service Extension

US Army Chief of Staff, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a special radio program marking the second anniversary of D-Day, called for the same "effort and sacrifice to establish peace" as won the war.

"I shall never tire of paying tribute to the American fighting man," Eisenhower declared, "but the job he began and carried through to its combat conclusion is not yet complete. Only a firm and just peace throughout the world can bring an end to our endeavor. Victory won in blood and sacrifice demands of us effort and sacrifice to establish the peace."

He said that selective service in the United States is necessary to give the Army adequate manpower to cope with a "task, vast in its geographical extent, complex in the human relations involved."

Three days earlier in a talk before the National Convention of the Reserve Officers Association, Eisenhower emphasized the urgent need for extension of selective service and declared that the United States must be in a position to "guard well its own security" until the United Nations is able to guarantee international security.

General Eisenhower said, "We need a deeper realization by all our people that the continuing peace, of the world depends in large measure on the strength of the United States and its ability to carry out its international commitments. While our occupation duties in enemy countries are the most tangible and visible of these tasks and require the largest part of our manpower, a balanced military force with both police and offensive capacity must be maintained in a troubled world... the United States cannot be the champion of freedom and the bulwark of democracy if it stands helpless and naked before the world."

Pointing out that "a final peace, satisfactory to every nation, has not yet been written," he added, "Our strengh has no other purpose than to assure that these treaties will be written in accord with those principles which more than 300,000 Americans gave their lives."

General Eisenhower asserted that "As progress is realized along the path of organized international cooperation," the United States will be able "gradually to reduce the armed forces of our country and so avoid the staggering costs of their maintaince." He added; "Growing effectiveness of the United Nations will logically be accompanied by step-by-step reduction in resources we are now compelled to devote to our security."

### FOOD RATIONING

Compulsory food rationing is neither necessary nor practical to bring about maximum aid to the starving peoples of Europe and Asia, Walter F. Straub, director of the Agriculture Department's

emergency food program, said in a radio forum discussion of rationing:

"All of us certainly want to do everything possible to prevent starvation," Straub said. "However, I don't believe compulsory food rationing is either necessary or practical to gain our objective. In fact the cry for rationing as being the indispensable answer to world famine has already been proven wrong. The Department of Agriculture is now completing the greatest movement of food grains for overseas shipment ever achieved by any nation, and without rationing."

### NEW AMERICAN PROGRAM

American policy in Germany is about to get a thorough overhauling according to Wallace R. Deuel of the New York Daily News. "The United States," Deuel says, "almost certainly will make a new attempt to break down the barriers which now separate the four occupation zones. America also will press for the setting up of effective central administrative agencies for dealing with social and economic problems.

"Probable further items in the new American program . . . general drastic revision of economic policy to make it possible for the Reich to become selfsupporting at the level of an endurable standard of living . . . final decision and announcement of German reparations obligations to eliminate this element of economic and psychological uncertainly in the situation . . speediest possible winding up of war crimes trials . . . reconsideration of "war guilt" propaganda now being addressed to the German people as a whole . . . improvement in the caliber and conduct of American forces of occupation and civilian officials . . . . restudy of the American program of denazification . . . probable tightening up of the program in certain spheres where the citizens' political views are of great importance, as in press, radio and other media of public information."

### DP'S AND REPATRIATION

A new refugee tide crowds US camps, writes Dana Adams Schmidt of The New York Times. The estimate that the emigration of 100,000 would clear the western occupation zones of Germany of displaced Jewish persons, is rapidly being put out of date by a new infiltration from Poland into the United States Zone, authoritative United States Army sources have disclosed.

The hopes of the Army and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation that warm weather would induce the displaced persons to go home in large numbers appear to have been smashed, although it does seem to have stimulated other persons, most of them Jews, to leave Poland.

In face of the situation, the article says, G-5 is now working on a proposed directive that would declare repatriation to be at an end. This would clear the way for the Army to press for emigration of displaced persons of all kinds to potential new homes, such as Latin America and France, and to organize displaced persons employment more widely. The latter hitherto has been held back by the belief that the unemployed displaced persons would be more interested in repatriation than with jobs.

### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Freedom of information is "a basic freedom" which cannot be over emphasized, editorials in The New York Times, and the San Francisco Chronicle said, commenting on the recent discussion of the United Nation's Economic and Social Council during which the Russian delegate expressed apprehension lest emphasis on freedom of information might lessen the attention given to other problems before the Council.

"The relative merits of freedom of information and some other freedoms came up... in a debate... between the Soviet delegate, Nikolai J. Feonov and the American delegate, John G. Winant," the Times editorial read. "Mr Feonov seemed to fear that if freedom of speech, press and radio were emphasized less attention would be paid to 'questions of the defense of the right of minorities and elimination of discrimination, especially on the basis of race and sex.' He charged that the end of war had brought no improvement in these respects, 'even in some of the highly developed countries, members of the United Nations.' Mr. Winant did not contend that the United States was now entirely free of such discriminations, though he could justifiably have urgued that we had made progress during and since the war.

"In a country which has a free press and general freedom of information the individual, race or group can always appeal to public opinion. In such a country even government is relatively powerless without the support of public opinion, and certainly cannot long stand against it. If we look back over our own history we can see that abuses have first been exposed in the press, then discussed in the legislatures, finally dealt with by the law. Indeed, so familiar is this process that we can hardly think of any other.

"In the wider field of United Nations, public opinion becomes of even greater importance. The Economic and Social Council can recommend enactment of national laws in defense of the various freedoms, but it can do no more. An International bill of rights will come, when it does come, out of peoples of many nations demanding it of their own governments. And the basic essential, to make such demand wise and effective, will be an unrestricted flow of information."

The Chronicle said, "Let us assume (Feonov) means the United States, since the shoe fits. However, an important question arises: How did Mr. Feonov learn of discrimination in the United States? Had he come here on a government-conducted tour,...he would have

seen nothing of discrimination and he would have learned nothing of it through the press... he learned of it because everyone here is free to talk of discrimination as well as of everything else.

"Were he to investigate further, he would learn that some of this country's worst manifestations of racial and religious discrimination were killed through courageous and contineous exposure and attack by the American press.

"... This is not to be taken as a defense of discrimination, which we hope will be attacked by the Commission on Human Rights as vigorously as it is now attacking censorship. This is just by way of saying that when Mr. Feonov complains that Commission is 'overemphasizing' press freedom, he is disparaging something which, in the long run, holds more guarantees for justice than any other one policy could hold. Freedom of speech cannot be overemphasized."

### **NEW GERMAN TEACHERS**

American Military Government educators are training a new class of German teachers untainted by Nazism, in an effort to get German schools functioning again on a democratic basis, writes the New York Herald Tribune.

"The average age of the present teachers," it said, "is fifty-nine — instructors who learned their profession in the days before Nazism swept like a black plague through German schools and teachers were forced to conform to Nazi ideology. But even though the teachers are those who have survived strict screening in the denazification and demilitarization program, they still are subject to frequent reorientation in democracy.

"The general American policy is to discourage Germans from gathering in 'spontaneous' mass meetings as a guard against restoration of all the old 'followthe-leader' types of organizations that flourished under Nazism."

### "NEW DISPLACED PERSONS"

The United States Army has ordered a hunt throughout the American Occupation Zone for impostors and criminals believed to be sponging on the US and the United Nations, according to a recent article in the New York Herald Tribune.

The Army, noting that new "displaced persons" were appearing mysteriously in free-care camps, ordered that the more than 400,000 DP's both in and out of camps be screened. Elaborate machinery will be in operation for the project and the result may be forcible ouster from the camps of many so-called displaced persons.

Army authorities also hoped the vast screening plan would reveal the perpetrators of crimes which have been attributed loosely to DP's. One unofficial Army report has said that crime among DP's "poses a serious security threat."

Army authorities said 27,000 DP's were repatriated in March, but by the end of the month there were 8,000 more on hand than there were before the month's repatriation had begun. At the end of April, these authorities said, there were 11,244 more DP's in and out of camps than there were at the beginning of the month, despite the fact that 17,809 were returned to their homes or resettled.

### FRENCH ELECTIONS

Commenting on the recent French elections, the New York Herald Tribune found the result "the culmination of the trend away from Communism that first became apparent in the referendum on the draft constitution," but that it did not mean "defeat for those general ideas which formed the basis of the left coalition."

"... The voters of France have become sufficiently alarmed over the prospect of Communist influence in their country to mobilize against it," the Herald Tribune said, "However, the gains of the MRP were not at the expense of the Communists themselves, who showed

an actual gain in popular vote over last October's elections . . .

"The MRP is not a rightest party in the sense that it opposes socialization. It might be termed a Christian Socialist movement, embodying some of General De Gaulle's ideas on the subject of a strong executive; thus the victory of the MRP does not mean defeat for those general ideas which formed the basis of of the left coalition in the early stages of the last Constituent Assembly. If the Socialists, having parted company with the Communists, collaborate with the MRP in the formation of a new government, it will be a Socialist government, and it will be one which expresses the wishes of the overwhelming mass of French people."

### THE TASK OF LIBERALS

President Truman, in a message to the Liberal Party dinner in New York, warned that "there are still many vestiges and expressions of tolitarianism to be overcome," and that this is "the first and greatest task of all genuine liberals." He said, "Now that we are assured of the ability of democracy to survive.... we must make democracy thrive... Only then can the labor and truly liberal forces be free to organize themselves into bona fide unions and into differing political parties."

### BASEBALL AND HIGH POLICY

Edwin Hartrich of the New York Herald Tribune believes that the American occupation policy has taken a possible turn in recent months — we are starting to teach the youth of Germany to play baseball.

"Of all the high policy and low policy directives that have been handled out lately, the suggestion that American soldiers — in their own free time — begin to teach German boys the fundamentals of the American national game has met with the greatest response."

### **NEW GERMAN CITIZENS** -

(Continued from page 10)

- c. Individuals desiring to keep families together. This is a result of alleged practices of the expelling countries in retaining the male members of families with special skills or strong backs.
- d. Persons who would be expelled by countries with Volksdeutsche minorities into other than the US Zone of Germany but who prefer the US Zone to the other zones.
- c. Volksdeutsche who flee from Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and other countries that were not included in the Potsdam Agreement as being among the nations from which Volksdeutsche minorities will be accepted in Germany. Anticipating future expulsion these people take their fate into their own hands.

### NECESSITY OF TOLERANCE

In the final analysis, the objective assimilation — will not be accomblished until both the expellee and the native resident realize that their future is contingent on tolerance for one another and on cooperation under adverse conditions. If the expellee is not made to feel that he "belongs" he, with other discontended elements, will pursue special aims. He will be undoubtedly encouraged to do so by subversive elements to the detriment of the objectives of both Military Government and the German community. Moreover, he will be pursuaded to bclieve that his salvation lies in returning to his native country. At the same time, if the majority of expellees are kept on a public dole without contributing to the economy of the community, the native resident will endeavor to rid himself of the additional burden. Their efforts again may be funneled into channels which would tend to defeat the aims of Military Government in Germany.

Signs that in certain cases the resentment of the expellees is actually taking shape are found in reports which disclose that expellees have in several cases petitioned for special representation in Kreis and in Land governments. To discourage the formation of minority cells which may in the future develop into minority political groups, it is the policy of Military Government not to allow the resettlement of whole communities in toto. It is equally the policy of Military Government on humane grounds to keep families together.

### POSSIBLE RESULTS RECOGNIZED

The repercussions that may result from the absorption of 2,250,000 people into an economically unsound area, over-populated and with very little industry, and with whom the German native population has nothing more in common than some obsource and much-regretted claim of ethnic ties are recognized at the highest levels. The policy of Military Government is that expellees will be absorbed without delay into German communities subject to all laws, regulations and privileges of the US Zone. Those expellees who are not already German citizens will become German citizens.

Unfortunately during the first phase of the expellee program the problem was regarded by the German officials as onc exclusively in the realm of public welfare. Moreover, there was a lack of appreciation of the magnitude of the problem until large numbers of expellees began arriving, posing innumerable problems for immediate solution. Now it is realized that the sociological, economic and political aspects of the expellee program affect all phases of government. The importance attached to this program becomes obvious when it is realized that in Greater Hesse over 50 percent of the budget is set aside for the expellee program.

The Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS first initiated coordinated action in the form of a Working Group representing interested divisions of OMGUS last November in

order to exchange information concerning the situation and problems related to the program of resettling expellees in the US Zone. At that time the heads of various Divisions met under the auspiees of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division to discuss the acceptance of expellees. The idea of a Working Group was abandoned because of the conviction of all present that it was impossible to resettle two and one-fourth million people in a devastated and economically unsound area. Notwithstanding this, the movement of expellees did begin in January 1946. Pertinent problems which were raised in connection with the expellee resettlement program have necessitated a revival of the Working Group and on 6 May 1946 the second meeting of this Group was held. Various

phases of the program were discussed, among them the questions of citizenship, housing, public welfare, and employment, for expellees. The accomplishment of the second meeting convinced all present that the idea of a Working Group was sound and desirable in view of the complexity and magnitude of the problem. Since then a third meeting has been held (24 May 1946) at which time not only the heads of the various Divisions were present, but also representatives of the three Laender Military Government offices and also a representative of the Regional Government Coordinating Office. Similar Working Groups to coordinate policies and actions on the expellee resettlement program have also been formed in each of the three Laender.

### SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 12)

Old age, invalidity, and survivors insurance benefits are, in most cases, inadequate. For workers they average around RM 38 per month which is probably somewhat below the average relief For salaried rate. including rent. employees the average is around RM 75 per month, or something like the relief rate, with rent, for a married couple. No additional benefits are paid for any dependents, except a small supplement for each dependent child. To qualify, the insured must in general have been covered for at least 5 years and have been insured at least half of the time since first covered. In spite of these low benefits - which, however, do include invalidity as well as old age, - the financial losses suffered during the inflation of 1920-24 and the depression of 1930-34 made it necessary for the Reich to subsidize workers' insurance up to about 40 percent of all expenditures.

Accident insurance provides rather liberal benefits in proportion to the injury suffered and the amount of the injured persons earnings. Benefits are paid as long as the injury lasts, or, in case of death, to the survivors. (To children until 21 years of age, if in school, and to widows until death or remarriage). A 100 percent disabled person receives a cash benefit of 2/3 of his average earnings at time of injury, not including anything above RM 7,200 per year unless the particular association raised the maximum, as some did. All costs of medical treatment as well as rehabilitation services are provided.

Under Unemployment Insurance, benefit payments have gone through several changes. Prior to 1933 unemployment benefits were paid in case of involuntary unemployment to insured persons who had completed the qualifying period and were able and willing to work. The amount of benefit was based on earn-

ings during the last year of employment, and on the local cost of living. For this purpose earnings were divided into eleven wage classes, with further adjustments to each cost of living area. The total amount paid was composed of the principal benefit, plus a family bonus equal to 5 percent of the basic wage for each member of the insured worker's family. Benefits were originally granted for 52 weeks, but this period was subsequently reduced to twenty weeks.

In addition to unemployment insurance, unemployment emergency relief was provided for unemployed persons who had exhausted the rights to insurance benefits. This relief, unlike the insurance payments, was subject to a means test.

With the advent of the Nazi regime, greatly extended use was made of short time relief instead of regular insurance payments. These payments were continued until the war when they were merged with the war-time provisions for loss of wages due to interruption of work through various causes. With the outbreak of the war, the insurance system was abandoned altogether and payments were made only on the basis of need. The system of unemployment insurance has not yet been reestablished although its early reestablishment is now under discussion.

### TWO NEW DECREES

(Continued from page 13)

that the killing of anyone who resisted would be justified. Such unpunished brutality and crime were said to underlie the necessity for this legislation.

The measure also states that prosecution shall not be barred in cases where such a crime was declared lawful after its commission, or where by order of the Nazi authorities criminal proceedings were not instituted, were quashed or not completed. "The fact that any person acted pursuant to the order of his government or of a superior shall not free him under this law from responsibility for a criminal act as aforesaid, but may be considered in mitigation," the law reads.

The "Law on Redress of National Socialist Wrongs Committed in the Administration of Criminal Justice" provides specific exemptions from punishment, now or later, and revocation of sentences passed during the Nazi regime for certain acts of resistance to the tyranny of Nazism and militarism. Through judicial decree, it would clear the names of per-

sons, living or dead, who were convicted of crimes against the Nazi state for political, racial or religious reasons by striking the names of those to whom it applies from the criminal register.

In the early part of the occupation MG released those who had been imprisoned for violation of these Nazi decrees as rapidly as they could be discovered. Their so-called "criminal record" with consequent loss of rights and respectability, however, remained against them.

This law begins with the provision that "political acts whereby resistance was offered to National Socialism or militarism are not subject to punishment. It lists "in particular" anyone who undertook to overthrow or weaken Nazism; who from conviction evaded measures which "predominantly served to maintain National Socialistic tyranny or the conduct of total warfare;" who was punishable solely according to Nazi standards or who attempted to shield another from political punishment.

It lists nine Nazi laws and states that convictions for any of their provisions shall be deemed revoked without need of judicial decision. Provisions are made whereby a state attorney, a person sentenced or any one of his survivors may petition for revocation of sentences passed by the Nazis in cases covered by the measure, and which are not automatically revoked under its terms.

### SYMBOL OF 4-POWER UNITY

(Continued from page 7)

It is the Allied Secretariat that prepares the agenda and briefs for meetings of the Allied Control Council and the Coordinating Committee. It is the Allied Secretariat that prepares the minutes.

It is the Allied Secretariat, through its Liaison and Protokol Section, that makes the formal presentation of the foreign missions — China, Australia, Brazil, Norway, etc. — to the Allied Control Council, the supreme governing body of Ger-

many. And this is only part of Liaison and Protocol's ubiquitious job. It is a contact point between the various missions and the ACA and a clearing house for information on an almost endless variety of topics.

"My government wants restitution of electrical equipment delivered to the Germans in 1940 but never paid for. What can be done?" "My government wants to send representatives to the Leipzig Fair. At what, rate can they exchange their currency into marks?"

"My government wants to repatriate some of its nationals in one of the Zones.

What is the first step?"

"My government wants to send a mission to the chief coal-producing area of Germany. Please make the necessary arrangements."

It is questions such as these that the Allied Liaison and

Protocol Section must tussle with every day, answering them on the spot if possible or putting the missions in touch with those who know the answers. But the biggest question around the ACA Building these days is whether Germany is to be treated as an economic unit — whether it is to have central administrative agencies, a uniform currency, a free movement of trade within the four zones.

### Station List

### Military Government Elements

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US.

Office of Mil Gov for

Germany, US Berlin Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy

Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor

### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov 

Lt Co. M O Edwards

### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Lt Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord

### - Württemberg

E-1	Strittgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ülm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	1st Lt O P Johnson
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	1et Lt R E Alley
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmund	LK Gmund	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Capt R Kennedy
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt CS Koena
Ğ-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Cap I B Cress
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52		LK Künzelsau	Capt C E McGaffey
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korsun
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt US Aiello
	<b>-</b>	8	

### Landesbezirk North Baden

Ver
Burt
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erson

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov. for Land Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

### 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison

Liaison

Col J R Newman Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Maj B H Kean Capt G E Skaggs Maj W Condy Lt Col L J Dockal

### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	
E-6	Frankfurt	
F-15	Wiesbaden	
G-41	Wetzlar	
H-77	Dillenburg	
H-78	Gelnhausen	
H-79	Hanau	
H-80	Weilburg	
H-81	Hofheim .	
H-83	Rüdesheim	
H-86	Bad Homburg	
17-00	bad riomburg	

RB Wiesbaden SK Frankfurt SK Wiesbaden LK Wetzlar LK Biedenkopf *LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern SK-LK Hanau *LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn LK Maintaunus LK Untertaunus *LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Maj M Baymor Capt G A Abood Capt W F Johnson Lt Col T Turner Capt H L Edberg Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz Capt L F Jones

### Reglerungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 F-14	Kassel Kassel
G-38	Fritzlar
G-39 G-40 G-48 H-65	Marburg Fulda Korbach Eschwege
H-67	Hersfeld
H-68	Hofgeismar

RB Kassel SK-LK Kassel & *LK Melsungen *LK Fritzlar-Homburg &

*LK Ziegenhain

SK-LK Marburg

SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld

LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg LK Eschwege & *LK Witzenhausen LK Hersfeld & *LK Rotenburg LK Hofgeismar &

*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry Maj G C Sola 1st Lt W W Lechner Maj R A Gish Lt Col C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmueller Maj R F Musgrove Capt G S Iredall

### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt
F-12	Darmstadt
F-13	Offenbach
G-31	Heppenheim
G-32	Büdingen
G-33	Dieburg
G-34	Friedberg
G-35	Gieseen
H-62	Lauterbach
*Lisison	and security

RB Hessen SK-LK Darmstadt & *LK Gross-Gerau SK-LK Offenbach LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach LK Büdingen LK Dieburg LK Friedberg & *ICB Bad Nauheim SK-LK Giessen LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm Capt NR Laird Capt C H Carter Maj L H Brown Capt T A Norris Capt J S Chapin Maj R J Willard

Capt S B Borda

Capt C H Lenneville Capt H Nickelsberg

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regi (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich Hq Go Munich Sv Co Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark

### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

*A-250 Bad Kissingen  *A-251 Kitzingen  *A-330 Alzenau  A-331 Brückenau  *A-332 Ebern  *A-333 Gemünden  *A-334 Gerolzhofen  *A-335 Hammelburg  *A-336 Hassfurt  *A-337 Hofheim  *A-338 Karlstadt  *A-339 Königsbofen  *A-340 Lohr  *A-341 Marktheidenfeld  *A-342 Mellrichstadt  *A-343 Miltenberg  *A-344 Neustadt Saale  *A-345 Obernburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt LK Kissingen LK Kitzingen LK Alzenau LK Brückenau LK Gemünden LK Gemünden LK Hammelburg LK Hassfurt LK Hofheim LK Karlstadt LK Königshofen LK Lohr LK Markt Heidenfeld LK Mellrichstadt LK Miltenberg LK Neustadt a. d. Saale LK Obernburg LK Ochsenfurt	Maj G M Marsh Capt M A Potter Capt M Colbert Capt A T Neumann Capt Grodzinski 1st Lt G E Mair Capt J J Cotter 1st Lt G F Feehan Capt K L Elis Capt R E Hellmig Capt F L Beelby Capt W E Brayden Capt C Boden Capt E Kelly Capt Griffin 1st Lt L K Owens Capt O A Jenson Capt O A Jenson Capt J Bumic Capt J Bumic Capt L A Lowell
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### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

^{*}Liaison and security

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	¹ LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wbeeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj O J Cody
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

LOCATION

*D-212 Regensburg SK-LK Regensburg Maj C *D-230 Weiden SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald Maj G	G D Hastings G Doylo  J Gainer L Snapp C Robertson R B Coykendall
*D-212 Regensburg SK-LK Regensburg Maj C *D-230 Weiden SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald Maj G	G Doyle J Gainer L Snapp C Robertson R B Coykendall
*D-230 Weiden SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald Maj G.	J Gainer L Snapp C Robertson R B Coykendall
	L Snapp C Robertson R B Coykendall
	L Snapp C Robertson R B Coykendall
way and Mill fill	C Robertson R B Coykendall
	R B Coykendall
	T MOL
*D-246 Straubing SK-LK Straubing Capt G	L Milner
	E A McNamara
	R W Corly
*D-276 Parsberg LK Parsberg 1st Lt F	P J Piccola
*D-277 Tirschenreuth LK Tirschenreuth Capt L	R Mariels
	G Miller
*D-279 Eschenbach LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf, Capt R	O Woodward
*D-301 Deggendorf LK Deggendorf 1at Lt	H Cohen
*D-302 Eggenfelden LK Eggenfelden Lt S Fu	
	R Maewhorter
*D-304 Kelheim LK Kelheim Capt D	Stacy
	H Fueglein
	N F Ugland
*D-307 Zweisel LK Regen Lt $\overline{M}$ $\overline{V}$	Fidals
*D-308 Vilshofen LK Vilshofen Capt G	W Cunningham
*D-309 Vilsiburg LK Vilsiburg Lt J D	Brooks
*D-310 Wolfstein LK Wolfstein Capt M	1 Jarvis
*D-349 Kemnath LK Kemnath 1st Lt V	W W Greene
*D-350 Nabburg LK Nabburg Capt E	J Gallant
*D-351 Oberviechtach LK Oberviechtach Capt C	H Smallwood
*D-352 Riedenberg LK Riedenberg 1st Lt 7	T B Wofford
*D-353 Vohenstrauss LK Vohenstrauss Capt J	F Leech
*D-354 Roding LK Roding Capt D	K Nickerson
*D-355 Waldmünchen LK Waldmünchen 1st Lt	F Henry
*D-356 Beilngries LK Beilngries Maj E I	Fitchter
*D-357 Neumarkt LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf, 1st Lt	M W Doane
	ΓA Winkelsecht
*D-375 Bogen LK Bogen Capt A	R Sphar
*D-377 Dingolfing LK Dingolfing Capt J	W Fleshman
*D-278 Griesbach LK Griesbach 1st Lt G	J L Thomas
	Mitchell
	J McWatters
*D-381 Mallersdorf LK Mallersdorf Lt PA1	Nesbitt
	GG Dansby
*D-383 Viechtach LK Viechtach Capt R	
*D-385 Wegscheid LK Wegscheid Lt A L	

### Reglerungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E *E-213 *E-231	Munich Munich Freising		RB Oberbayern SK-LK Munich SK-LK Freising	,	Lt Col R F Philpott Capt Kurt Baer Maj E W Boney
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^{*}Liaison and security

(APO 755)

**BREMEN ENCLAVE** (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov

for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col B G Welker

Wesermunde Det

Wesermunde

SK Wesermunde

Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*}Liaison and security

### Military Government

### Weekly Information Bulletim



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY



### MILITARY GOVERNMENT

### WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

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Let's recollect
There's greater effect
If all pieces fit
Before we submit

### COMPLETED STAFF, WORK

STUDY OF A PROBLEM AND PRESENTATION OF ITS SOLUTION IN SUCH FORM THAT ONLY APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE COMPLETED ACTION IS REQUIRED.

- "1. WORK OUT ALL DETAILS COM-PLETELY.
- 2. CONSULT OTHER STAFF OFFICERS.
- 3. STUDY, WRITE, RESTUDY, REWRITE.
- 4. PRESENT A SINGLE, COORDIN-**ATED PROPOSED ACTION, DO NOT EQUIVOCATE.
- 5. DO NOT PRESENT LONG MEMO-RANDA OR EXPLANATIONS. CORRECT SOLUTIONS ARE USU-ALLY RECOGNIZABLE.
- 6- ADVISE THE CHIEF WHAT TO DO. DO ASK NOT HIM.

IF YOU WERE THE CHIEF, WOULD YOU SIGN THE PAPER YOU HAVE PREPARED AND THUS STAKE YOUR PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION ON ITS BEING RIGHT? IF NOT, TAKE IT BACK AND WORK IT OVER; IT IS NOT YET COMPLETED STAFF WORK.

### OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Training for Occupation Forces. Training Memo 6 USFET

7 June 1946

Movement and Documentation of Supplies in the European Theater on the Continent, SOP No 24

USFET 8 June 1946

Control Council Law No 29, "Delivery of Certified Copies of Documents (Repeal of Control Council Law No 6)" - Change 10 to Title 23, 

AG 014.12 (LD) OMGUS 10 June 1946

Civil Administration Monthly Report Questionnaire, MG/CIV/1/F . . . .

AG 319.1 (CA) OMGUS 11 June 1946

Organizations of (German) Ex-Prisoners of War AG 383.6 (SG) OMGUS

11 June 1946

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters



The Laenderrat Tackles Germany's "Most Important Single Problem"

Democratic self-government is on its way back in the United States Zone of Germany.

After twelve years of starvation and abuse under the Nazi regime, and with a hand of support and direction from MG, democratic self-government in the US Zone of Germany now has reached the toddling stage on its way toward walking alone again.

"It has always been our purpose to permit the German people to develop a free government, shaped to fit the needs of Germany. Moreover, it is manifestly simpler to control Germany through German administrative machinery rather than by the undertaking of direct operating responsibilities."

This policy, enunciated by General Eisenhower in October, 1945, has been a guide in the American occupation program for its zone of Germany.

#### A COORDINATING BODY NEEDED

After the creation of the three states, or Laender, of the US Zone of Germany, the establishment of their governments and the programing of elections to give the people a voice in their government, it was apparent that a complete job could not be done without the establishment of an agency to coordinate these state gov-

ernments. The agency that was set up to do this job is the Laenderrat — Council of States — an organization of the Ministers-President of the three Laender of the US Zone.

It was established by MG to meet the "most important single problem" created by the division of Germany into four zones of occupation — the lack of effective coordination and control within the zones for the special administrative services which formerly came under the direct control of the Reich central government.

Functioning with the advice and supervision of US authorities, the Laenderrat coordinates all matters of German civil administration affecting more than one Land (state) of the US Zone. It is designed to fill the need resulting from lack of central administration and to restore German responsibility and self-government. The Laenderrat job, defined by the German Ministers-President themselves when the agency was organized in October 1945, and approved by US Military Government, comprises the following:

"The Laenderrat has the task, within the political directives of the occupying power, to work out the problems which go beyond the boundaries of a Land, to remove the difficulties of communication between the Laender, and to secure the desired coordination in the development of political, social, economic and cultural life."

The "Council of States" is essentially a coordinating agency. It is NOT a zonal government.

Besides the Ministers-President of the three states of the US Zone — Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden — the Laenderrat also includes the Mayor of Bremen, the US seaport enclave. However, the latter takes part in Laenderrat decisions only when the interests of his area are concerned. The seat of the Laenderrat is in Stuttgart, where a Directorate, composed of the permanent representatives of the three Ministers-President, a Secretary-General, a Secretariat and a small staff, are maintained.

Regular meetings of the Laenderrat are held there the first Tuesday of each month. At that time, the council takes action on matters referred to it by US Military Government, proposals originating in the Laender and recommendations on such matters, developed after study, by its committees. All actions of the Laenderrat must be unanimous.

Originally, all actions and proposals of the Laenderrat were subject to approval by OMGUS.

#### ADDITIONAL POWERS

But, at the eight meeting of the Laenderrat on 7 May 1946, the Deputy Military Governor, Lt. General Lucius D. Clay, in "an expression of confidence in the strengthening of your own organization," gave the council authority to make its own final decisions on matters of German civil administration, "except for major policy problems" and those problems which come under quadripartite authority.

To meet this expansion of authority and to expedite action on the increasingly large volume of work coming before it, the Laenderrat reorganized as of 4 June 1946, at which time the Directorate was established. This body is composed of seven members: the three "plenipotentiaries" or permanent representatives of the Ministers-President, a special delegate on Laenderrat affairs from each of the Land civil governments and the Secretary-General of the Laenderrat.

#### WEEKLY DIRECTORATE MEETINGS

During the interval between Laenderrat meetings, the Directorate, which
meets once a week, at Stuttgart, possesses authority to act on matters which
are not of basic importance but which
which cannot be postponed. If these decisions of the directorate are unanimous,
they become effective at once. If they are
not approved unanimously, they become
effective if not vetoed by any of the
Ministers-President within three days.
When they become effective they are
considered Laenderrat decisions.

On matters of importance requiring ad interim action by the Laenderrat, decisions of the Ministers-President are procured in writing by the Secretary General through the Laenderrat plenipotentiaries. Such actions are also considered Laenderrat decisions and summaries of them are submitted at the next meeting of the council.

Since the Laenderrat is a coordinating agency and NOT a zonal government, action, necessary to carry out its decisions, must be taken by the Ministers-President in their respective Laender through their civil governments. Such action must be taken within one month, or in cases requiring OMGUS approval, within one month after such approval.

Supervision of Laenderrat activities is maintained through the Regional Government Coordinating Office (RGCO), an agency answerable directly to the US Deputy Military Governor. This office, which is also responsible for advising the Laenderrat and acting as its liaison with OMGUS, has offices in the same building as the Laenderrat at Stuttgart.

The staff of the RGCO has been held to a minimum. This was planned for efficiency in operation and in keeping with a policy not to dictate to nor order German officials, but to recommend and advise. There are only 17 Americans on the entire staff; five officers, four enlisted men and eight civilians.

Director of the RGCO is Dr. James K. Pollock, professor of political science, University of Michigan, who with General Clay directed the organization of the Laenderrat. Dr. Pollock has also held positions at Harvard University, Ohio State and Stanford. He knows Germany well, having been here several times before the war and is the author of numerous books, monographs and articles on the country.

The staff of the RGCO includes six technical advisors who meet with the various committees of the Laenderrat to supervise and adviso their actions; a translation and reports section of two people who handle all this work; an executive officer, an administrative officer, an administrative assistant and a PRO. The enlisted men, assisted by a small group of German civilians, handle the general clerical and secretarial work. Most of the staff have a broad knowledge of the German language coupled with a wide experience in the fields of Laenderrat activities they advise.

#### LAENDERRAT SUBCOMMITTES

The Laenderrat met formally for the first time on 6 November 1945, when its organization plan was officially approved. On 20 December 1945, the council was authorized to set up committees of German technical advisers. From an original group of seven, covering such important matters as Evacuation and Resettlement; Food and Agriculture; Electricity; Transportation; Economics; In-

Lt. General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor, addressing the Eight Meeting of the Laenderrat composed of the Ministers-President of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Bade. and Greater Hesse.

US Army Signal Corps Photo.



dustry and Export-Import, the committees and sub-committees have grown to a total of 68.

These committees and subcommittees, and others that may be established, do all the spadework for the Laenderrat. They function under the direction of the Laenderrat Secretariat. Representatives of the RGCO attend their meetings and advise in the consideration of matters referred to them. Other US Military Government representatives may be invited to attend, in advisory capacities, those committees sessions involving their respective functions in OMGUS.

The Committees, however, are essentially German and not set up by MG. They are appointed by the Laenderrat, subject to RGCO, and normally meet at Laenderrat headquarters.

#### THE SECRETARIAT

The Laenderrat Secretariat is composed of a Secretary General and a working staff. The Secretary General, Erich Rossman, long time Social Democrat and concentration camp inmate, prepares and submits to the Laenderrat proposals, plans and directives for coordination on matters within the jurisdiction of the organization.

The Secretariat is the channel for all matters to be presented to the Laenderrat or its committees by either US Military Government or German civilian sources. MG authorities present such matters through the RGCO, which passes them on to the Secretariat. German sources bring theirs up through the normal channels of the civil government to the Secretariat.

The Secretary General places these matters and committee actions on the agenda for Laenderrat meetings. He also is responsible for preparation of necessary data in reports and for the general supervision of the administrative functions of the council.

Normal procedure by the Laenderrat on matters requiring coordination of administration in the US Zone is along the following lines:

A matter is presented to the Laenderrat, either by Military Government or German sources. It is placed on the agenda and receives preliminary consisideration at a regular meering of the council. As a general rule, such matters of a nature requiring reference to a committee or subcommittee for detailed study. This action is taken and the committee later submits its recommendations. If the matter is one of minor importance, but requiring expeditious handling, the Directorate may act upon it. If it is of major importance and requiring immediate action the ad interim Laenderrat approval of the Ministers-President may be secured in writing. Or again, it may be held over until the next meeting of the Laenderrat, where the committee report may be adopted, modified or rejected.

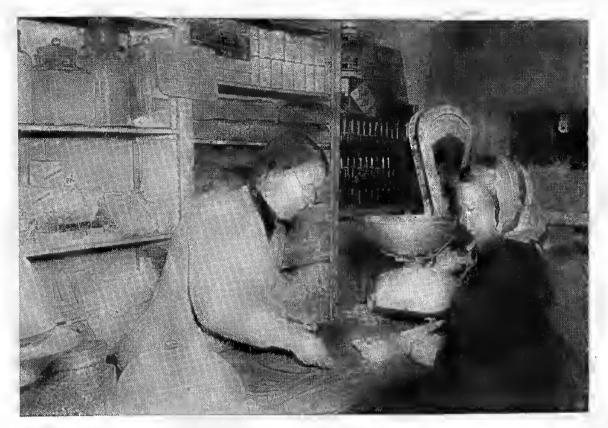
If such action is necessary, the Laenderrat approval may be forwarded to OMGUS for acceptance there before it is put into operation.

#### COMPLETE COOPERATION

Since its inception, the Laenderrat has given its complete cooperation to OMGUS. The Germans themselves also are making good use of the organization having brought before it a number of proposals which have been put into effect.

Progress has been made by the Laenderrat and the RGCO despite many difficulties. These included not only such inconveniences as the lack of facilities, office space, and suitable personnel, but also such fundamental things as the necessity for reeducating responsible Germans in self-government, and getting them accustomed to free discussion, willing to accept management of their own affairs and able to compromise their differences in a democratic manner.

In the few months of its existence the Laenderrat has accomblished much. Probably its most important single accom(Continued on page 27)



US Army Signal Corps Photo

# New Rationing System

City-dwellers in US Zone to receive larger rations than rural population.

A slight increase in the food ration for the US Zone of Germany has been announced by the Laenderrat. Acting with the approval of OMGUS the German Council of States authorized rations for the 90th ration period beginning 24 June 1946, slightly higher than those of the present period. This applies especially to persons living in the larger cities of the US Zone.

Under a new method of food rationing devised by the Laenderrat Food and Agriculture Commissioner Hermann Dietrich, in cooperation with the Food Ministers of the three States of the Zone, persons living in cities of over 20,000 population will receive a larger ration than those living in smaller or rural areas.

Workers in all areas will share in the food increases of the new ration in order to prevent impairment of the gradually resuming industrial activity in the Zone.

Food Commissioner Dietrich has taken the position that during the critical months preceding the new harvest this fall, every effort must be made to keep the ration as high as available food stocks will permit.

The increase in the ration for the new period was made possible through available supplies of dried milk and dehydrated vegetables from the United States; through the import of fish from the Scandinavian countries purchased by the US Military Government; and through

(Continued on page 16)

# The Results of the Ration Cut

Tripartite Survey Reveals Immediate Decline in Nutritional Condition.

Decreasing Production, Absenteeism Prevalent. Famine Edema Reappears.

Significant deterioriation in the nutritional condition of the German civilian as a direct result of the recent ration reduction is the main finding conducted by the tripartite Combined Nutrition Committee. The survey covered urban areas in the American, French and British Zones, and was undertaken during the period 12 May through 23 May 1946. Another review of the general situation is planned within ninety days.

#### ORIGINAL 1550 CALORY MINIMUM

The committee made its first report in August 1945, which lead to the establishment of an average ration of 1550 calories for the normal consumer as the very minimum which could maintain a reasonable state of health in the population. However, this scale could not be sustained on the available food supply and the ration had to be reduced in the French Zone in February, in the British Zone in March, and in the American Zone in April.

Under the original scale the ration proved sufficient to protect town populations against starvation and with few exceptions to prevent serious malnutrition, although the scale was insufficient to support a full working population. It provided no margin of safety.

committee also found The that during this period some supplementary rations were available either the form of unrationed items. family stocks, or through illegal procurement which prevented the full effect of this reduced ration being felt. Now with the reduced calorie levels in

the approved ration a greater proportion of any supplementary food available is apt to find its way to those most able to acquire it, leaving the greater part of town populations in the danger zone.

While children up to the age of 3 years were still adequately nourished in terms of caloric intake, there were indications of specific needs for Vitamin B and iron. Children from 3 to 6 years of age are still in a satisfactory nutritional condition. However, even in these age groups rickets is becoming more prevalent and nutritional anemia is increasing.

The caloric deficiency of rations has now become definitely noticeable in the children between 6 and 10 years, and between 10 and 18 years there is evidence of retarded or arrested growth. Specific signs of malnutrition associated with deficiencies of Vitamin A, riboflavin and ascorbic acid are by no means uncommon, and anemia is of increasing prevalence.

#### "NORMAL CONSUMER" SUFFERING

The condition of the normal consumer has deteriorated and is particularly serious among the old and physically unfit who have the least opportunity to obtain any supplementary rations. Famine edema, which had been evident immediately after occupation but had almost disappeared by the end of January, has reappeared in the urban areas and is reaching serious proportions.

The effect of the recent ration reduction is decreasing production and is increasing absenteeism in the Ruhr, the survey reported, even though the coal miners are receiving a relatively high ration as compared to workers in other industries. The present ration scale is resulting in a decline of physical strength, increased absenteeism and discontent among workers generally. It is evident that the lowering of the food ration will substantially decrease productive output and will seriously retard economic recovery.

#### CHILDBEARING WOMEN

The survey did not develop direct evidence that pregnant women and nursing mothers are as yet suffering extensively from insufficient nourishment, although the committee is of the view that it will be impossible for women in these categories to continue to supplement the present ration scale so that malnutrition for mother and child is certain to result.

As a result of its survey, the committee has recommended that every effort be made to restore the caloric content of the ration to the 1550 calory level for the normal consumer as an absolute minimum, which in itself would not suffice over a long period of time to maintain a healty population. The committee further recommended that the range and number of weighings in the three Zones be extended in close correlation with the work of nutrition survey teams so that

a true relationship between body weights, and hunger edema may be followed closely.

The survey included the cities of Stuttgart, Kassel, Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Duesseldorf, Essen, Coblentz, Saarbruecken, Freudenstadt and Schramberg. The members of the committee included Colonel W. L. Wilson (US), Sir Jack Drummond (Gr. Britain), Inspector General G. Coulon (France). Associate members of the committee are Colonel W. H. Sebrell (US), Lt. Colonel W. F. Ashe (US), Dr. H. Sinclar (Gr. Britain), Mr. J. B. Lockwood (Gr. Britain), Lt. Colonel M. Roche (France), and Dr. G. Pierron (France).

#### THE DANGER LINE

In commenting on the report of servey, Colonel Wilson, Chief of OMGUS Public Health and Welfare Branch, pointed out that it was particularly disturbing to him in that it reflects deterioration in the health of the population so quickly following the cut in rations as to indicate quite definitely that the general nutritional conditions existing at the time of the cut were already at the danger line. Hence, further deterioration in the nutrition of the German people may be expected to develop rapidly as their reserve strength is depleted.

he Reich constitution, framed at Weimar in 1919, proclaimed that men and women have fundamentally the same civic rights and duties. Women were given the right to vote and it was further stipulated that all citizens without distinction were eligible for public offices in accordance with the laws and their own abilities and services. This represented a great change from the days of Bismarck's Second Reich - a Reich in which women had no legally recognized role in politics and administration, a Reich in which they were not even allowed to study at German universities but had to go abroad if they wished a higher education. (It was as recently as 1905

that German girls wer first permitted to attend gymnasia).

Before 1918, Germany was indeed a man's world and women were relegated to the three Kinder, Kirden and Küche. There were of course, vices of protest. About one hundred years ago, Auguste Schmidt, the founder of the German Woman Citizens' Union, wrote, "

zens' Union, wrote, "I campaign for the Reich of freedom." However, with the failure of the Revolution of 1848, the feminist movement also suffered a setback. Pioneer women like Helene Lange and Anita Augsburg continued to battle for woman suffrage. Their efforts were supported by the Social Democratic Party but were without success until the breakdown of the old regime in 1918.

What was the "Deutsche Frau" able to do with the new freedoms conferred upon her in 1919? Let us look first at the exercise of the suffrage. Unfortunately, in most elections before 1933, the registration and voting statistics were not tabulated according to sex. However, as Figure 1 indicates, the voting participation of men was, on the whole, better than that of women. This condition was in part due to women's lack of political education and experience.

To what extent were women elected to legislative bodies under the Weimar Republic? The constitutional convention of 1919 had 41 women members out of a total of 423. The Reichstag elected on 6 November 1932 had 35 women out of 584 members: 13 of the 35 were Social Democrats, 13 were Communists, 4 were Center Party, 3 were German National People's Party while the Bavarian People's Party and the German People's Party each electrons woman.

There were no in the Nazi certain either in the or in any other Reichstag.

1927 in 90 citles with populations
of 50,000 or more,
we men numbered
only 8.5 percent of
the total number of
the total number of
ty councilmen. At
Reich, Land and local
levels, the parties of
the Leftwere more
ready to nominate

and elect women than the other parties.

The number of women who occupied high governmental or administrative posts in the Weimar days was very small. No woman was ever a member of the Reich eabinet or of a Land eabinet. No woman was ever Oberpraesident, Regierungspraesident, Oberbürgermeister or Landrat. There were a few women in the higher civil service of the Reich or of Prussia - but the total of such persons could be counted on the fingers of both hands. In 1927, in cities with more than 50,000 population, there was only one woman who was a professional member of the Magistrat — in other words, a professional department head.

erman women shed their shackle

Women in politics and administration be-

fore, during and after the Hitler Regime.

When one considers the short span of years of the Weimar Republic and recalls the status of women in Germany before 1919, it must be conceded that good progress was made. Women participated more and more in the work of political parties. Women legislators rendered valuable service on legislative committees. Women found increasing opportunities in the permanent civil service.

#### THIRD REICH SET-BACK

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, in the early days of Nazi rule, wrote a book entitled Germany Puts the Clock Back. This is as true of the feminist movement as it is of everything else that was progressive and democratic in Germany's past.

It remained for the Third Reich to put women in their "proper place."

Since the Nazi elections were not free democratic elections, there is no point in comparing voting records, "Führer, wir folgen Dir: Alle sagen 'Ja'." German women are as much to blame for voting Hitler into office and supporting him as are: German men.

As for women legislators and public officials, the Nazi tyranny swept them out of their positions. A simple test will suffice to illustrate the "masculinization" of the public and party services. The Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1936 contained an index of names of more than 8,000 public and party officials. Among these, there were exactly fourteen women, only one of whom had a civil service rank as high as Oberregierungsrat. Only two of them had the doctor's degree. The most prominent woman listed — or perhaps one should say "the most notorious" - was the Reichsfrauenführerin, Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink. Curiously enough, the leader of "Bund Deutscher Mädel" was not mentioned at all. Doubtless it was felt that Baldur von Schirach, the Reich Youth adequately represented both Leader. sexes!

#### RESTORATION BEGINS

Anyone who saw the recent elections in the US Zone could not fail to be impressed by the large number of women who voted. It is also encouraging to note that women are becoming increasingly active in political party affairs. There are even a few women's parties such as the South German Women's League in Bavaria. When MG receives applications for the authorization of political parties, the list of sponsors ususally includes one or more women.

As yet, not many women have been elected to local legislative councils. Of 15,000 Gemeinde councillors in Wuerttemberg-Baden, only twenty-five are women. In Greater Hesse, there are six women members out of 1081 Landkreis councillors. Bavaria has the only all-woman Gemeinde council. This is not to be taken as evidence that the Bavarians are more ardent feminists than their cousins in Greater Hesse or Wuerttemberg-Baden. Rather, it was a case of there not being enough "politically acceptable" men. Reports as to the number of women elected to Stadtkreis councils have not yet been received but it is known that there were at least eight candidates in Greater Hesse.



Area Voting	Election	Date	Percentage of qualified . men voting	Percentage of qualified women voting
Munich	City council	1919	70.7%	67.40/0
Cologne	H H • • •	1924	66.5%	52.6%
Hagen	er 11 •	1924	83.00/0	71.0%
Gera	и н • • •	1925	90.6%	87.9%
Berlin	n n	1929	75.0°/ ₀	66.0%
Berlin	Reichstag	1928	83.70/0	75.2°/°
Leipzig		1928	86.5%	80.6°/ ₀
Elberfeld	п	1928	79.0°/ ₀	69.7%
Barmen	,	1928	<b>77.8</b> °/ ₀	66.7%
Land Thuringia .	m	1928	82.2%	74.0°/ ₀
Land Hesse	п	1928	73.3%	58.9°/ ₀

Figure 1. More eligible women than men failed to vote.

Women are also being nominated for the Land constitutional assemblies. In Bavaria, the Social Democrats have nominated Elisabeth Käser, Referentin in the Bavarian Ministry of Education and Religion, and Rosa Aschenbrenner, former member of the Bavarian Landtag. The Bavarian Communists have likewise nominated a woman.

There are still only a few women in higher administrative positions. The Land government of Greater Hesse includes women and at least two are in the Land government of Bavaria. One of the most important appointments yet made was made by the British when they named Frau Thea Ruth, Social Democrat, to be Vice President of the Province of Hanover. There is one woman Bürgermeister of a small Gemeinde with some three hundred inhabitants in Greater Hesse. It is

said that there are two or three women Bürgermeister in the Russian Zone. In general, the Russians have been sympathetic toward the appointment of women to public office.

It is desirable that increased emphasis be placed on political education for women. It is even more necessary that German men come to understand that the equality of the sexes is an essential principle of democracy. In the days before the Hitler era, the Deutsche Frauenbewegung (German Women's Movement) was in contact with women's organizations and activities in other countries. A start has been made in contacting the outside world by the head of the German Young Women's Association who, together with her assistant, attented the World Executive Committee of the YWCA meeting in Switzerland.



Seven billion marks worth of property taken into custody by the US Military Government authorities in Germany are now being turned over to German administrative agencies for safeguarding and administering in accordance with the American MG policy of giving the German authorities greater responsibilities in handling their own affairs and activities.

The property Disposal Board created by MG in February 1946, recommended a plan the details of which were worked out by a committee appointed by the Laenderrat and the American MG officials. It is expected that the German Property Control Authority will have been established and assumed full resposibility for this administration by 1 July 1946.

#### MG SEIZURES MANDATORY

Approximately 43,000 units of property in the US Zone of Germany have been taken into custody by American MG property control officers sinee the start of occupation. These properties include those of the former German government, the Nazi Party and affiliates, allied and neutral nationals, and persecuted persons, for safeguarding and administering until their final despositions are decided upon by the occupational authorities.

The custodianship of the properties was considered necessary for a variety of reasons: In the case of the German

state, the terms of the surrender demanded it; in the case of the NSDAP and affiliated organizations, it was required by virtue of the Control Council Law No. 2 dissolving these organizations; for the I.G. Farbenindustrie, Control Council Law No. 9 demanded the seizure of all their properties; and for certain other properties, regulations of MG Law No. 52 were applicable.

#### FIRST TRANSFERS MADE.

The first transfer of property was effected in Wuerttemberg-Baden when approximately two billion marks worth of property, comprising 8,811 units was transferred 1 June to the Land government. In Greater Hesse, a transfer of about 5,000 units, worth more than two billion marks, has been completed. Preparations for the transfer of some 17,000 units, valued at more than three billion marks, are being initiated in Bayaria.

The Ministers-President will be held responsible to insure the safeguarding of the property for custody and administration and "to insure that there is no transaction engaged in that will substantially diminish or imperil the value of such property." They also have been called upon to submit to MG plans for the eventual disposition of State and Nazi properties taken under control.

All property turned over must be signed for by the Ministers-President who also must submit plans and regulations

for its administration and safeguarding to MG for approval. The MG Land directors are to invoke specific supervisory and auditing measures to insure complete protection of the property of United Nations members and of neutrals.

A German Property Control Office is to be organized in the Finance Ministry of each Land with a Land civilian agency head as director. Each Kreis is to have a similar set-up by establishing a subordinate civilian agency. Continual liaison is to be maintained by the German directors with the MG officers.

As of 30 April 1946, three were 31,645 units, comprising a total value of RM 6,211,600,000 under US Military Government Property Control. By Land and districts this total was divided as follows:

	Units	Value in marks
Bavaria	16,092	2,757,000,000
Greater Hesse	8,220	1,938,700,000
Würtemberg-Baden	5,616	1,135,900,000
Bremen Enclave	135	233,000,000
U. S Berlin Sector	1,582	147,000,000

Property Units Seized and Their Value in Marks,

The report stated that number of German State and NSDAP properties under control at the end of April amounted to 70 percent of the total properties under control. Their estimated value was RM 3,819,600,000 or 61 percent of the total value. Of all the property in custody real estate units were the most numerous, although industrial units totaled the greatest value.

#### **NEW RATIONING SYSTEM**

(Continued from page 9) an increase in sugar stocks by imports from the Soviet Zone in exchange for cattle.

The new system of rationing, which differentiates between inhabitants of large and small cities, is based upon recognition of the fact that during the next few months, persons in the latter category will derive more benefit from the fruits and vegetables now becoming available and will have more opportunity to cultivate gardens.

The average ration for normal consumers under the new ration plan will be approximately 1225 calories daily.

During the new four week ration period, normal consumers will receive an additional 200 grams of meat, an additional 124 grams of sugar and 300 grams of dried vegetables, which heretofore have not been available to this extent in all areas of the US Zone.

An additional 3000 grams of skim milk is also provided. Most of this milk will be issued as dried milk at one part dried to 10 parts liquid. This is the ratio at which dried milk is reconstituted to liquid form.

Other changes in the ration provide a slight decrease in the allotments of cheese and pulses (dried peas and beans) and a supplemental daily ration to all persons over seventy years of age of one quarter liter of skim milk. If this is not available, they will be given one can of evaporated milk weekly.

Through this new program of providing a larger ration to the less well supplied large city areas, the Laenderrat hopes to achieve a fairer distribution of available food in the US Zone, Food Commissioner Dietrich explained, particularly since supplies from gardens and nearby farms are not available to the same extent during the summer months.

## OMGUS MAINTAINS

# NO BARTER IN INTERZONAL TRADE

In turning down a recent Laenderrat proposal for a series of interzonal barter transactions, OMGUS reaffirmed its antibarter policy as follows:

"Military Government policy is opposed to barter transactions. This policy has been explained many times to the Main Economics Committee and the Laenderrat itself has passed resolutions along the same line. It is to be noted in this connection that the authority given to the Laenderrat over interzonal trade does not include the authority to approve barter transactions.

"The objective, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Protocol and basic US policy that Germany is to be treated as a single economic unit, is that there should be an equitable distribution of the resources of Germany as a whole throughout Germany. It is fully realized, however, that under present conditions unless some basis is provided for balancing trade between zones, there is a possibility of one zone being unduly drained with no corresponding trade being realized from the other zones. Such balancing, however, should be obtained on an overall basis rather than on the basis of individual transactions. Global allocations between zones for a specified period of time covering all major items is one means by which such balancing could be effected. The balancing, however, should be on the basis of a considerable period of time and if possible, should be sought on the basis of trade with all zones rather than with one other zone. In instances where arrangements are made by the Allied Control Authority or between

OMGUS and Military Government for another zone for pooling of receipts from exports from the US Zone with receipts from exports from another zone, items shipped in export should be included also as items balancing interzonal trade transactions, and the Laenderrat will be notified of any such arrangements . . ."

"If the Laenderrat finds that a major transaction of vital importance cannot be consummated except on a barter basis, the proposed transaction will be submitted to this Headquarters along with a detailed statement of the reasons why the transaction is considered of vital importance and of the efforts that have been made to consummate the transaction on a non-barter basis. This Headquarters will then attempt to effect arrangements for carrying out the transaction on a non-barter basis and may, in certain instances where this cannot be done, give approval for the transaction to be consummated on a barter basis. Exceptions, however, will not be made with respect to any but major transactions of vital importance to the zone."

## **Additional German Voters**

Persons exonerated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism too late to register for the coming elections may participate in the 30 June voting nevertheless. OMGUS has just issued a directive to the three Land Governments in the US Zone establishing a procedure for their inclusion.

To enable these persons to cast legal ballots in the forthcoming elections, even though registration is closed, electoral certificates (Wahlscheine) will be issued. The issuance of Wahlscheine is in accordance with a well established German practice when qualified voters have been omitted from registration rolls and it is too late to amend the register.

Persons not yet registered as voters who have been classified as "followers" under the Law for Liberation will be permitted to vote in the 30 June election, if they have paid their fines and are otherwise qualified to vote. This procedure is in keeping with MG policy that nominal Nazis who have made restitution may regain their civil rights.

### **OMGUS Conserves Food**

To conserve grains, fats and oils, the most critical food items in world short supply, OMGUS has issued the following instructions to its Berlin personnel which will be of interest and assistance to Mess Officers in the field.

Boil or broil foods usually fried; render used fats and reuse them; use boiled dressings instead of oil dressings; substitute fruit and other desserts for pastries and cakes; serve open-faced instead of double crusted pies; use substitutes for wheat cereals.

## **Civilian Travel Passes**

Semi-permanent travel permits to other zones for business and other essential reasons, are being issued at a rate of 300 to 400 a month to German residents of the US Zone, the American office of the Interzonal Facilities Section, Allied Control Council revealed.

Although the interzonal pass system was originated by the ACA last December and implemented in the US Zone by a USFET directive in January 1946, operation of this travel authorization did not get under way until the first of May. Between 300 and 400 passes were issued during the first month of operation, but the permits are expected to be issued in greater volume as the operation con-

tinues. Approximately an equal number of Germans of other zones are being cleared for travel in the US Zone.

Germans eligible for the travel permits are restricted to certain categories, including those employed in central administrative agencies under the Control Council, ecclesiastical dignitaries, clergy, doctors, technicians in reconstruction projects, agents and businessmen of enterprises egaged in interzonal trade.

Each applicant in the US Zone must go to the Public Safety Officer of the local MG to fill out the prescribed form and prove his business is legitimate. The application is then sent to the Interzonal Authority Section in Berlin where its processing includes approval of the proper authorities of the other zones concerned and properly endorsed. It is returned to the local MG for delivery to the applicant.

Passes are generally for six months, but some are issued for shorter periods according to the business to be transacted. No cases of abuse of this privilege have been reported, but it has been found that many applicants do not come within the categories as specified in the Control Council and USFET directives.

## **Bavarian Labor Congress**

Before 700 delegates to the first free labor union congress in Bavaria in 13 years, Maj. Clarence M. Bolds, chief of the Manpower Division, OMG for Bavaria, declared Thursday that Military Government's labor policy had "broadened to one of active aggressive encouragement" of labor unions.

"This is no hollow statement," the Major said. "It is a directive to us from higher headquarters and we have taken aggressive action to effectuate it. Your being here today is in part the result of that action."

during the first month of operation, but

He added that MG had purposely rethe permits are expected to be issued in
greater volume as the operation congreater volume as the operation con-

mit it freedom in selecting its own leaders and forms of organization.

During the sessions they will organize land-wide unions for each industry as well as a labor federation of all Bavarian trade unions.

## Rhine 'Patton Bridge' Opened

The "Patton Bridge" across the Rhine at Cologne, named in honor of US Gen. George S. Patton, jr., was opened Tuesday by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European Theater commander. In his speech at the inaugural ceremony, he paid tribute to the late wartime US Third Army leaders as one of the Allies most capable generals.

Turning to the role of the bridge in the reconstruction phase, Gen. McNarney said: "Let us hope that the new bridge will create better conditions for normal traffic over the Rhine near Cologne and that it will show the German people the way into a better future."

Reporting on construction, the chief of the British engineers stated that the bridge had been built in eight months by 500 British troops and 900 German workmen. More than 2,400 tons of steel and 28,000 cubic feet of lumber were used.

## Interzonal Conferences

Facilitation of inter-zonal trade was the primary purpose of a two day conference between German economic officials of the American and Soviet Zones of Germany held in mid-June at the offices of the Central Administration for Trade in the Russian Zone, located in the Russian sector of Berlin.

The conference was called at the invitation of German economic officials of the Russian Zone. Heading the delegation from the American Zone were the economic ministers of the three Laender, Dr. Ludwig Erhard of Bavaria, Dr. Rudolph Mueller of Greater Hesse and Dr. Heinrich Koehler of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

At the same time German food ministers of the British and American Zones met in Hamburg to discuss common food problems.

## **Public Welfare Training**

Recognizing the need for more trained German public welfare workers the Office of Military Government of Land Greater Hesse is working closely with the Minister of Labor and Welfare of the Land government to develop a new type of training course for male administrators in the welfare programs. Under MG supervision plans are under way for the development of a three month course for thirty carefully selected young German administrators. They will receive two months of theoretical training and one month of on-the-job training in the Land Ministry and its principal subordinate agencies throughout the Land.

In order that proper personnel can be found, regardless of their economic status, the Land government is prepared to pay the cost of maintenance of the students while in training. This is an innovation in German social work training and is a start towards filling the great gap in social work personnel created by the widespread nazification of German welfare agencies. There is particular need for trained welfare workers in the work of the welfare agencies in the carc of refugees and expellees who are coming into the Land in great numbers.

### **Press Control**

German civilian officials must be blocked in their tendencies to muzzle reporters from licensed German newspaper, delegates to a Zone-wide information control conference at the Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse agreed recently. Instances were cited where American-appointed civilian officials had attempted to restrict the issuance of German government information to official channels.

In another case, a German civil administration had sought passage of a law to make the local licensed newspaper the

official newspaper with the obligation to print all items sent to it by the administration. All such unauthorized press controls have been nullified but it was agreed that eternal vigilance will be required until the Germans themselves become accustomed of a near-free press.

## Home Folks Indifferent

The American public seems indifferent to the vital importance of what is being attempted in Germany with respect to its impact on the problem of war or peace in the future, Colonel William W. Dawson, Director of Military Government for Baden, told a meeting of MG field representatives in this Land upon his resumption of command after two months' temporary duty in the United States.

"We must rely upon the intelligent reporting of the situation here by the press to awaken the public to our needs and problems," Colonel Dawson said. "We must expect and invite the closest scrutiny of our work. As representatives of our government, we must be above suspicion in both our public and private lives."

In contrast to what he called the lethargy of the public, Colonel Dawson said there is a keener realization than ever before among government circles that MG in Germany must achieve its objectives. He praised highly the new orientation program given military and civilian personnel before they leave the Unites States to take MG jobs in Germany.

### Mata Hari Out

Doctor Erna Schmidt Rohrer, 46, Chief of the Textile Division in the German Land Economics Office, was sentenced to two years in prison last night for falsification of her political questionnaire, the Intermediate Court Officer, Office of MG for Greater Hesse, announced.

The Fragebogen, filled out in February of 1946, did not list her war-time activities with the Abwehr, a German Counter Intelligence Organization. At present her former position in the Abwehr is not regarded as politically criminal, but warranted an automatic arrest at the time the Fragebogen was submitted, the official disclosed.

As the court announced the sentence, Frau Schmidt Rohrer sneered insultingly. She was sharply reprimanded, and was warned that her sentence could be increased for contempt of court.

## **School for Financiers**

The second group of 50 prospective German financiers has been graduated from the Greater Hesse Finance School at Langen, near Frankfurt, after completing an intensive six-week course.

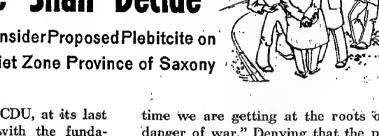
"The only school of its kind in the US Zone, it is part of a three-fold program launched by the Greater Hesse Ministry of Finance to fill the gap left in the wake of thorough denazification of the public finance agencies," an MG official declared. "All but four of the first group of 50 graduates received immediate employment in the Greater Hesse Finance Ministry and 49 of the second group were employed upon graduation." "However," he added, "this still leaves the Ministry with little more then half of the 4,753 finance specialists it employed in 1939."

Students are offered a variety of subjects, ranging from auditing to tax collecting. They are familiarized with every phase of the public finance system and, upon successful completion of the course, they are eligible for positions in any department of the Finance Ministry.

In order to increase the versatility of the average employee who has been trained to do only one specific job, Public Finance offices throughout Land Greater Hesse are conducting a four-hour weekly course to acquaint their personnel with correlated finance functions. Thus, one specialist can hold two or more positions in case of emergency. As a final measure designed to fill its personnel requirements, the Ministry has called upon Greater Hesse university faculties to arouse more interest in finance courses.

# "The People Shall Decide"

Berlin Newspapers Consider Proposed Plebitcite on Expropriation for Soviet Zone Province of Saxony



The leadership of the CDU, at its last session, entirely sided with the fundamental principles of the law relating to the expropriation of works belonging to war and Nazi criminals in Saxony and shifting them to public property, reports the Berlin CDU organ Neue Zeit.

"The Christian Democration Union is convinced that those circles which have brought Germany and the world into the disaster of this war must have their economic instruments taken away" stated the paper, adding further that "the Union urges that the holding of the plebiscite be contemplated on the expropriation of war criminals and Nazi criminals."

"The Union opines that a change of the German social and economic structure must not be realized in one part of Germany, but will have to be carried through only according to a plan concerning all of Germany" continued the paper.

Der Morgen, LDP sponsored paper, quotes Dr. Kuelz, head of the Liberal Democratic Party, as saying that "after the Laender administration and the parties in Saxony decided to clear up the problem of the expropriation of the works of war criminals and mongers means of a plebiscite, it goes without saying that the LDP takes part without reservation in this entirely democratic measure."

The Berliner Zeitung, Soviet licensed morning paper, carried a banner head over the full page spread reading: "The People Shall Decide." The paper goes on to say that "in Saxony for the first

time we are getting at the roots of the danger of war." Denying that the plebiscite means socialization, the paper states that only one-sixth of all works in Saxony have been placed on the expropriation list, and only part will remain public property.

Also denying that the plebiscite constitutes- socialization, the central organ of the SED, Neues Deutschland, declares that the plebisoite concerns only works of war and Nazi criminals, while at the same time numerous commissions check on every single case to decide whether the proposed expropriation is legal or not.

## Youth Parliament

Considerable space has been devoted in Berlin newspapers to the Free German Youth movement meeting recently held in Brandenburg, where a central leadership council of 62 members was elected with Eric Honecker as head.

Neues Deutschland, Socialist Unity Party organ, declares that "... The first youth parliament at Brandenburg showed all people who are still doubtful that our youth is young again and has the firm will to create something new and powerful." The paper continues that "in order to forge the unity of the youth movement in the west too, it is necessary to have confidence, sincerity, and determination. The delegates went home from the first parliament of youth taking with them the firm determination to create everywhere a uniform and strong

youth movement which will overcome all difficulties . . ."

Der Tagesspiegel, US overt paper states: "We are sorry not to be able to give detailed information on this parliament which, as we want once again to stress, is only a meeting of delegates of the 'Free German Youth,' the youth organization of the Russian zone, and which is not a parliament of the youth, because the organizational committee of the FDJ did not give us permission to send a representative to Brandenburg, in spite of our request."

"... The 'spirit' of the parliament of this Free German Youth by no means resembled the adventurous humbug of the Hitler Youth," declares the Berliner Zeitung, Soviet licensed morning paper. "... The youth wants to create today a democratic unity which leaves room for the attitudes of the various ideologies, parties and faiths. The most important result of the Brandenburg youth parliament is the fact that it has refuted the claims of sceptical people and has proved that the German youth finds a way to democracy, and this means Germany has a future."

## First Anniversary of German Parties

All Berlin papers made note of the first anniversary of the formation of parties in Berlin. The Tägliche Rundschau devoted an inner page to statements by Pieck, Grotewohl, Kaiser, and Kuelz.

The Soviet controlled organs placed much emphasis on Order No. 2 issued

by Marshall Zhukov, calling it the basis for democratic development in Germany.

Sozialdemokrat, organ of the SPD, called the order the "Magna Charter of Democracy."

The British sponsored paper Telegraf pointed out that too many people are leaving the work to the Allies and to only a few politically active people. "The whole world" declared the paper, "wants to see an active collaboration in the reconstruction of a real democratic state. It is a disillusioning fact that only circles which were politically active before 1933 have returned to party life, and these circles in many cases try to pick up their work where it was ended — disregarding the last thirteen years — and this is a mistake."

In conclusion, the paper advised against taking a step backward, warning the LDP and the CDU that they should side with the SPD in order to defend themselves against any coercion.

In its roundup of the past year, Neues Deutschland, mouthpiece of the Socialist Unity Party, concluded by remarking that "at a time when the whole bourgeoisie world was discussing the measures by which the German people could be reducated, the Soviet occupation force boldly gave the task of reshaping German conditions into the hands of the anti-fascist forces of our people, thus providing for a free development of our political life. We continue our reconstruction work of a German democracy knowing that the Soviet force will be a good friend of our young democracy."



# German Women Desire Contact With Other Countries

## Says Woman Foreign Correspondent

What are German women talking and thinking about these days, asks Elsie N. Adam of The Scotsmann?

"Food mainly, that goes without saying. Es ist sehr schwer — Life is very hard,' they say to you shaking their heads a shade reproachfully.

"During a two months' tour of Germany, in the American, French and British Zones, I made it my business to talk to as many women in as many walks of life as I could. I found most of them friendly, almost too friendly in a sense. Needless to say, they all assured me that they were 'nicht Nazi.' How far to trust what they said was a matter for one's own judgment. Obviously the working man's wife who told me that she and her famility were living on a starvation diet, and in whose larder I presently saw stacks of margarine and other provisions was a bad witness.

"The people who have a little land where they can grow vegetables and keep poultry are not too badly off, but it is not true to say, as has been done, that the country people are hoarding enough to keep the towns from hunger would they but share it.

"I did not find many women inclined to talk politics. What someone who knows Germany well, both pre-war and post-war said about the men holds true for the women: 'People seem to imagine that Germany is divided into three parties: Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Communists. The truth is that the majority could not care less. They are sick and tired of politics.'

"Among the intellectual women, I was conscious of an intense feeling of loneliless and isolation. One said, 'we have been cut off for so long. Tell us what the women in America and Britain are saying and thinking. We look to you for help. Could you send me some old newspapers?"

"Perhaps the most tragic aspect of life in the war-ridden countries of Europe just now is its hopelessness. The nicest German women I met - and there are nice ones even now! - want only one thing: To get away from Germany and acquire some other nationality. That hunger for contact with the women of other lands is a very real thing, and if something could be done to satisfy it by way of books, magazines, papers, films, lectures or personal contacts, it might do as much toward building a healthierminded Germany as anything else. Even in a country where women have been allowed to count so little politically, they wield a tremendous influence."

#### WEREWOLF PROPAGANDA

The "Werwolf Mind" grips the Reich claims Erika Mann, daughter of the famous German author, Thomas Mann. In an article in the Chicago News she writes: "Army intelligence personnel call the Werwolf and related beasts — a nuisance rather than a meance. They say

that, as a national or zone-wide organization, the Werewolf may not even exist.

"What does exist, however, and what is far more significant and disturbing, is the Werewolf as a national state of mind.

"Each for himself, and without having to conspire with each other, today's German seeks to achieve:

- A minimum of effort and hardsip to himself.
- A maximum of annoyance and harm to his conquerors.

"Among the propaganda devices which the average German rightly considers useful to himself and costly to the invader is the notion of a starving Germany, of people collapsing in the streets from malnutrition.

"But whereas the rest of Europe, including England, has gone hungry for six years, the Germans only now feel the pinch. Their health as yet is comparatively good."

#### NEW RHINELAND PARTY - A THREAT?

John Elliot in an article in the New York Herald Tribune states that all of the Rhineland's big political parties are definitely committed to the idea of a united Germany. Yet they are all afraid of a hitherto obscure Rhinelander who has started a mass movement to detach the Rhineland from the Reich.

"Dr. Fritz Opitz, thirty-six year old leader of the Rhenish Peoples Party, is feared by the Communists, Socialists, Democrats, and Christian Democratic Union because his party has the avowed objective of setting up a Rhine republic.

"An independent Rhineland is the only guaranty of peace, Dr. Opitz believes. History has showed over and over again that a strong Germany dominated by Prussia means a war of expansion.

"Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who is easily the outstanding political leader in the Rhineland and now is head of the Christian Democratic Union in the British Zone, admitted his uneasiness over the political potentialities of the upstart movement."

#### **FUTURE GERMAN CITIES**

Building reconstruction is a vitally interesting topic to the Germans opines J. Emlyn Williams of the Christian Science Monitor. He writes that one of the liveliest and most interesting circles today centers around the problem as to how and when bombed-out cities are to be rebuilt.

"When the topic of physical rebuilding arises the German appears to feel that there is a subject on which he has something definite to say and this fact helps to remove his sense of frustration.

"Whether it be in Berlin or Munich, Frankfurt or Nuremberg, Hamburg or the Ruhr cities, this problem of reconstruction seems to be most fascinating for the Germans.

"And it is a significant insight into his character that one notes that he thinks less about how these cities are to be rebuilt from the viewpoint of finding the necessary finance than how they can in the future be an improvement upon the past so as to satisfy the probable requirements two or three generations hence.

"Having cleared away or stacked up most of the rubble from the main thoroughfares city architects and surveyors are spending whatever spare time they have after trying to improve accommodation of bombed-out dwellings, poring over plans and diagrams of future municipal projects.

"The Germans, in rebuilding plans, are not concentrating simply on dim distant projects. Obvious needs around them must first be attended to. In the building trade today priority is given to the repair of damaged houses.

"Of 300,000 damaged in the war about 47,000 have been made habitable, and it is expected that this number will increase to 100,000 by the end of this year. It is also hoped to complete the building of some large tenement blocks which were begun before the war but left unfinished when Hitler marched into Poland."

#### ANTI-SEMITISM OVER EUROPE

The anti-Semitism Hitler stirred up still pervades Europe today in degrees varying largely with economic opportunity, says Mary Hornaday of the Christian Science Monitor.

"Recent piecemeal press reports of the murder of Jews by roaming bands of Polish terrorists and other extreme examples of anti-Semitism have now been supplemented by a comprehensive survey by the Anglo-American Palestine Inquiry Committee on the prevalence of anti-Jewish feeling in Europe, country by country.

"Failure of a large part of Europe to recuperate economically has also added to the friction. Gentiles are afraid of having to restore to Jews property on which, during the occupation, they came to depend.

"In some places the granting of business licenses has been made subject to conditions of languages and possession of capital which Jews cannot meet.

Here is the Jewish plight in brief as the Anglo-American investigators found it:

"Germany: In some German circles there is much shame and a desire to recompense the 20,000 native Jews still surviving in Germany, but in others there is the feeling no attempt should be made to recreate Jewish life for fear of repetition of 'past troubles.' Unless greater opportunities for employment can be found soon, few German Jews will wish to remain in the country.

"Austria: Government policy is to rehabilitate Jews on a basis of full equality and without discrimination, but anti-Semitism still exists among the general population.

"Poland: The committee reported "a very considerable measure of hostility among the population towards the Jews." Stories are related of Jews being reterred from claiming what was lawfully theirs by threats to their personal safety

Enforcement of laws protecting Jews is spasmodic and ineffective.

"France: About 20,000 recent Jewish refugees are handicapped by difficulty in securing permits to work or travel.

"Czechoslovakia: In the Czech provinces the process of property restitution is still in its initial stages, but the Council of Jewish Communities has expressed confidence Jews will take their place in the life of the Republic. In Slovakia the government and intellectual leaders are working furiously to repudiate anti-Semitism, though the policy of the state in sponsoring co-operatives is making it difficult for Jews and others to gain a footing in retail business.

"Italy: The Italian government and people are friendly to non-Italian Jews but under present economic conditions is unable to assimilate them, even if they wished to stay. Most Jews generally regard Italy only as a point of departure for Palestine.

"Greece, Belgium, and the Netherlands were found to be free from anti-Semitism though about half the Jews in Greece want to leave because of economic conditions. Switzerland has agreed to keep about 4,000 Jewish refugees if provision is made for the their support."

#### NAZI SCORE WAS 4 TO 1

In the opinion of Edward T. Leech, editor of the Pittsburgh Press Germany won the war — from the standpoint of killing.

"The Nazis killed approximately four other Europeans for every one they lost. There are probably more Germans today than before the war. There are far less of other European people.

"A recent study by a committee on European questions placed Germany's war dead at about 3½ millions. It placed the losses of her European opponents at about 15½ millions — of which Russia lost about 7 millions and Poland around 4½ millions.

"Untold millions of men and women

were separated for years — by army service deportation and slave labor and by the scattering of refugee families. In Germany industrial conscription of women was avoided by the use of slave labor. And Hitler largely maintained the birth rate among these women, legitimately or illegitimately.

"And so today you see plenty of babies and little children in every German town and village, and the German population probably exceeds 70,000,000 as against about 67,000,000 prewar.

"These people are defeated. Their towns are wiped out, their industries destroyed, their bridges blasted and their loot taken away. They are poor and hungry and unarmed. They are docile and smiling and respectful to our occupying forces.

But they feel no sense of guilt, no individual blame. They blame us, instead, for not rebuilding their cities.

"The Military Government has done a good job of destroying Germany's military might and its economic and industrial strength. And it still has to do the job of trying to build a democratic spirit among them.

"It's the biggest experiment America ever tackled. It's expensive. It's inconvenient. But having had a close look, I am convinced that if we quit now or, for that matter, any time within the next 10 or 15 years — there will be chaos and disaster. And perhaps in the next generation another German war machine."

#### WORLD POLICE CONSIDERED IDEAL

Warning that the atomic bomb confronted civilization with only two alternatives — peace or destruction — General George C. Kenney, senior US member of the UN military staff committee, told a radio audience that the only real guarantee against future wars was a "world of united states" toward which the United Nations was a step in the right direction. Kenney participated in the University of Chicago Round Table discussion on the UN military staff committee.

General Kenney said the members of the committee have, on occasion, had differences of view, but "the main thing is that in spite of difficulties in language, differences of concepts and viewpoints, we always seem to find some basis for agreement. It may be slow but it is progress nevertheless."

The military staff committee is working under a directive from the UN Security Council to examine the military implications of article 43 of the UN Charter. This article provides that various members of the UN will make available to the Council on its call armed forces and facilities — including rights of passage — for use in the preservation of international peace and security.

General Kenney said the ideal to work for — as opposed to the present UN structure — is "a real world police force which is recruited, maintained, and supplied as independent entity and which is larger than the force of any single member which might break peace."

#### **DEMOCRATIC SELF GOVERNMENT**

(Continued from page 8)

plishment was the drafting of the denazification law, under which the Germans themselves assume the responsibilty for enforcing the de-nazification and demilitarization of their country. This meaure has been strengthsened by the adoption of two later laws providing punishment for crimes condoned by the Nazis and clearing the records of people persecuted by them.

#### OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Laenderrat also has undertaken such programs as those for assuming responsibility for operations of railroads, postal sevice, telephones and telegraph. A transport directorate, a senior post directorate and a weather service for the American Zone have been established. The Laenderrat has taken over the responsibility of receiving and distributing food in the Zone and the American Sector of Berlin and established an office of Food and Agriculture Commissioner, with broad powers, who will work toward more efficient production and distribution of domestic foodstuffs and import stocks.

Another program of great importance for which the Laenderrat has assumed responsibility, and for which it has now a working program, is the reception, rehabilitation and resettlement of the hundreds of thousands of "expellee" German nationals now flooding into the American occupation Zone from the countries to the east.

At the 7 May 1946 meeting, when he expanded the authority of the Laenderrat over civil administration matters in the US Zone, General Clay also gave the council the right to make decisions with regard to relationships with German civil administrations of other zones.

The Laenderrat has shown a marked ability to negotiate with German civil authorities of the other zones on problems of mutual interest. It worked out a program with the French Zone for the exchange of native Germans of the two zones, not now in the zone in which they belong.

Several conferences on economics, interzonal trade, and food and agricultural problems have been held with German agencies of the British Zone. The two zones now have permanent liaison offices on economics and agriculture.

One of the top German officials of the Soviet Zone, "Landes Praesident" Rudolf Paul of Thuringia, attended the 4 June 1946 meeting of the Laenderrat, opening the way for further exchange of ideas between the civilian agencies of his area and the US Zone.

#### LASTING CONTRIBUTION

The council has instilled in its membership and staff the realization of the need for the cooperative effort that will be necessary all over Germany to bring about the economic unity prescribed by the Potsdam agreement and toward which United States occupation policy has always worked. It has furnished a more lasting contribution in providing the training ground for the assumption of governmental responsibility within a democratic framework. It has strengthened the states of the American Zone and thus better prepared them for their future integration into a German federal system.

## Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY COVERNMENT LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy, Military Governor

Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor

#### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden Stuttgart

Lt Col M O Edwards

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co Stuttgart Stuttgart Lt Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford

Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

*SK Mannheim

*SK/LK Heidelberg ...

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsar

*LK Heilbronn *LK Crailsbeim

*LK Künzelsau

*LK Ochringen

*LK Mergentheim

*LK Schwäbisch Halt

*LK Buchen *LK Mosbach *LK Tauberbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

It Coi C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt H D Peterson
1st Lt R C McAuley
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Maj S A Warren
1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

Mannheim Heidelberg Buchen Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
1st Lt G H Wright
Lt L Beck
1st Lt J Zecca
1st Lt D E Bedard

#### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal Maj W T Neel 1st Lt N Semaschko 1st Lt L L Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

Heilbronn Crailsheim Schwäbisch Hall Künzelsau Bad Mergentheim Ohringen Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

#### Ulm Area

*LK ULM *LK Aalen-*LK Schwäbisch Gemünd *LK Göppingen *LK Heidenheim Ulm Aalen Schwäbisch Gemünd Göppingen Heidenheim

Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation 1st Lt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy Maj B V Bloom

^{*}Liason and Security

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

Hq 2nd MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2nd MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2nd MG Bn (Sep) US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden Oberurset Wiesbaden

Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt G E Skaggs Capt M Dowd

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Geinhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Usingen
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Schlüchtern

Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilburg
Limburg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schlüchtern

Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennas
Capt T E Faircloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt S B Borda

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenhurg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wofhagen
*SK/LK Oarmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenhach
*LK Bergstrasse
*LK Erhach
*LK Büdingen
*LK Dieburg
*LK Friedberg
*SK/LK Giessen
*LK Lauterbach

Kassel Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain Marburg Fulda Hünfeld Korbach Frankenberg Eschwege Witzenhausen Hersfeld Rotenburg Hofgeismar Wolfhagen .. Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erbach Büdingen Dieburg Friedberg Giessen Lauterbach Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm Maj W C Gipple Capt G D Fexy Capt R B Elwell Lt Col L G Kelly Lt Col H R Cress Capt E T Tedick Capt D W Shea Maj L S Williams Capt J F Philp Maj L H Brown Maj M Baymor Capt C W Davis Capt L R Allen Capt S A Karas Lt Col A Skarry Capt H L Edberg Capt 1 Bencowitz Maj R A Gislı Capt R O Didlo Capt N V Steenberg Capt J S Chapin Capt CS Parshall Maj CF Russe Capt H Nickelsberg Capt H B Miller

*LK Alsfeld

^{*}Liaison and security

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt Hq Company Sv Company Munich Munich Munich Col C C Morgan Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A, RB Mainfranken. *SK/LK Würzburg *SK/LK Aschaffenburg *SK/LK Schweinfurt *LK Kissingen *LK Kitzingen *LK Alzenau *LK Brückenau *LK Ebern *LK Gemünden *LK Gerotzbofen . *LK Hammelburg *LK Hassfurt *LK Hofheim *LK Karlstadt *LK Königshofen *LK Lohr *LK Marktheidenfeld *LK Mellrichstadt *LK Miltenberg *LK Neustadt a. d. Saale *LK Obernburg *LK Ochsen furt

Würzburg Würzburg Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Brückenau Ebern Gemünden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Königshofen Lohr Marktheidenfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg Neustadt Saale Obernburg Ochsenfurt

Maj I P Chestnut Maj M B Voorhees Capt J R Hurst Maj G M Marsh Capt M A Potter Capt M Colbert Capt A T Neumann Capt Grodzinski 1st Lt G Mair Capt J J Cotter 1st Lt G F Feehan Capt K L Ellis Capt R E Hellmig Capt F L Beelby Capt W E Brayden Capt G Boden Gapt E E Kelly Capt Griffin 1st Lt L K Owens Capt O A Jenson Capt E F Warnke Capt J Bumie Capt L A Lowell

#### Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Rb Oberfranken-Mittelfranken
*SK/LK Nürnberg
*SK/LK Bamberg
*SK/LK Bayreuth
*SK/LK Erlangen
*SK/LK Coburg
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Kulmbach
*LK Konach
*LK Kronach
*LK Lichtenfels
*LK Ebermannstadt
*LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
*LK Pegnitz
*LK Munchberg
*LK Rehau
*LK Wunsiedel
*LK Forebheim
*LK Dinkelsbühl
*LK Eichstadt

Nürnberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen Coburg Hof Ansbach Fürth Kulmbach Kronach Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt Hochstadt Pegnitz Munchberg Rehau Wunsiedel Forchheim Dinkelsbühl Eichstadt

Ansbach

Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt B F Stroup, Actg
Lt Col F M Guild
Maj S Klein
Maj H L Woodall
Gapt J R Palmer, Actg
Maj A G Abbott
Maj H T Lund
Capt J F Begley
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Capt O E Palmer
Capt M G Stamatis
Maj H C Kauffman
Capt M G Stamatis
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt
Capt R J Towle

^{*}Liaison and security

*LK Feuchtwangen *LK Gunzenhausen *LK Hersbruck *LK Hipoltstein *LK Weissenburg *LK Rothenburg *LK Schwabach *LK Scheinfeld *LK Uffenheim *LK Lauf

*LK Neustedt a. d. Aisch *LK Naila *LK Stadtsteinach

Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpoltstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf

Neustadt a. d. Aisch

Naila

Stadtsteinach

1st Lt D J Smith Maj R J Nielson 1st Lt LD Franklin Capt R E Peters 1st Lt W C Williams Maj FK Hinchey Maj R E Stringer Capt G B Jones Capt L C Wheeler Capt N A Carr Maj C J Cody Capt G N Hultren Capt H C Moore

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D, RB Niederbayern & Oberptalz *SK/LK Regenshurg *SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald *SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Amberg *SK/LK Landshut *SK/LK Straubing *LK Cham *LK Cham

*LK Burglengenfeld

*LK Parsberg

*LK Tirschenreuth

*LK Neunburg vorm Walde

*LK Eschenbach

*LK Deggendorf *LK Eggenfelden *LK Grafenau *LK Kelheim *LK Landau a. d. Isar

*LK Pfarrkirchen *LK Regen *LK Vilshofen *LK Vilsiburg
*LK Wolfstein
*LK Kemnath
*LK Nabburg *LK Oberviechtach *LK Riedenberg

*LK Vohenstrauss *LK Roding
*LK Waldmünchen
*LK Beilngries
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.

*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg *LK Bogen *LK Dingolfing *LK Criesbach *LK Kötzing
*LK Mainburg
*LK Mallersdorf *LK Rottenburg *LK Viechtach

*LK Wegscheid

Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut Straubing Cham

Burglengenfeld Parsberg Tirschenreuth Neunburg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen Vilsiburg Wolfstein Kemnath

Nabhurg Oberviechtach Riedenherg Vohenstrauss Roding

Waldmünchen Beilngries Neumarkt

Sulzback-Rosenburg Bogen

Dingolfing Griesbach Kötzting Mainburg Mallersdorf Rottenburg Viechtach Wegscheid

Lt Col G D Hastings Capt J W Boffert Maj G J Cainer Maj H L Snapp Maj J C Robertson Maj T R B Coykendall Capt G L Milner 1st Lt E A McNamara 1st Lt R W Corly 1st Lt P J Piccola Capt L R Mariels Capt R G Miller Capt R O Woodward 1st Lt H Cohen Lt S Fuchs 1st Lt R McWhorter Capt D Stacy 1st Lt H Fueglein 1st Lt N F Ugland Lt M V Fidals Capt G W Cunningham Lt J D Brooks Capt M J Jarvis 1st Lt W W Greene Capt E J Garllant Capt C H Smallwood 1st Lt T B Wofford Capt J F Leech Capt D K Nickerson 1st Lt F Henry

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E, RB Oberbayern *SK/LK Munich *SK/LK Rosenheim

*Liaison and security

Munich Munich Rosenheim

Lt Col R F Philpott Capt K Baer Capt R H Necel

Maj E Fitchter

1st Lt M W Doane 1st Lt T A Winkelfsecht

Capt A R Sphar Capt J W Fleshman

1st Lt G L Thomas

1st Lt C G Dansby

1st Lt J J McWatters Lt P A Nesbitt

Lt J C Mitchel

Capt R E Pike

Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern Cont'd

*SK/LK Ingolstadt *SK/LK Freising *LK Miesbach *LK Traunstein
*LK Altötting
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen
*LK Erding *LK Laufen *LK Mühldorf

*LK Wasserburg
*LK Tölz
*LK Aibling
*LK Fürstenfeldbruck *LK Landsberg *LK Pfaffenhofen *LK Starnberg *LK Weilbeim
*LK Wolfratshausen
*LK Berchtesgaden

*LK Aichach *LK Schrobenbausen *LK Dachau *LK Schöngau

*LK Ebersberg

Ingolstadt Freising Miesbach Traunstein Altötting Partenkirchen Erding Laufen Mübldorf Wasserburg Bad Tölz

Aibling Fürstenfeldbruck Landsberg Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Wolfratshausen Berchtesgaden Ebersberg Aichach

Schrobenhausen Dachau Schöngau

Capt W Lafferty Maj E W Boney Capt W A Lovett Maj CH Bischoff Maj AH Wright Maj MN Nitz Maj C A Brown Capt N W Borring Capt W M Forys Capt D Root Capt W N Dickerson Maj E J Newmeyer 1st Lt H Klein Capt M L Mott Capt J E Thayer Capt B B Simmons Capt M J Groves Maj P L Steers Maj M Lawrence

Maj F Owen 1st Lt H J Thompson Capt H J Bierman Maj A G Snow Maj G A Rein

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G, RB Schwaben *SK/LK Augsburg *SK/LK Kempten *LK Dillingen *LK Neu Utm *LK Sonthofen *LK Donauwörth *LK Günzberg *LK Markt Oberdort *LK Memmingen *LK Mindelheim *LK Neuberg *LK Nördlingen *LK Füssen *LK Krumbach *LK Illertissen *LK Kaufbeuren *LK Wertingen *LK Friedberg

*LK Schwabmünchen

Office of Mil Gov (US) Sector Berlin) Augsburg Augsburg Kempten Dillingen Weissenborn Sonthofen Donauwörth Günzberg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuberg Nördlingen Füssen Krumbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg Schwabmünchen

Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col R A Norton Lt Col RS Wagner Maj R J Paul Capt J A Morris Maj J E Rhea Capt R Glass 1st Lt E A Eaton Capt BM Green 1st Lt M W Toepser Capt L A Troter Capt E D Schank Lt P W Thomson Capt S D Lubin 1st Lt O H Sager Capt J O Renalds Capt D G Stevens Lt P F Moskowitz Capt D J Moran Capt T B Creaves

#### US SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

(APO 755)

Berlin

Col F L Howley

### BREMEN ENCLAVE

(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov

for Bremen Enclave (US)

Wesermünde Det

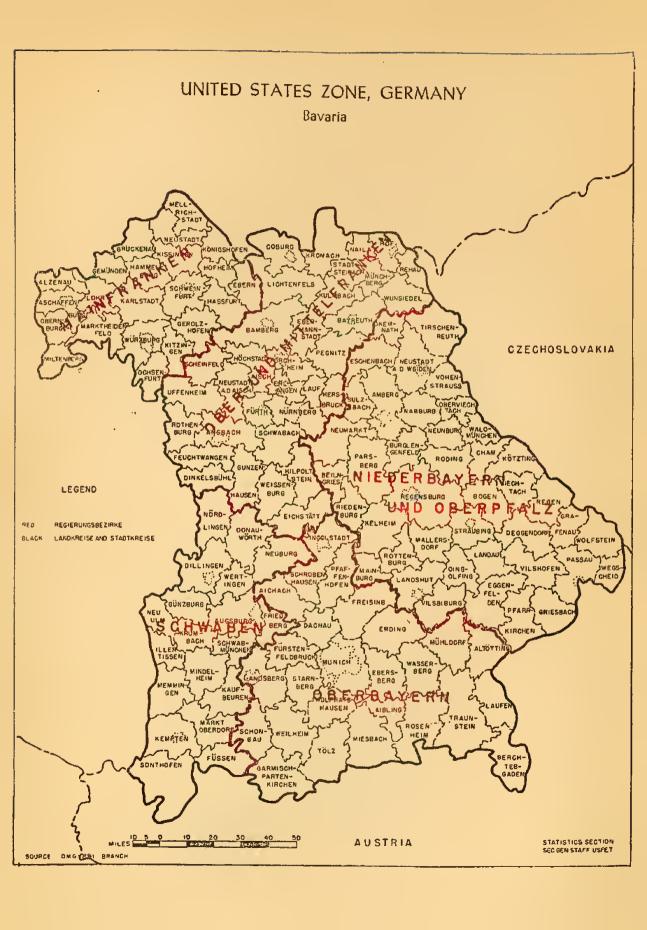
Bremen

Lt Col B C Welker

· Wesermunde

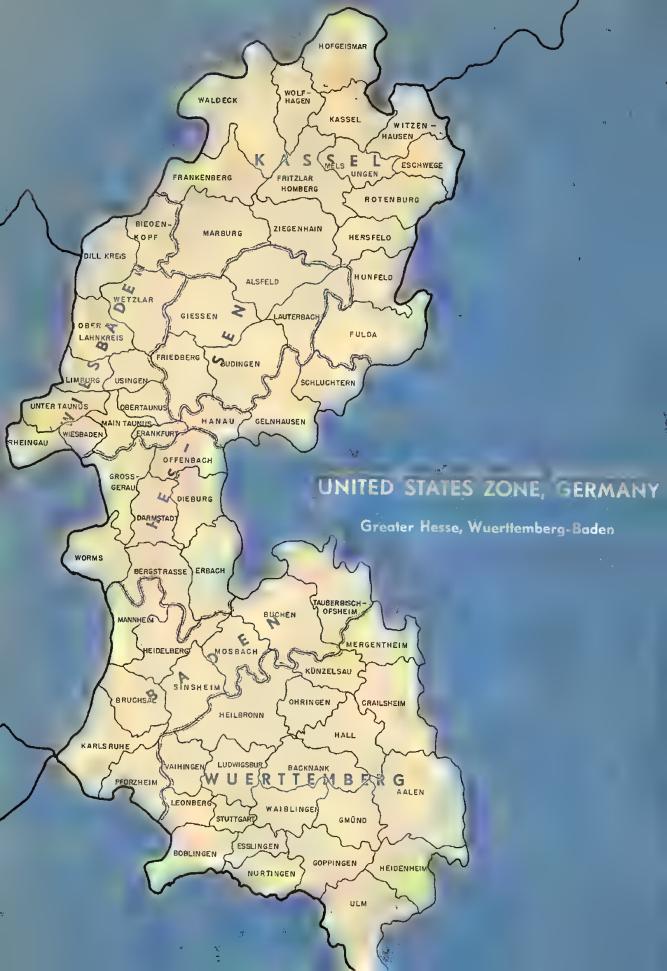
Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*}Liaison and security









## MILITARY GOVERNMENT



Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY





Signal Corps Photo.

## OUR NEW FORMAT

With this 48th issue the Weekly Information ulterin launches a new format with a picture over as its primary innovation. In each succeeding issue we will use this space to illustrate me phase of Military Government activity for readers, in this feature of our magazine we had like participation from MG personnel in a field. We are certain that many of you have ken photographs which would be suitable for iblication.

If you have a particularly good photograph, and it together with an eppropriate caption and edit line to the Editor, Weekly Information alletin, Control Office, OMGUS, APO 742. The photographs which are selected will be ed either separately or in connection with an lice currently appearing in the magazine.

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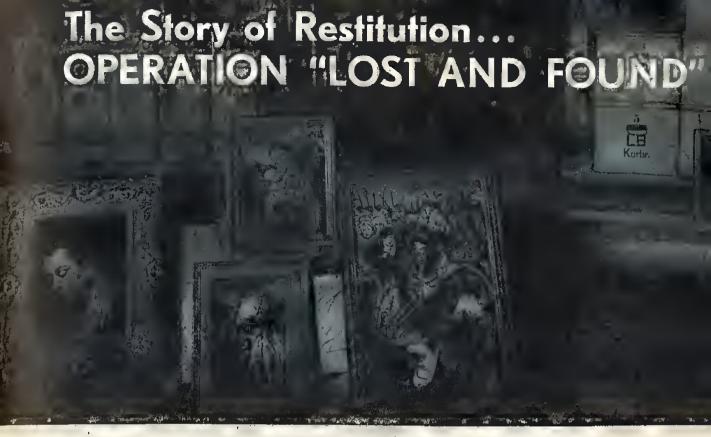
## THIS WEEK

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## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Assignment of Quarters to Married Personnel Whose Dependents now Reside in the Occupied Zones	•
Nonappropriated Funds	Cir No 81, USFET 3 June 1946
Army Exchange Rations and Allowances	Cir No 84, USFET 5 June 1946
Activation of Community Exchanges in the Occupied Zone	
Regulations for Wearing of US Army Uniform by Allied Military Personnel	
Accident Reporting	AG 537.5 GAP-AGO, USFET 13 June 1946
Position Inventory Control Reports	AG 320.2 (PO), OMGUS 18 June 1946
Representation of Foreign Interests	AG 091.112 (SG), OMGUS 18 June 1946
Downgrading of Monthly Report of the Military Governor	AG 380.1 (AG), OMGUS. 20 June 1946

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly To the originating headquarters.



Canvasses from the vast stores of German and looted art uncovered in a mine at Kochendorf where they had been placed for safekeeping by the Nazis.

The second street of the

#### By Thomas A. Falco

Restitution represents the greatest Lost-and-Found program ever known. For more than five years — between the invasion of Poland in September 1939 and the military surrender at Rheims in May 1945 — Germany and her satellites stripped Europe of vast quantities of raw materials, machinery, railway equipment, livestock, gold, books, work of art, and goods of all kinds. Now, through the efforts of the four occupying powers, together with the other Allied nations concerned, this wealth is being returned or "restituted" to its rightful owners.

In a physical sense, restitution began on 22 August 1945, when a special plane took off from Munich and landed in Brussels with the altar piece of the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, painted by the brothers Van Eyck. Since that time, deliveries of stolen property have included paintings by the ton, archives

by the truckload, and machinery by the freight-car load.

But the thought, hard work, and organization which made possible that historic air cargo to Brussels — and which is now paying off in terms of steadily mounting deliveries of restitutable property — goes back to the early days of 1943, after El Alamein and the landings in North Africa and during the Battle of Stalingrad.

On 5 January 1943, 18 of the Allied nations,* including representatives of governments in exile, met in London and announced an "Inter-Allied Declaration against Acts of Dispossession Committed in Territories under Enemy Occupation or Control." In substance, these nations went on record to the effect that they reserved the right to declare

^{**}Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakta, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

invalid trausfers of property in countries occupied or controlled — directly or indirectly — by Germany. The London Declaration was, in the first instance, a formal reiteration of the historical moral and legal principle that neither the person who steals property nor the one who may later come into possession honestly receives title. It also put the Axis powers on notice that, when the time for reckoning came, even apparently legal transactions — such as Goerings's purchases of French art with stolen francs — would be declared null and void.

POLICY INTO ACTION
In September 1944, shortly after U.S. troops rolled across the German border toward Aachen, SHAEF promulgated Law 52. It was then that the policy implicit in the London Declaration began to be translated into action.

Law 52 made all property in Germany subject to seizure and management by the military government. Scope of the law was broad. Not only did it cover property owned or controlled — directly or indirectly — by the German government, its political subdivisions, and agencies, but it also extended to the property of organizations and clubs dissolved by the military government, to the governments and citizens of any nation at war with the Allies, and to absentee owners, including United Nations governments and their citizens.

Law 52 banned transactions in all cultural materials and objects of value or importance, regardless of ownership. The ban also covered property owned or controlled by religious, charitable, educational, cultural, and scientific institutions. Everyone having custody of property covered by the SHAEF law was directed to hold it subject to the direction of the military government. Such custody carried specific responsibilities (such as preservation, keeping of records and safekeeping).

With respect to restitution policy and operations in the U. S. Zone, Law 52 was underlined by Directive 1067 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which was implemented on

7 July 1945, by issuance of the first Military Government Regulations. This directed the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Forces of Occupation to carry out any program of restitution embodied in Allied agreements. Soon after, the altar piece of the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb was shipped aboard a plane for its flight "home" to Brussels. This was followed by the return to France of stained glass windows taken from the Cathedral of Strasbourg, and to Belgium of Michelangelo's statue of the Madonna and Child.

Although the job of returning stolen property is physically mammoth and, where measurable in money, runs into many millions of dollars, progress so far in the U.S. Zone has been significant. Missions from the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Yugoslavia, Denmark, and Poland have reported to the Restitution Branch at Frankfurt-Hoechst.

Ammunition, auto tires, fine arts and textiles have been returned to France; electric motors, machine tools, and winches to the Soviet Union; power equipment and electrical machinery to oway; archives, paintings,

Superstructure of the mine in Kochendorf.

harbor equipment, livestock and scientific instruments to the Netherlands; paintings, Army-museum pieces and industrial equipment to Czechoslovakia.

#### THE LARGER JOB AHEAD

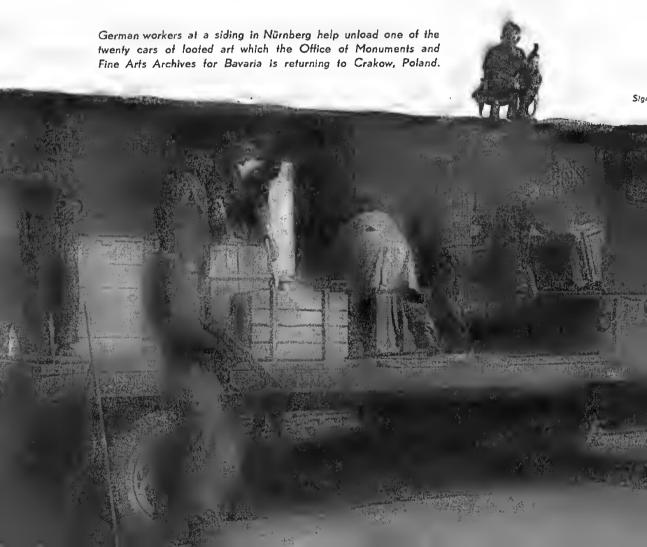
With respect to cultural objects, restitution to their rightful owners among the Allied Nations is only part of the broad task of breaking up the mountain of Nazi loot.

Repositories also contain cultural materials of every description owned by the Germans, and these must eventually be returned to their rightful owners. A denazified art administration which will assume its normal tasks must be reconstructed. And, most important, there is the matter of preserving priceless works of art. Wherever these may be and whoever the owners, the policy in the US Zone is to protect them as a world heritage.

The beginnings of this policy go back to July 1943, when the President of the United States created a commission for the protection of monuments and cultural objects in war areas.

Early in 1944, in London, an organization was perfected to carry out this policy in the European theater on a staff level. Shortly after the landings in Normandy, SHAEF directives began to put this policy and organization into execution. In July 1945, when the US Military Government in Germany became operational, the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section was set up. Its mission was the preservation of churches, palaces, convents, monasteries, public buildings, museums, parks, libraries, and immovable statues, as well as paintings, sculpture, musical instruments, manuscripts, scientific material, and records of all kinds.

(Confinued on Page 16)





Democratic Methods of Handling Employer-Employee Relationships Abolished During Nazi Regime Now Restored by Military-Covernment

The history of works councils in Germany dates back to February 20, 1849 when members of the revolutionary Parliament in Frankfurt attempted to have workers represented in industry. Their plan was to organize shop committees in each factory, consisting of members elected by the workers and the owners of the factory. The committees would mediate disputes between the employer and the employee and also carry on various other functions. This plan was not adopted by the Parliament, since at that time it was considered far too novel and radical.

The idea of shop committees still persisted, however, and in 1888 a first group of shop committees was founded in Duesseldorf. After this as many as 30 organizations were formed, survived World War I, and finally were changed into Workers Councils as a result of the Works Council Law of 1920.

The years 1889 to 1891 in Germany were characterized by hig strikes and the birth of some of the larger unions. To combat the growth of unions employers permitted the workers to organize shop committees in some of the factories, but they were not very successful. Finally a resolution was introduced into the Reichstag calling for compulsory shop committees. On June 1, 1891 a new industrial regulation order was passed providing for voluntary organization of shop committees in factories employing 20 or more workers. As a result of this law, shop com-

mittees began to develop quite rapidly all over Germany. In 1906 Government industrial inspectors reported that over 10% of all factories with 20 or more employees had organized shop committees.

On December 5, 1916 a National Service Act was passed which made it compulsory to establish shop committees with plants employing 50 or more workers.

A decree of Dec 23, 1918 extended the organization of shop committees to establishments of 20 or more employees. Finally, on Feb 4, 1920, after the Weimar Republic had been established, the Works Council Law was passed, which, while it did not completely satisfy workers' demands, was considered by them a decided improvement over the older laws. The new law continued the tradition of voluntary negotiations between management and labor.

#### DIVISION INTO GROUP COUNCILS

Works councils (Betriebsraete) were divided into group councils which separately represented the wage earners or manual workers (Arbeiterrat) and the salaried or white collar employees (Angestelltenrat). These group councils would also meet jointly as workers' councils whenever the problems of the employees as a whole were involved.

The workers' representatives had the responsibility of maintaining good industrial relations by means of the grievance machinery, protecting employees against ar-

bitrary dismissal, ensuring that management complied with collective agreements and directives of government agencies, setting up shop regulations (in cooperation with management and the unions), safeguarding the rights of workers to organize, and preventing industrial accidents and industrial diseases.

A detailed election procedure was established so that wage earners and salaried employees would have proportional representation. In plants employing from 5 to 19 workers a single shop steward was elected to represent all of the employees. In plants employing from 20-100 employees 3 members were elected to the councils. 5 representatives were permitted for 100 to 500 workers, and a plant employing 15,000 workers or over would have 30 works council members. A minority group (whether wage earners or salaried employees) was entitled to one representative if it constituted 5% or more of all the employees in the establishment.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

Any employee of 18 years of age or over could vote for a council member. Candidates for works councils had to be 24 years old or over, of German citizenship, members of their specific trades for at least 3 years and in their present employment for not less than 6 months. Members were elected by a simple majority and held office for one year. These jobs were honorary; members did not receive payment, but were paid for the time lost in handling grievances and fulfilling their other duties as workers' representatives.

A report of a factory inspector in Cologne in 1921 illustrates the typical duties of the works council in a large factory. This factory had its works council members divided into 5 committees, with 3 or 4 members on each committee. The chairman of the committees would interview the workers on certain days outside of working hours on their particular problems. One committee handled welfare problems. The food committee, during the inflation, supervised the distribution and sale of foodstuffs which had

been purchased by the employer. The tax committee handled deductions, for wages, and similar problems. A social committee took care of accident prevention problems, and a complaints committee heard grievances and also attempted to settle the problems of those workers who had been disabled in World War I or who had suffered industrial accidents. The salaried employees council in this particular firm also had its own wage committee.

The extent to which the works council could be effective depended upon the strength of the unions in a particular plant, and the general economic situation at the time

During the period of postwar industrial reorganization the works councils cooperated with management in adjusting wage rates, and selecting those workers who could be dismissed first with the least hardship where partial shutdowns were occurring. After 1924, when the currency had become stabilized, and throughout the remaining years of the Weimar Republic, the works councils tried to protect the usual workers rights and handle grievances. The councils lost some strength because the white collar or salaried employees never gave them the same support as did the wage earners.

#### ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Side by side with the works councils, and exerting much more influence before 1933, were the trade unions (Gewerkschaften) organized on an interplant basis. The trade unions negotiated basic working standards with employer organizations and seldom with a single employer. The agreements between labor and management established wage rates, working conditions, and other labor standards.

After the death of the Weimar Republic January 20, 1934 the Nazis replaced the council law by the new "Gesetz zur Ordnung der Nationalen Arbeit" or law for the regulation of national Labor. This law virtually abolished the power of the works councils, especially with regard to management matters.

Instead a "leader of the factory" (always the employer or the manager) handled all labor relations. This leader was advised in all matters pertaining to workers' productivity, working conditions, accident prevention, hours of work and allied matters by a "Vertrauens" or Confidential Council.

The Confidential Council was elected in the usual Nazi "democratic" method. The Nazi factory cell leader (part of the Nazi organization for the political control of factory workers) presented a list of eligible candidates to the owner or manager of the factory. He in turn, presented this list, for approval or disapproval, to the employees, who voted on the list hy means of a secret ballot. If this list was disapproved the trustees of labor could appoint the Confidential Council.

#### **DUTIES OF TRUSTEES**

These trustees of labor (Treuhänder der Arbeit) who had been appointed by the Reich Ministry of Labor, had many duties. They supervised the activities of the Confidential Council, decided on appeals and also supervised the execution of the factory and tariff orders. Under the Nazi regime tariff orders (Tarifordnung) established wage rates for various industries, replacing old collective hargaining agreements. The trustees of lahor received advice on factory problems from "experts" drawn from the ranks of the German Labor Front and also from the employers. Confidential Council members could appeal to the trustees of labor if they were of the opinion that certain measures taken hy the leaders of the factories were not correct.

Immediately after the Hitler regime had collapsed, former shop stewards and old trade unionists hegan to form shop committees in those factories which were still partially operating. These committees were not elected hut rather sprang up spontaneously. At the same time former trade union officials met together in some of the larger German cities to discuss the problems connected with rebuilding the trade unions.

Military Government permitted the establishment of local workers councils on a plant or shop level, and required them to be free of any political party domination. During the early occupational period many workers councils were quickly organized.

On 22 August 1945, the Military Government issued a proclamation which outlined the procedures for conducting shop stewards elections. Shop stewards were to be elected by secret ballot, for a 3-month period, and would represent the employees in all grievances negotiations. However, they would not engage in collective bargaining with the employers.

In all areas of the U.S. Zone manpower officers were besieged with applications for shop steward elections. Generally from 3 to 8 shop stewards were elected per establishment. Gradually shop stewards began to be elected on the higher administrative levels. These stewards were selected from the locally elected shop and plant stewards. The first free election for shop stewards, by means of secret ballot, was held in Frankfurt on 5 September 1945 at the I. G. Farhen plant there.

#### NOT CONNECTED WITH UNIONS

While the shop steward system was intended to be one of the first steps in restoring free labor relations representation, shop stewards were not officially connected with the trade unions. Usually, however, the stewards were memhers of unions and the Unions not infrequently initiated shop steward elections.

Shop steward elections were the first step in the introduction of democratic procedures in lahor relations in Germany after the Nazi regime. Indeed, this procedure presented the first opportunity for Germans to participate in free elections since the advent of the Nazi regime.

The progress made in electing stewards has been very satisfactory. Incomplete reports at the end of December 1945 reveal that 1991 shop steward elections were held and approved in the U.S. Zone. By April of 1946, 2881 elections for stewards had been held and approved. By May of 1946, 9280 shop stewards had been elected throughout the

Shop Steward Elections, US Zone (excluding Berlin District and Bremen Enclave)

August 1945 — May 1946

(Sample Study)

Areas Surveyed	Number of Elections	Number of Stewards Elected		Number of Employees Represented	
		Total	Per Election	Total	Per Steward Elected
Total US Zone	2862	9280	3.2	333160	35.9
Wuerttemberg-Baden	. 705	2670	3.8	86965	32.6
Wuerttemberg	293	1085	3.7	31937	29.4
Baden	412	1585	3.8	55028	34.7
Greater Hesse	755	2949	3.9	70224	23.8
Wiesbaden	231	736	3.2	17615	23.9
Kassel	133	505	3.8	12819	25.4
Hessen	391	1708	4.4	39790	23.3
Bavaria	. 1402	3661	2.6	175971	48.1
Mainfranken	32	78	2.4	2991	38.3

1853

280

957

493

2.4

2.4

2.9

3.0

85878

10475

48804

27823

46.3

37.4

51.0

56.4

766

115

325

164

Zone, representing a total of 333,160 employees. Of these, 2727 stewards had been elected in 789 civilian governmental plants representing 106,740 employees. To date 48 elections have been voided. 219 stewards, representing 10,394 employees, have been disqualified because of Nazi affiliations.

Ober- & Mittelfranken

Oberbayern

Schwaben

Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

A complete report on steward elections for the months of February, March, and April of 1946 reveals interesting results. During these three months a total of 2230 initial elections were held. In addition, 2072 reelections were also held. Over 400,000 votes were cast. 23,573 candidates were nominated, of whom 12,562 were elected. This indicates that there is ample choice in voting and demonstrates that democratic procedures are really being carried on. During the 3 month period only 12 candidates were disqualified in the reelections because of Nazi affiliation.

On 10 April, 1946, the Allied Control Council signed Law No. 22, establishing works councils throughout Germany. Immediately following the signing of the law the German Land labor offices were instructed to suspend the rules requiring shop steward elections to be held every 3 months. Shop stewards elected prior to 10 April were to continue their functions until elections under the new law could take place. The elected works councils would then replace the shop stewards and all other shop organizations except the trade unions.

The new Works Council Law grants employees the right to elect their own representatives by secret ballot. Councils will handle negotiations with employers on the administration and implementation of collective bargaining agreements, including grievances, working conditions, and improvements in work methods. They will also

give assistance to workers on matters relating to social insurance, labor courts, and allied problems. One of the most important functions of the council is to cooperate with the Allied authorities in preventing war production and in further denazifying German industry.

No official of the former German Labor Front or former member of the Nazi party is permitted to serve on a works council. Recognized trade unions may propose candidates who will be elected by secret ballot, and who may not hold office for more than one year.

The new law will serve the trade, economic and social interests of employees in individual plants and is therefore another step in the restoration of a free and democratic trade union procedure in the conduct of labor relations in Germany. Works Councils will also serve as the sole representatives of the workers in places where no unions are as yet organized.

#### METHODS OF ELECTION CONTROL

The law changes the methods of controlling the elections of representatives of the employees. Heretofore Military Government exercised close supervision over the stewards elections. Now more responsibility for ensuring democratic elections will be placed upon the German people themselves. Further, the association of the trade unions with the council elections will be relied upon to provide democratic safeguards. Military Government officers will be relieved of much detailed work. Their function now will be to see that the actions of the councils are not contrary to the objectives of the allied occupation.

How does the new Works Council law promulgated by the Allied authorities differ from the Weimar Republic law?

Under the 1920 law the works councils had access to information on all of managements' affairs which affected collective bargaining agreements and employee activities. Works council members received quarterly reports from management relating

to plant progress and labor demand. They were also informed in advance of the employer's intentions with regard to hiring and firing of workers. Members were given the right to elect one or two persons to the board of directors of a firm, with the right to attend director's meetings and cast a vote. Further, all industrial and commercial establishments employing 300 workers or more or 50 salaried employees were required to submit a yearly balance sheet and a profit and loss statement to the works council. Needless to say, many employers used various methods to circumvent these provisions.

Under the new law there is no longer a distinction between salaried and manual workers. All are to be represented in a single body.

#### WORKS COUNCILS OPTIONAL

The establishment of works councils is now optional, according to the discretion of the employees. The only provision is that elections should be carried out according to democratic principles by secret ballot. In the old law works councils had to be elected whereever 20 or more employees are employed.

Many German workers, writers and others have expressed disappointment in the new law, stating that it gives the representatives of the workers less rights than the Weimar law. They are of the opinion, however, that the works councils can only draw their strength from the trades unions, and that the unions will play a decisive role in educating the German workers to the true meaning of democracy.

The allied authorities consider it their responsibility to provide for basic democratic procedures in the conduct of labor relations. Where workers desire additional participation in management responsibilities they can proceed to attain them through collective bargaining. The prime interest of the occupying powers is to restore democratic procedures in the employer-employee relationship.

# BREAKING DOWN INTER-ZONAL BARRIERS

Economic Officials of US and Soviet Zone's Reach Accord on Increased Trade. RM 100,000,000 Program Envisioned For Three-Month Period.

A note of optimism in an otherwise gloomy economic picture of present day German was sounded by the success of a recent two day conference between German economic officials of the American and Soviet zones.

With military government officials of both zones few in number and acting only as observers, the Germans laid plans for a greatly increased trade program between the two zones which would relieve critical shortages and give industries now idle for lack of raw materials a much needed "shot in the arm."

### RUSSIAN INVITATION

The conference, which was held in Berlin, was initiated by invitation of the Central Administration for Trade in the Russian Zone. American military government officials, whose policy is to remove the barriers on inter-zonal trade as quickly and completely as possible, and the economic ministers of the three laender, were elated at the opportunity to pull down some of the many obstacles to free trade between the zones.

During the next three months, the program envisioned the exchange of 100,000,000 marks worth of commodities, not through individual barter transactions but through sales which, over a period of time, would roughly balance so as not to drain one zone disproportionately.

From the Soviet Zone would come buna (synthetic rubber), carbon black, saccharin, tractors (without motors), industrial alcohol and twelve other items over a three-month period. The US Zone would sell finished tires and tubes, dyes, ball bearings, tractor motors, spare parts for cars and other industrial equipment.

The importance of this agreement to the revival of industrial production in the American Zone was emphasized by the delegates to the conference. One responsible German official estimated that it would provide work for at least 50,000 persons now idle in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

An example of the stimulus to industry is the provision for the purchase of 500 tons of buna and 250 tons of carbon black monthly. Fifty tons of the buna will be used to manufacture an approximate 400,000 pairs of shoe soles and heels. The remainder of the raw materials will be processed at rubber factories in the American Zone into 950 tons of tires and tubes. Of these, 450 tons will be sold to firms in the Soviet Zone and the remaining 500 used in the American Zone.

#### RECIPROCAL EXCHANGES

Diesel motors are being manufactured at a plant in Munich while German factories in the Soviet Zone have large stocks of tractors without motors. The agreement provides for the monthly shipment of 200 tractors without motors from the Soviet Zone and in return the American Zone will supply 600 tractor motors over the same period of time.

The Soviet Zone needs spare parts to get farm machines back in operation. The doll industry in Bavaria lacks glass eyes which are made in Thuringia. These were among the many problems discussed at the conference.

Perhaps the most optimistic development, however, was the establishment of six permanent working committees which will continue discussion of many problems which the conference had no time to consider. Textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery, iron and steel, wood and wood products and food are the topics wyich the working committees will take up.

In September there will be another full dress meeting at which the results of the present agreement will be surveyed and further efforts made toward the goal of treating Germany as an economic unit.

#### TOWARDS FOUR-ZONE MEETING

The success of the conference encouraged military government officials to hope that in the near future a four-zone conference can be held in which the bottlenecks holding up full production can be broken.

Greatest obstacle to interzonal trade in Germany today is the reluctance of businessmen and local German officials to give up their finished goods for marks which sometimes cannot purchase the raw materials they need for continued operation. This has resulted in a tendency to arrange individual barter transactions, a policy which has been strongly opposed by Military Government, as explained in a memorandum of the Economics Division of OMGUS which reads in part:

"Military Government policy is opposed to barter transaction. This policy has been explained many times to the Main Economics Committee and the Laenderrat itself has passed resolutions along the same line.

"The objective, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Protocol and basic U. S. policy that Germany is to be treated as a single economic unit, is that there should be an equitable distribution of the resources of Germany as a whole throughout Germany. It is fully realized, however, that under pre-

(Continued on Page 16)

Signal Co

Buna (synthetic rubber) from the Soviet Zone will soon furnish industrial concerns like this tire manufacturing plant in Munich with raw materials to make fininshed; products for civilian consumption.



# THESPECTRE OFNARCOUS

MG and German Authorities Move to Prevent Rise in Drug Addiction; Control Exercised Through Opium Offices Established at Land Level.

Narcotic control, initiated in the US Zone in December 1945, is rapidly reaching the point of efficiency required to insure the supply of narcotics and their free flow in legitimate trade, while keeping at a minimum the illegal traffic and addiction in Germany.

Control is exercised up to Land level by Opium Offices established in the Laender. The chief difficulty in the establishment of these offices has been a matter of personnel, since prior to the occupation the control of narcotics was centralized in Berlin. Land Offices, each a replica of the former central office have had to be staffed by inexperienced personnel; moreover, the inspection system had decreased in efficiency almost to the point of nonexistence.

#### PERIOD AFTER LAST WAR

With an eye on past history, German Public Health authorities were quick to realize the need for control of narcotics. Following the War of 1914—1918, addiction in Germany increased by leaps and bounds, to a point described by an authoritative German official as "similar to an epidemie." To prevent a recurrence of this, statistics on addiction are being collected and information on this subject will be kept in the files of the three Opium Offices. This is an innovation, changing the usual custom of keeping records of addicts only with the police authorities.

Various factors lead to the belief that the increase in the number of addicts may be greater in the next few years than it was

following World War I. The first of these factors is the knowledge that the ravages of World War II reached many more people than were reached in the last war, and the suffering of the population is enormously greater. Coupled with this, there are indications that large quantities of narcotics, scattered by bombings and left behind by the retreating German armies, are in the hands of unauthorized individuals at the present time, and will eventually reach the black market.

Close cooperation between the regulating officials and the local police is required because of this situation. In former times, with central control, a special branch of the State Police investigated narcotic violations. As this branch no longer exists, it is necessary that information relative to narcotic traffic be interchanged between the regulatory and enforcement bodies on the initiative of both. Arrangements have been made to get all police reports of narcotic violations, and each of them will be investigated carefully to determine whether the narcotics dealt in are being diverted from legitimate channels.

#### ADDICTION INCREASING

The re-established inspection system under which German officials examine the records of legal distributors of medicial narcotics has revealed an increase in the number of addicts who are securing their narcotics either by forging prescriptions or by simulating "illnesses and securing prescriptions from physicians. Many of these addicts are

people who were wounded in the course of the war and became addicts because of the administration of opiates during their treatment. In addition, a rise in the incidence of addiction among professional people is noticed. This is a repetition of the condition which caused some concern in Germany in 1928, when, according to official records, the incidents of addiction in this class was about 100 times that of the population as a whole.

In order to determine the available supplies of opiates, the producers, in the US Zone were inspected. It was found that production facilities were not disrupted by the

war, and that existing stocks are adequate for a considerable period. Moreover, captured narcotic stocks generally have been promptly turned over to German authorities by MG for legitimate distribution.

A minimum number of restrictions have been placed on legitimate inter-zonal trade in narcotics. In order to insure uninter-rupted distribution of much-needed drugs for medicinal purposes, transactions with the other occupation zones are permitted after consultation with the appropriate public officers.

#### "LOST AND FOUND" (Continued from page 7)

of the more valuable cultural materials in their possession. As the Allies advanced, this safekeeping activity increased. Toward the end, the Germans took just about all cultural objects that could be moved, and stored or secreted them in every conceivable place, from mines to monasteries and from castles to churchsteeples.

These "fine arts repositories," as they are called, represent one of the biggest jobs facing the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section. As soon as repositories are discovered (a few are still being uncovered), guards are posted and a spot check of the contents is made. If the holdings are un-

important or do not contain loot, a custody receipt with a spot inventory attached is executed by local denazified civilians. If the holdings represent loot, or are of particular cultural importance or of great value, they are sent to one of three central Collecting Points in the US Zone — Munich, Marburg or Wiesbaden.

Works of prime importance are evacuated as soon as possible, even if they belong to Germany or to German nationals. In January, Holbein's "Madonna of the Burgermeister Meyer" was returned to the custody of its owners, the Prince and Princess Ludwig of Hess at Schloss Wolfgarten near Darmstadt.

#### INTER-ZONAL BARRIERS (Continued from page 14)

sent conditions, unless some basis is provided for balancing trade between zones, there is a possibility of one zone being unduly drained with no corresponding trade being realized from the other zones. Such balancing, however, should be obtained on an over-all basis rather than on the basis of individual transactions. Global allocations between zones for a specified period of time covering all major items is one means by which such balancing could be effected. The balancing, however, should be on the basis of a considerable period of time and if possible,

should be sought on the basis of trade with all zones rather than with one other zone."

Pointing out that the major problem facing Germany today was that of economic unity, Dr. Rudolph Mueller, Economic Minister of Greater Hesse, declared in a speech to the delegates that "If our conference succeeds, it will still not prove that the zonal boundaries are a readily surmountable problem. We will prove at best that we have again made an effort to build an emergency bridge. However, we will be glad to tear down even the finest emergency bridge as soon as the chasm has disappeared."

Printed below is an intelligence report submitted by an officer assigned to a Military Government field detachment. The OMGUS personnel concerned found this report helpful, and while they may not agree with all of its details, they thought that it was a credit to the thinking of the officer who wrote it and to his interest in his job. We at OMGUS expect to profit as an organization from his remarks; MG personnel in the field can profit from them also.

#### INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Military Government's Intelligence Branch obtains primary intelligence only from reports of Military Government officers in the field. These officers' reports should reflect conditions in their area of responsibility as based upon personal observation and experience. Of prime importance to intelligence agencies is the definite knowledge of what standards such evaluators use. They are doing excellent work in carrying out the directives of the moment. Cooperation and liaison is excellent, should become even better with the smaller personnel able to deal directly with each other informally. Still, the officer in the field has little opportunity to study the bigger picture of the Occupation as a whole. As a result, the small beginnings of trends at his level are often overlooked.

A number of personnel have little training in intelligence even less in German politics and history. The average Military Government officer in the field is no barometer. Individuals vary in their personal attitudes from unrelenting "Kraut-haters" to sympathetic samaritans who bemoan the fate of the "good" German.

#### CHANGING MG FUNCTION

The work of Military Government up to the present and the results of that work have been covered in multitudinous previous reports from all agencies and functions concerned and have been incorporated in general reports reflecting the entire Zone of Occupation. Consequently, they need not be detailed again. At the time of writing, one can safely state that the primary and secondary stages of the Occupation are either completed or are included in a current program. Due to the peculiar operation of Military Government, the constant interchange of directives instituting policy and reports reflecting the influence of such policy upon the population and area introduce a fluid situation. This state of affairs can be expected to continue well into the final stage which we are now entering. The shifting of authority and responsibility to the German officials gains two objectives:

- 1. The reduction of Military Government personnel in the field is made possible, thereby eliminating as far as practicable all contact between the Occupation Forces and the German administrative machinery, and
- 2. The control of the situation by a central coordinating agency is strengthened.

However, this shift does not solve those problems of the Occupation which are dependent upon or contingent to the settlement of peace treaties or international affairs. Until those problems have been satisfactorily resolved, the work of the civil administrations will deal with the same problems that faced Military Government.

The stimulus-response-reaction formula must still be followed with the important difference that the reports reflecting the responses will be initiated and consolidated by German officials.

Even at the time when Military Government maintained large staffs of employees and elaborate records, these reports were subject to inaccuracies, faking, and deliberate pointing. Obviously, the German mind, no matter how obedient, will be tempted to resort to the same distortion and possible falsification. Working on the trite but true maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," Military Government must rely on the observations and investigations of its field representatives.

The changeover from Military Government to Security and Liaison at the SK/LK and RB levels was begun last November. Proper orientation of the people generally and, in many cases, the Military Government personnel and the civilian government agencies has not been completed. Some Kreis detachments interview long lines of people daily, others have a "closed door" policy. Confusion and doubt as to the proper authority and responsibility of local SK and LK offices still exists.

#### UNFAVORABLE REACTION TO MG POLICY

The most common situation created by this confusion is the case of an individual who has received credentials or permission from a higher head-quarters allowing him certain exemptions from local restrictions. In the pursuit of his duties, this individual will transgress to an extent which ends in his detention by local Military Government for security reasons. The local Military Government officer is backed by numerous security directives in taking any action the situation may warrant. The action taken may be justified, or it may be prompted by local Military Government's desire to "save face," or by a misunderstanding because of language difficulties. Whatever the case may be, an unfavorable reaction occurs. Personal pride is injured, which brings a loss of cooperation and efficiency, particularly if the Military Government officer is found to be wrong. The civilian population criticizes the undemocratic behavior of Occupation Forces and, what is more important, becomes more confused by the apparent lack of common aim in our Army as contrasted to the Wehrmacht.

Finally, such incidents usually cause the loss of those elements among the population who were most favorable to the Occupation Forces. It is difficult for these elements to maintain their cooperative attitudes when confronted by such cases of seemingly flagrant injustice and ingratitude.

The second type of such incident occurs when the local SK and LK office intercedes on behalf of its civilian personnel to countermand the regulations of the central civilian authorities. Here again the action may not be justified.

The violations of directives on the relations between troops and civilian by tactical units cause confusion, ill-feeling and loss of faith. The SK and LK officer has the theoretical responsibility of enforcing these directives. Usually, he either will not or cannot do this. The German population does not

understand this paradox of a Military Government which governs neither the civilians nor the military. The SK and LK officer is caught between two fires --- either the tactical units complain of non-cooperation or the civilians complain rightly of undemocratic treatment. In either case, the SK and LK officer is helpless, and usually withdraws from the situation completely, thus doing nothing to undo the damage. Assuming that the situation is unalterable, that the SK and LK officer just has the misfortune to be in such a position, his value as a source of intelligence is diminished by his attitude that he has been imposed upon.

#### EXPLANATION OF FUNCTIONS NECESSARY

Two officers with two enlisted men in a Landkreis can exercise little authority over the Germans, and practically none whatsoever over the tactical units. However, they still feel that they have the responsibility for anything and everything which may happen. It will require some time to orient this personnel to enable it to understand the true function which it performs, to make it realize that Military Government exists only at Land level and, below that level the primary task of Military Government personnel is to report, again and again, all factors which not only are affecting but might eventually affect the successful attainment of the Occupation objectives.

In justice to the SK and LK officer, it must be said that fact-finding in intelligence is often a tedious job and is often dependent upon luck. He cannot know, see, or hear everything. He must be kept informed as to trends for which to watch. If he does not speak German, he faces the task of verifying information thru several different interpreters. Finally, he must be freed as much as possible from specific responsibility for reports, and from housekeeping tasks such as administrative work, entertainment of visitors, and personal participation in troop activities.

#### IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVING CONDITIONS

The present preoccupation of the local SK and LK officers with the flow of directives over their desk very often interferes with their ability to get out and observe conditions in their area or to even attempt to know what is going on. A recent example is the case of "Koch and the refugees in Bavaria". The letter of instructions issued by Koch relayed to all Regierungspraesidenten, Landraete, and Oberburgermeister. As clearly contrary to Military Government directives, it should have elicited an immediate response from the SK and LK officers from all areas. Actually, it was reported only from scattered detachments. This lack of interest and observation can have occurred only because:

- a) the SK and LK officers were too busy with other duties,
- b) the SK and LK officers did not understand the significance of such change,
- c) the present confusion in this transition period has undermined the morale , of such personnel,
- or of course, a combination of the above.

The development of this situation was quite normal. If one realizes that the work of the various functions, branches, and sections during the past year encompassed every phase and expression of life in the US Zone and that the responsibility for this work was gradually narrowed down to a handful of ' officers. The conscientions officer is working overtime. As a result, he has little The first support to the property with

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# German Papers View Freedom of the Press

Office of Information Control Encourages Editors' Current Campaign Against Attempts to Channel News through Official Press Bureaus

Reaction in the German press toward the ideas of the freedom of the press itself have been increasingly marked in the last few months, according to the results of a press survey released today by the OMGUS Office of Information Control.

The press reactions were partly a result of definite encouragement given to publishers and editors of licensed newspapers in the U.S. Zone to assume leadership in their communities, to examine and, when necessary, to criticize the acts of their governmental leaders. The position was taken that the press in Germany must be organized along democratic lines and should in no way be hindered from getting direct access to official sources of information.

In this connection MG has encouraged newspaper editors to campaign vigorously against any attempt by any German officials to channel news exclusively through official press bureaus or in any other way to deny members of the press direct contact with official news sources.

A number of articles have appeared in German newspapers in the U.S. Zone stressing this point. One example is taken from the Mittelbayerische Zeitung of Regensburg, which said: "The Nazis first killed the feeling of responsibility on the part of civil servants by forbidding them to get directly in touch with the press. These conditions were changed when the new democracy took over, but, no longer used to democratic freedom and publicity, the body of civil servants became nervous and was soon

agreed on the rule that things would go more smoothly if some news were kept secret instead of being brought out into the open... it would be useful to recall conditions before 1933, when the number of public relations men was much smaller and the amount of interesting news in the papers much larger."

# Task of German People

Writing in the British licensed Telegraf, Arno Shultz declares that demilitarization of the mind is as important as that of the hands, stating "it is a shame that the Allied forces have to cope with a task which the German people should take over themselves."

Shultz writes, . . "If everyone takes part in demilitarization of the brain then the way will soon be paved for a new Germany which will gain recognition from the rest of the world . . ."

# **Party Unity**

The Soviet organ, Vorwarts finds fault with the things Franz Neumann didn't say in a speech that he delivered at the SPD rally on the anniversary of the party's refounding.

Noting that Neumann received enthusiastic applause when he cited parts of the Communist Manifesto, the paper declares "this shows how strongly the SPD members oppose that group of the party leadership which tends to reject Marxism as obsolete.

"Without referring to World War I and its reasons and to the split which was thereby caused among the laborers, Neumann then depicted the heroic illegal fight of many Social Democratic functionaries against Nazism," declares the paper, then asking, "why did Neumann forget to point out to his listeners that the unity of the German labor movement was revived in this illegal fight which was led jointly by the Social Democrats and the Communists . . .?"

Declaring further that Neumann cited some famous words by Comrade Leuschner just before be was killed, the paper declares Neumann should have mentioned the words: "I am dying, but the unity lives."

# **Emigration Surveyed**

Referring to the current German desire to emigrate to other countries, Der Morgen, the Liberal Democratic Party organ, raises objections to such thoughts.

"Above all," the paper points out, "the German is not liked everywhere. For many years we'll have to pay for Hitler's crime, and everyone who leaves Germany when he is allowed to do so will be accepted with mistrust. He will first have to overcome the wall of contempt, and until he succeeds in doing so will be regarded as a person of inferior class."

The paper declares that the emigree will always be regarded as a born German and his ambition and ability might fall in the face of aversion against German emigrants.

"... In spite of all morale difficulties resulting from two lost wars," concludes the paper, "the prospects of creating for onesself and for one's family a modest and happy home are best in Germany..."

# Aims of Youth Organization

On its "You Ask — We Answer" program Radio Berlin recently stressed the good work accomplished at the first parliament of the Free German Youth, citing as high principles and aims of the organization the desire to secure the unity of Germany and win the youth for the ideas of humanity, for a brave democracy, and international peace

The radio further pointed out that the FDJ is a uniform, non-party, democratic youth organization which is independent of all political parties and confessions. Enrollment and cancellation of membership is purely voluntary, stated the radio. "This proves that the FDJ is not a compulsory organization."

### German Political Parties

In their reporting of the first anniversary meetings of the re-born German political parties, the Berlin press placed particular emphasis on Marshall Zukov's Order No. 2 which permitted the formation of parties last year. Socialdemocrat, British licensed SPD organ, cited it as the "Magna Charta of Democracy."

Neues Deutschland took the anniversary as a means of back-patting the Soviet occupation authorities, observing that "at a time when the whole bourgeoise world was discussing the measures by which the German people could be re-educated, the Soviet occupation forces boldly gave the task of reshaping German conditions to . . . the anti-Fascist forces."

The Soviet organ, Tagliche Rundschau turned an inner page over to statements by Pieck, Grotewohl, Kaiser and Kueltz, further citing the anniversary meeting of the parties as "a demonstration of the desire to continue the political collaboration . . . and to maintain the unity of Germany against all separatist and federalist tendencies."

The US licensed Tagesspiegel was the only Berlin paper to cast a damper on the bright luster of the first anniversary celebration. Its editorial cautioned that "one shouldn't confuse the unity front with actual unity." Agreeing that unity is needed in Germany, the paper claimed that the present system of the unity front makes this unity more difficult instead of easier to achieve.

# Problems Facing Paris Meeting Stressed by Stateside Editorials

The gravity of issues facing the Council of Foreign Ministers has been emphasized in recent US newspaper editorial comments.

The San Francisco Chronicle writes, "No one could deny that the present condition of indecision is demoralizing the German population and to some extent the rest of Central Europe . . ."

"If current international irritants are not to become dangerously acute," the Washhington Star declares, the making of peace cannot be delayed much longer. For to the extent that Italy and other defeated nations are denied opportunity to return to normal order, Europe — and indeed the whole world — will face a dreary and uncertain future fraught with perilous conflict . . ."

The editorial adds that the emergence of a great new power, with tremendous physical spiritual resources, raises problems of mutual adjustment and understanding for all concerned.

The Philadelphia Record believes that allied collaboration can go on, toward new and greater goals. It can go on by the progress of give and take."

The New York Times feels certain that if the central problem (of what to do with Germany) could be solved satisfactorily, "there would be brighter hopes of solving all of the subsidiary problems — in the Balkans, in the Near East, in Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean — to which clear determination of allied policy toward Germany necessarily holds the key."

"The problem of the reorganization of Germany is crucial" states the Springfield Republican. "It underlies all else in the European peace settlements."

#### US AND WORLD LEADERSHIP

Describing the world today as "demanding new understanding and action," General Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the US Army Ground Forces, in a recent speech outlined a course the United States should take to achieve national security and maintain world leadership.

"America cannot be secure unless the rest of the world is secure; conversely, the rest of the world cannot have security unless America has her security," General Devers said.

"We must put our own house in order ... If we are to keep America secure, we must see to it that she is prosperous and strong within . . . . We must clarify and define our course of action in international affairs ... We must decide in the light of present events and circumstances, what position we shall take in the world . . . America . . . must not want anything for which she is not ready to pay the price . . . We must have knowledge and understanding of nations and their ways of thinking and their motives ... otherwise we shall be unable to understand and evaluate the motives of other nations. We must also be sure our own motives are understood by the others . . . We must work to establish a world organization . . . That world cooperation is essential I think we all agree . . . the choice may lie between cooperation and extinction . . . We must see that our armed forces have means to accomplish their missions . . . Security of the nation - its very survival - is the

first mission of the armed services. In the last resort it is they who are charged with making good policies of the government. Nobody wants another war. But everybody knows that one good way to avoid war is to be strong enough to prevent one from starting."

#### PROBLEM OF ATOMIC CONTROL

Speaking in Chicago recently, Major General Leslie R. Groves, Chief of the "Manhattan Project," responsible for the development of the atomic bomb, declared that "the key to the utilization of atomic energy for world peace will be found in the will of all people to restrict its use to the betterment of mankind."

"Everyone of us should by now be acquainted with the fact that what has been created is not merely a new weapon . . . We must look upon the atomic bomb as an entirely new force — a force which can be of untold benefit to mankind, or which can lead to unimaginable destruction. It has opened to the world a new field for scientific development. Now more than ever before in history, man is the keeper of his own destiny," General Groves continued.

"The problem of control gives rise to many questions — all of them inextricably bound up with the future development of atomic power. It involves questions of national security, world peace, and promotion of human welfare. It involves the question of employing the power in the interests of the security of peace-loving nations and of the well-being of the world, instead of utilizing it in a weapon of terrible destruction.

"Even before the advent of the bomb, the leaders and the people of most nations were seeking the solution to the eternal problem of world peace.

This weapon is an additional responsibility, or better, an additional incentive to find a sound basis for lasting peace. It provides overwhelming inducement to finding an alternative to war. It emphasizes the crisis we face in international relations and strength-

ens the conviction that adequate safeguards for peace must be found."

#### DECENTRALIZATION OF GERMANY

The plan for political decentralization of Germany, expected to be discussed at the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers, has figured prominently in editorial comment in the US press.

The Washington Post declares: "There can be no rational division of Germany into states without a breakdown of zonal lines. If we want the division to endure, we must see to it that it is made along lines which meet the economic needs and satisfy the traditional allegiances of the German people. And this must mean dividing Germany as a whole, not merely cutting up the existing zones.

"Political decentralization should not, moreover, preclude economic unity. There must be centralized fiscal administration and customs union among the German states if they are to survive and to fill the effective role in European economy... It may well be that the proposal for a general political decentralization will be a means of breaking down French and Russian objections to adoption of common economic policies."

According to the Springfield Republican "Unification is an elementary urge of the German people that cannot be extirepated. If checked in one period, it breaks out in a later period. The present plan for the decentralization of Germany is described as contemplating a division of Germany into a dozen more or less 'autonomous' states, loosely tied together - the expectation being that, once well established, they will oppose and prevent, in their own interest, the development of a strong centralized German government capable of powerful military action. The theory of this proposed plan for Germany's reorganization seems to be wrong, whether considered historically, or in terms of German culture, or in terms of 'geo-politics'."

The Christian Science Monitor writes: "It is argued that European industry will be thrown out of balance unless Germany

functions as an economic whole. It is also contended, with considerable reason, that if Germany becomes a political unit, it may again constitute a threat to peace.

"But political separation and economic unity are not really incompatible. Small political units provide the only safe way in which the Germans can gain political experience which comes only with the exercise of political responsibility. Unified economic control is needed if the industrial capacity and talent of central Europe is not to be sacrificed. Such coordination can be achieved through federalization . . .

"Clearly there are grave decisions to be taken in Germany. The policy on a federalized political structure will be one of the questions before the Foreign Ministers' session in Paris. American decision on the length of occupation still needs to be made in Washington. The ultimate purpose of denazification still is to be clarified . . . nothing short of a fundamental democratization of Germany can be accepted and all policy must be weighed with that goal in mind."

#### TO PREVENT WORLD FAMINE

Warning that the world food emergency would continue at least until next year's harvests are gathered, Agriculture Secretary Anderson has appealed for continued sacrifices by the American people in meeting the goals of the national emergency food collection campaign.

Anderson reported that the government has sufficient grain to meet its June export commitments and the question is to get it moved fast enough to supply the hungry nations. The US is attempting to export more than 27 railway carloads daily this month, or enough grain to supply 3,500,000 persons with a pound-loaf of bread each.

Mr. Anderson reported that the United States has exported over 130,000 tons of fats and oils on schedule between the first of the year and 17 May and that meat allocations have been met.

Warning that heavy shipments of grain will reduce domestic production of livestock,

Anderson said, "By Christmas-time we may see a great shortage of meat throughout the country. But what we now must do is to make these grains available for overseas shipment. Our job today is to avert famine abroad."

#### **EDUCATIONAL POLICY**

William Carr, speaking on ABC's "State of the World" program, proposed an educational policy for the U. S. in Germany. "We ought to continue to . . . forbid any kind of teaching which Gen. Eisenhower covered in his orders (in December, 1944, that teachers not be permitted to teach anything which glorified war or militarism, not be allowed to extol Nazi leaders or doctrines or teach anything that would disturb relations among the United Nations)."

Carr added, "We ought to be sure we put no obstacle in the way of the Germans themselves in experimenting with new educational developments. Finally we should make available to the Germans, on their request, only the best advice and assistance we can give for improvement of their schools."

#### **ECONOMIC STABILITY**

Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, in a weekly national broadcast said, "Today more than ever, we need stability to keep our excellent start on full production from going into a tailspin." He predicts a "flood" of consumer goods by Christmas if the "kind of paralysis that comes when prices are too high" can be prevented. The Senate-House conference committee on the OPA bill expects a fight in restoring some of the eliminated price control powers predicted.

#### UNIFICATION OF ARMED FORCES

President Truman recently submitted to Congress legislation calling for the unification of the United States Armed Forces under a single Military Department of Cabinet status.

A twelve-point program was the outgrowth of ideas of both Army and Navy, and of

(Continued on page 30)

# BENERAL



# Temporary Work Permits

Responsibility for the issuance of temporary work permits under the provisions of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been transferred by OMGUS to the Ministers of Liberation of the three Laender.

This function, formerly an operation of MG Detachments, is being turned over to German civilian authority in line with the OMGUS policy of placing full responsibility for enforcement of the Denazification Law on the civilian administration of the Zone.

Issuance of temporary employment licenses by MG was terminated 11 June 1946. All certificates previously issued by MG will expire by 1 August 1946, at which time the German civil administration will have taken over complete charge of their issuance.

Entire responsibility for carrying out the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been placed in the hands of the Ministers of Liberation of the three Laender, who will issue temporary work permits in the future.

Meanwhile, the three Ministers of Liberation have issued a statement that Article 60 of the Denazification Law, which provides for issuance of these temporary and revocable licenses, will be stringently applied. Under the terms of Article 60, it is provided that work permits will be issued only where further occupation or action of the person concerned is indispensable for public health or safety and no suitable person who is politically clear is available.

Recipients of the temporary work permits must not be a "major offender" under the law, nor have owed their positions only to the Nazi party. They are not allowed to influence management, business policy, or have the right to hire and fire other persons.

# **Bavarian Food Survey**

A survey among city residents is being made by the Bavarian Ministry of Food at the request of the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMG Bavaria, to determine accurately the amount of food people are receiving, and to make a scientific analysis of food consumed in excess of the official ration scale.

Employees of the food ministry will visit twelve families each week and have them fill out a special form showing exactly what foods have been brought into the home during the week. These amounts will then be converted into calories to determine the actual caloric allowance for each family member.

Since assurances have been given that the survey will be confidential and no questions will be asked regarding sources of any food, MG officials believe it will give food experts a more accurate picture of the diet of Munich residents than has been possible heretofore.

# Sentenced Under New Law

The first German tribunal in Württemberg-Baden to try a German under the new Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has found George Sturm, 57 year-old milling machine operator, guilty as a category 2 offender on charges of being an active Nazi and sentenced him to three years at hard labor.

Sturm was convicted of treating foreign civilians in Germany contrary to international law by confining, slapping and flogging foreign workers and giving orders to deprive them of food, and of active collaboration for personal advantage with the Gestapo. A mechanic denounced by Sturm for an anti-Nazi utterance was sentenced to imprisonment and died in a concentration camp

The tribunal ordered confiscation of Sturm's home and real estate property and 50 % of his other assets, and the loss of his civil rights for life. For 5 years, in addition, he is forbidden to be active in a profession or, independently, in an enterprise or economic undertaking of any kind, to own a share therein or to supervise or control it; to be employed in any independent position, other than ordinary labor; or to be active as teacher, preacher, editor, author or radio commentator. Sturm also loses all licenses, concessions and privileges granted him, the right to keep a motor vehicle, and will be subject to restrictions as regards living space and place of residence.

#### Information Control

MG is planning to turn over the administration of many phases of information control to German authorities, who will handle the mechanies of licensing newspapers, periodicals, books, and theatrical and music entertainment as well as radio operations. MG, however, will continue to supervise information control policy.

Meetings of expert committees of the Laenderrat have been held during the past months to prepare for the transfer of information control administration. They agreed that the regulation of information services must continue as long as economic and political development does permit a free expansion of cultural life in this field

Licensing laws for publishing and theatrical and musical performances have been approved by the chief committees. Final decision will be made by the Laenderrat.

# Child-Feeding Program

A summer vacation plan to provide supplementary child-feeding for 8,500 German kindergarten, school age children, and adolescent workers between the ages of 14 and 18, in the cities of Stuttgart and Mannheim, has been announced by the Public Welfare Branch of Regional Military Government, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Swiss donations will enable the program to open in Stuttgart about July 26, when the summer vacation begins. Children will report for day care at school buildings and recreational homes where they will be under the supervision of German personnel. They will be provided with a ration-coupon free meal each day, furnishing 400 to 500 calories in addition to the regular German ration for the five week vacation period.

In Mannheim, where the program will also begin with the German summer vacation, the food will be supplied entirely by donations from the American Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG). Three thousand children and 500 youthful apprentice workers are expected to benefit from the plan in this industrial city. It is contemplated that a balanced diet including such items as milk and cereal ration, nourishing soup containing fats and some meats, dried vegetables and potatoes, cocoa, sugar, and bread will comprise the varied daily menu for a thirty-day period.

#### **Adult Education**

The number of German adults applying for night school courses in Greater Hesse is increasing daily and has reached an unprecedented volume. Greater Hessian adults showed the first signs of interest in such courses in January 1946, and in February, MG approved the opening of the first evening high school at Darmstadt.

Whereas most of the early applicants sought political lectures and discussions on current events, recent requests have been more varied. The Wiesbaden Volkshochschule, latest night school to be opened in Greater Hesse, satisfies all previous requests by offering a diverse program of classes in biology, geography, history, social sciences, and ten language courses.

The paucity of qualified teachers, and the lack of adequate school buildings have been the principle obstacles encountered in opening adult schools. However, these are grad-

ually being overcome by the effectiveness of the Education Ministry's emergency teacher training program, and the evacuation of troops from school buildings.

# Civilian Fuel Rationing

Stringent tightening of civilian rationing of motor fuels in the US Zone is provided in a program proposed by the petroleum, oils and lubricants committee of the Laenderrat. The new system transfers full control of motor fuel and oil rationing to the Land economics offices.

Special departments of the Land economics offices would take over the distribution of the petroleum products now handled through civilian motor pools. Each civilian motor vehicle would receive a fuel certificate that would have to be renewed each month by the economics offices.

After the effective date of the new rationing program all vehicles, including passenger cars, would have to keep a log similar to Army trip tickets. Fuel distribution departments of the economics offices would certify in these books each fuel allocation that is made.

#### **New Press Law Drafted**

A new press law which is designed to regulate rights and duties of German newspapers and journalists has been drafted by a meeting of Bavarian and Wuerttemberg-Baden newspaper licensees.

New points covered in the law demand that ownership of a newspaper must be mentioned in the masthead, and that circulation figures have to be stated periodically. Another new departure in the law is a rule that offenses against the press are to be punished as well as offenses by the press. Particularly severe punishment is threatened to public officials or people in public life who obstruct or prevent publication of the truth by misuse of their position or influence. On the other hand no less severe punishment will be meted out to newsmen who suppress true facts for private gain.

Attacks designed to injure the reputation of state or religious institutions also are prohibited by the proposed law, with criticism reduced to strictly factual arguments.

#### Penicillin Production

A survey on the feasibility of producing penicillin in Germany indicates that with the facilites available at present it will be two years before the penicillin requirements of the Zone can be filled. The quantities of corn steep liquid, required in the production of mould, are inadequate to support even a medium-sized plant. Installation of a small plant at Hoechst has been recommended in which to start use of the culture received from the United States.

# Summer Session Opens

Ceremonies were held recently at the University of Heidelberg to mark the opening of the first summer session of Germany's oldest University during the American occupation. The session is being attended by 3,300 students and the courses offered include law, theology, philosophy, medicine and science.

Dr. Karl Bauer, rector of the university, speaking at the ceremonies, said the whole German nation had gained the contempt of the world for the acts of the Nazis. He stressed the necessity for fighting intolerance where it might be found, called for improvement of social morality and emphasized the value of religion in gaining the restoration of world respect. He declared that German youth could and must have faith in the regaining of world respect.

### Trade Union Convention

The first convention of Bavarian trade unions was held recently in Munich. A temporary Bavarian trade union committee and 13 organizing committees for various industrial unions were formed at the meeting.

During its final session, the convention was addressed by Joseph Keenan, OMGUS

labor advisor, who told his audience that one of their chief jobs was to carry the principles of democracy into each city, into the rural districts and into all factories and shops. He also advised then they would always find understanding for their work from MG.

# **Denazification Proceedings**

Jakob Schmidt, a former servant at Munich University, who handed two students over to the Gestapo early in 1943, was sentenced to five years internment in a lahor camp by the Munich Denazification Court in its first meeting.

The two students handed over to the Gestapo by Schmidt and later executed were Hans and Sophie Scholl, brother and sister, who had been handing out anti-Nazi pamphlets at the university at about the time the Stalingrad army surrendered.

# Arrests by German Police

Statistics made public by OMGUS indicate that in the first 4 months of 1946 the German police in the U. S. Zone made over 100,000 arrests because of violations of German law and MG ordinances. The number of arrests rose from 20,000 in January to 31,000 in April. The increased efficiency of the German police accounts for the higher figure in April. Of those arrested by the German police for violation of either German or MG laws in April, approximately 88% were Germans, 12% non-Germans.

Of the Germans arrested by the German police for any offense (German or MG), approximately 12% were juveniles under the age of 18 years. The number of persons arrested because of black market operations fell considerably during the 4 months but in April it still stood at 2240. 120/0 of the arrests for prostitution were made among juveniles. The most frequent criminal acts were burglary, theft and violation of travel regulations. Arrests for murder went up from 69 in January to 88 in April and those for bodily assault from 94 to 251. Pocket picking and auto and hicycle thefts were represented in great numbers but arrests could be made in only a small percentage of the cases. The misuse of identity cards

and interference with operations of MG led to the arrest of almost 2,000 people in April, 93% of them being Germans. Illegal possession accounted for over 12,000 arrests in one month.

#### Inter-Zonal Travel

Semi-permanent passes for inter-zonal travel are being issued at a rate of 300 to 400 a month to German residents of the US Zone for business and other essential reasons.

The inter-zonal pass system was originated by the Allied Control Council last December and implemented in the US Zone by a USFET directive in January. However, operation of this travel authorization did not get underway until May.

Between 300 and 400 passes were issued during the first month of operation, but as the operation continues, the passes are expected to be issued in greater volume. Approximately the same number of Germans are being cleared for travel in the US Zone.

Germans eligible for these travel permits are restricted to certain categories, including those employed in central administrative agencies under the Control Council, ecclesiastical dignitaries, clergy, doctors, technicians in reconstruction projects, and agents and businessmen of enterprises engaged in interzonal trade.

Each applicant for a travel permit must go to the Public Safety Officer of the local MG detachment to fill out the prescribed form and prove his business is legitimate. The application then is sent to the interzonal authority section in Berlin where it is processed. Approval of the proper authorities of the other zones concerned is required. After being endorsed it is returned to the local MG detachment for delivery to the applicant.

The passes are generally issued for a sixmonth period, but some are valid for shorter periods according to the husiness to be transacted. No cases of abuse of this privilege have been reported, but is has been found that many applicants do not fall into categories specified by the Control Council and USFET directives as being eligible for a travel permit of this type.

time for true intelligence work. The other kind is useless anyhow.

Theoretically, other intelligence sources, such as CIC, CID and MI, are available. They serve mainly as indicators. In many cases, their personnel also has been riddled by redeployment. They are kept more than busy by matters which fall specifically under their responsibility. The military mind is trained to break down responsibility into clearly defined units and to demand an accounting from those responsible. This results in a tendency among personnel to divide all duties into two categories, the "reply-by-indorsement" kind, and the "do it — if you feel like it" kind.

#### MG'AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

The civil administration is still Military Government's baby. The intricate and rapidly evolved system of self-government for the Germans was conceived by us. We must keep it operating. Other occupation agencies are disinterested. Tactical personnel have little or no conception of the interlocking structure of the German administration. Too abrupt attempts to interest such units often leads to unexpected and disastrous results. This again can be explained by the fact that in a line outfit, an order is still an order, and in Military Government, a directive becomes a guide, nine times out of ten. Even the use of informers and the denunciations of one official against another as checks on the civilian administration are of interest to, and can be followed thru most effectively by Military Government personnel.

In summation, it can be said that the SK and LK officer is not quite sure of his new position. The tendency to settle problems on the spot, to act in cases which are not emergencies is still prevalent. As the authority and, thereby, the direct responsibility of the SK and LK officer is reduced, he

must be fully acquainted with his new task as observer, as liaison, as representative of Military Government but not for Military Government.

If the present program of "Selbstverwaltung" is to be continued, the intelligence work of the SK and LK officers in the Kreis capitals is indispensable. The relaxation of vigilance on his part or his inability to diagnose the facts will result in local unrest and corruption. One such case, left to fester undisturbed, can upset the plans for the whole area. Such a statement sounds pessimistic and exaggerated, yet much of the work of Military Government has been concerned with the rooting out of wellcamouflaged Nazis or criminal elements. With the reduction of personnel, those SK and LK officers remaining will be faced with the prospect of having to choose between the important and the trivial. They will need any and all help possible to accomplish this. Furthermore, as they have less contact with other military personnel, and as their families begin to fraternize, these SK and LK representatives will begin to incline more and more to the German point of view. Such a reaction cannot be condemned, but it must be recognized in the evaluation of their reports.

#### NECESSITY OF DILIGENCE

The small detached command also has a tendency to drift into sloppy habits, to fake reports and to regard all higher headquarters representatives as disturbers of their peace. IG and command inspections can be used to force adherence to military regulations, but only on appeal to the personal initiative and pride of the officer will make him strive to do good intelligence work in human relations. It remains a peculiarity of such intelligence that facts can be found only by diligent observation and evaluation, and as long as such observation and evaluation continue, new facts are discovered.

#### PRESS COMMENTS (Continued from page 24).

the President's mediation on the points on which the two services failed to agree. War Secretary Patterson and Navy Secretary Forrestal agreed to accept the President's decision on the points of difference.

The President made known his recommendations in a letter to the Senate and House Chairmen of the Naval and Military Affairs Committees and said the plan had his "unqualified approval," as well as pledged support of the Army and Navy.

In the proposed program, the three co-

ordinate services — Army, Navy and Air Force — would be under a single Military Department. Each would be headed by a civilian secretary, and each would retain autonomy for its own internal administration.

The program would also establish a Council of National Defense "to integrate our foreign and military policies," and a coordinate National Security Resources Board, Central Intelligence Agency and Supply Organization as well.

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Ho & Sv Co

Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waihlingen
*LK Backnang *LK Leonherg *LK Nürtingen *LK Vaihingen

*SK Mannheim

*LK Moshach

*LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Heidelberg *LK Buchen

*LK Tauberbischofsheim

Stuttgart Böblingen Esslingen Ludwigshurg Waihlingen Backnang Leonherg Nürtingen Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson 1st Lt O P Johnson Capt H D Peterson 1st Lt E R Gramm Capt J B Cress 1st Lt R R Mayer Capt W J Vallaza Maj S A Warren 1st Lt U S Aiello

Mannheim Area

Mannheim Heidelherg Buchen Moshach Tauherhischofsheim Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt G H Wright 2nd Lt L Beck 1st Lt J Zecca 1st Lt D E Bedard

Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel 1st Lt N Semaschko 1st Lt L L Goldman

Heilbronn Area

Heilbronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Ochringen

Maj M W Terry 1st Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena Capt C E McGaffey Capt R Forrest 1st Lt M Korsun

Ulm Area

Ulm Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen Heidenheim

Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation 1st Lt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy Capt B V Bloom

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

*LK Heilbronn

*LK Crailsheim

*LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau *LK Mergentheim

*LK Oehringen

*LK Ulm

*LK Aalen

*LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen

*LK Heidenheim

* Liaison and Security

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)

US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar)

*SK Frankfurt *SK Wiesbaden *LK Wetzlar *LK Dill

*LK Gelnhausen

*LK Biedenkopf

*SK/LK Hanau

*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Obertaunus

*LK Untertaunus

*SK/LK Kassel

*LK Hünfeld

*LK Waldeck *LK Frankenberg

*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen

*SK/LK Darmstadt

*LK Gross-Gerau *SK/LK Offenbacb

*LK Bergstrasse *LK Erbach *LK Büdingen *LK Dieburg *LK Friedberg

*SK/LK Giessen *LK Lauterbach

*LK Alsfeld

*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda

*LK Oberlahn

*LK Usingen

Wiesbaden

Col. J R Newman

January Barrell

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Wiesbaden Oberursel Wiesbaden Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt G E Skaggs Capt M Dowd

Regierungsbezirk Wicsbaden

Frankfurt Wiesbaden Wetzlar Dillenburg Gelnhausen Biedenkopf Hanau Weilburg Limburg Hofheim Rüdesheim Bad Homburg Usingen Bad Schwalbach

Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Capt M S Clark Capt E G Stolper Capt J G Bennas Capt T E Faircloth Maj E J Emerick Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones Capt R F Gibney Capt T W Harris Capt S B Borda

Schluechtern *LK Schluechtern Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Kassel Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain Marburg Fulda Hünfeld Korbacb. Frankenberg Eschwege Witzenhausen Hersfeld Rotenburg Hofgeismar Wolfbagen Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erbach Büdingen Dieburg Friedberg

Lt Col W R Swarm Maj W C Gipple Capt G D Fexy Capt R B Elwell Lt Col L G Kelly Lt Col H R Cress Capt E T Tedick Capt D W Shea Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Capt J F Pbilp
Maj L H Brown
Maj M Baymor
Capt C W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt S A Karas
Lt Col A Skarry
Capt H L Edberg
Capt I Bencowitz
Maj R A Gisb
Capt R O Didlo Capt R O Didlo Capt N V Steenberg Capt J S Chapin Capt C S Parsball Maj C F Russe Capt H Nickelsberg Capt H B Miller

Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt Hq Company Sv Company

* Liaison and Security

LAND BAVARIA

Munich

Giessen

Alsfeld

Lauterbach

Brig Gen W J Muller

3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Munich Munich Munich Col C C Morgen Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A
*SK/LK Wurzburg
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg
*SK/LK Schweinfurt
*LK Kissingen
*LK Kitzingen
*LK Alzenau
*LK Bruckenau
*LK Ehern
*LK Gemunden
*LK Gerolzhofen
*LK Hammelburg
*LK Hassfurt
*LK Hofheim
*LK Karlstadt
*LK Konigshofen
*LK Lohr
*LK Markt Heidelfeld
*LK Mellrichstadt
*LK Miltenberg
*LK Neustadt a.d. Salle
*LK Obernburg

*LK Ochsenfurt

Wurzburg Wurzburg Aschaffenburg Schwein furt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Bruckenau Ebern Gemunden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Konigshofen Lohr Markt Heidelfeld Mellricbstadt Miltenberg Neustadt a.d. Salle Obernburg

Maj I P Chestnut Maj M B Voorhees Capt J R Hurst Maj G M Marsh Capt M A Potter Capt M Colhert Capt A T Neumann Capt Grodzinski 1st Lt G E Mair Capt J J Gotter 1st Lt G F Fechan Capt K L Ellis Capt R E Hellmig Capt F L Beelby Capt W E Brayden Capt C Boden Capt E E Kelly Capt Griffin 1st Lt L K Owens Capt O A Jenson Capt E F Warnke Capt J Bumic Capt L A Lowell

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Ochsenfurt

		wegier
Co B		
*SK/LK Nurnberg		
*SK/LK Rambaro		
*SK/LK Bayreuth		
*SK/LK Erlangen		3"
*SK/LK Coburg		
*SK/LK Hof		•
*SK/LK Anshach		
*SK/LK Bayreuth *SK/LK Erlangen *SK/LK Coburg *SK/LK Hof *SK/LK Ansbach *SK/LK Furth	•	•
*SK/LK Kulmbach		
*LK Kronach		
*LK Lichtenfels		
*LK Ehermannstade	•	
*LK Hochstadt a.d.	Aisch	
*LK Pegnitz		
*LK Munchberg		
*LK Hochstadt a.d. A *LK Pegnitz *LK Munchberg *LK Rebau		
*LK Wunsiedel		
*LK Forebheim	•	
*LK Dinkelsbuhl		
*LK Eichstatt		
*LK Feuchtwangen *LK Gunzenhausen		
*LK Gunzenhausen .		
*LK Hersbruck		
*LK Hilpolstein		
*I Waissanhurg.		
*LK Rothenburg		·
*LK Schwabach		•
*LK Rothenburg *LK Schwabach *LK Scheinfeld		
*LK Uffenheim		
*LK Lauf		
*LK Neustadt a.d. A	isch	
*LK Naila		
*LK Stadtsteinach		

Ansbach Nurnberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen Coburg Hof Ansbach Furth Kulmbach Kronach Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt Hochstadt a.d. Aisch Pegnitz Muncbberg Rehau Wunsiedel Forchheim Dinkelsbuhl Eichstatt . Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpolstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf Neustadt a.d. Aisch Naila Stadtsteinach

Col E M Haight Lt Col C Klise Lt Col J R Case Capt D F Stroup, Actg Lt Col F M Guild Maj S Klein
Maj H L Woodall
Capt J R Palmer, Actg
Maj A C Abbott
Maj H T Lund Capt J F Begley Maj F W Crimp Maj R T Boyer Capt O E Palmer Capt M G Stamatis Maj H C Kauffman Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt Capt R J Towle 1st Lt D J Smith Maj R J Nielson lst Lt L D Franklin Capt R E Peters 1st Lt W C Williams Maj F K Hinchey Maj R E Stringer Capt G B Jones Capt L C Wheeler Capt N A Carr Maj C J Cody Capt G N Hultren Capt H C Moore

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz

CoD			
*SK/LK	Regensburg		
*SK/LK	Weiden-Neustadt	a.d.	Wald
*SK/LK			***

Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Pasau Lt Col Hastings Capt J W Boffert Maj G J Geiner Maj H L Snapp

^{*} Liaison and Security

•	Regi
*SK/LK Amherg	
*SK/LK Landshut	
*SK/LK Strauhing	
*LK Cham	
*LK Burglengenfeld	
*LK Parsherg	
*LK Tirschenreuth	
*LK Neunherg vorm *LK Eschenhach	Wald
*LK Eschenhach	
*LK Deggendorf	

*LK Deggendorf *LK Eggenfelden *LK Grafenau *LK Gratenau

*LK Kelheim

*LK Landau a.d. Isar

*LK Pfarrkirchen

*LK Regen

*LK Vilshofen

*LK Vilshihurg

*LK Wolfstein *LK Kemnath

*LK Nahburg
*LK Oberviechtach
*LK Riedenherg
*LK Vohenstrauss
*LK Roding *LK Waldmunchen *LK Beilngries *LK Neumarkt i.d. Opf. *LK Sulzhach-Rosenhurg *LK Bogen

*LK Dingolfing
*LK Grieshach
*LK Kotzting
*LK Mainhurg
*LK Mallersdorf *LK Rottenhurg *LK Viechtach *LK Wegscheid

Amherg Landshut Strauhing Cham

Burglengenfeld Parsherg Tirschenreuth Neunherg Eschenhach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a.d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel

Vilshofen Vilsbihurg Wolfstein Kemnath Nahhurg Oherviechtach Riedenherg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmunchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzhach-Rosenhurg Bogen Dingolfing Grieshach Kotzting Mainhurg Mallersdorf Rottenhurg

erungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz (Cont'd)

Maj J C Robertson
Maj T R Coykendall
Capt G L Milner
1st Lt E A McNamara
1st Lt R W Corly
1st Lt P J Piccola Capt L R Mariels Capt R G Miller Capt R O Woodward lst Lt H Cohen
2nd Lt S Fuchs
1st Lt R M McWhorter

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Stacy Capt E J Garllant
Capt C H Smallwood
1st Lt T B Wofford
Capt J F Leech
Capt D K Nickerson
1st I F Harman Ist Lt F Henry
Maj E Fichter
1st Lt M W Doane
1st Lt T A Winkelfsecht Capt A R Sphar Capt J W Fleshman

Lapt J W Fleshman

1st Lt G L Thomas

2nd Lt J C Mitchell

1st Lt J J Mc Watters

2nd Lt P A Neshit

1st Lt C G Danshy Capt R E Pike 1st Lt A L Stone

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Viechtach

Wegscheid

Munich Munich Rosenheim Ingolstadt . Freising Mieshach Traunstein Altotting Partenkirchen Erding Laufen Muhldorf Wasserburg Bad Tolz Bad Aihling Furstenfeldbruck Landsherg . Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Wolfratshausen Berchtesgaden Ehersherg Aichach Schrohenhausen

Lt Col R F Philpott
Capt Kurt Baer
Capt R H Necel
Capt W Lasserty
Maj E W Boney
Capt W A Lovatt
Maj C H Bischoff
Maj A H Wright
Maj M W Nitz
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt W M Forys
Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeyer
1st Lt H Klein
Capt M L Mott Lt Col R F Philpott Capt M L Mott Capt J E Thayer Capt B B Simmons Capt M J Groves Maj P L Steers Jr
Maj M Lawrence
Maj F Onen
1st Lt H J Thompson
Capt H J Hierman
Maj A G Snow (f)
Maj C A Rein

*SK/LK Munich *SK/LK Rosenheim *SK/LK Ingolstadt *SK/LK Freising *LK Mieshach *LK Traunstein

Co E

*LK Altotting
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen

*LK Erding
*LK Laufen
*LK Muhldorf
*LK Wasserhurg
*LK Tolz
*LK Aihling

*LK Furstenfeldhruck *LK Landsherg *LK Pfaffenhofen

*LK Starnherg

*LK Weilheim

*LK Wolfratshausen

*LK Berchtesgaden

*LK Ehersherg

*LK Aichach *LK Schrohenhausen *LK Dachau *LK Schongau

* Liaison and Security

Dachau

Schongau

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

⊸Co G	
*SK/LK Augsburg	
*SK/LK Kempten	
*LK Dillingen	
*LK Neu Ülm	
*LK Sonthofen	
*LK Donauwörth	
*LK Gunzberg	
*LK Markt Oberdorf	
**LK Memmingen	
*LK Mindelheim	
*LK Neuberg	
*LK Nordlingen	
*LK Fussen	
*LK Krumbach	
*LK Illertissen	
**LK Kaufbeuren	
*I.K Wertingen	
*LK Friedberg *LK Schwabmunchen	
**LK Schwabmunchen	

Augsburg Augsburg Kempten Dillingen Weissenhorn Sonthofen Donauwörth Gunzberg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelbeim Neuberg Nordlingen Fussen Krumbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg Schwabmunchen

Lt Col C M Avery
Lt Col R A Norton
Lt Col R S Wagner
Maj R J Paul
Capt J A Morris
Maj J E Rhea
Capt R Glass
1st Lt E A Eaton
Capt B M Green
1st Lt W M Toepser
Capt L A Troter
Capt E D Schank
2nd Lt P W Thompson
Capt S D Lubin
1st Lt O H Sager
Capt J O Renalds
Capt D G Stevens
2nd Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt D J Moran
Capt T B Greaves

# US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

*Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

#### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Bremen Wesermünde

Lt Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment



MILITARY GOVERNMENT NUMBER 49 / 8 JULY 1946





# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



# **OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Interchange of Visits between Czechoslovakia and US Occupied Zones	AG 353.02 GAP-AGO 11 May 1946 USFET
Travel in Sweden	AG 210.482 GAP-AGO 11 June 1946 USFET
Inventory of Communication Facilities	AG 312 SIG-AGO 13 June 1946 USFET
Demotion Plan-Officers	AG 210.2 AGPB 13 June 1946 USFET
Feeding of German and Austrian Civilian Employees	AG 430.2 GDS-AGO 13 June 1946 USFET
Revision of Post Exchange and Commissary Schedules	AG 331.3 GAP-AGO 13 June 1946 USFET
Requisitioned Motion Picture Theaters	AG 413.53 GAP-AGO 14 JUNE 1946
Provision of Household Servants	AG 292 GAP-AGO 14 June 1946 USFET
Operation of Garages in Austria and Germany for Privately-Owned Vehicles	AG 634 GAP-AGO 17 June 1946 USFET
Temporary Ration Cards for Incoming 'Transient Personnel	AG 331.3 AES-AGO 20 June 1946 USFET
Turnover of Surplus Property to France	AG 400.703 GDS-AGO 21 June 1946 USFET
Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps .	AG 340 GAP-AGP 22 June 1946 USFET
Location of Certain Information Control Personnel at OMGUS (Rear)	AG 200 (IC) 24 June 1946 OMGUS
Semi-Annual Efficiency Reports	Pers Bull B-40 24 June 1946 OMGUS
Matters Requiring Prior Approval of Military Government in the Field of Civil Administration	AG 014.1 (CA) 24 June 1946 OMGUS
Travel to Czechoslovakia	AG 210.482 AGP 24 June 1946 USFET
Military Government Regulations	AG 014.12 25 June 1946 OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

The picture an this week's cover shows a German citizen reading an election placard pasted in Munich prior to the recent Stadtkreis elections. The free elections held in the US Zone were among the steps toward a democratic Germany taken during the past year. Far a pictorial summary of other achievements of MG during its first year see "1945–1946 — One year of Military Government" on page 20 of this issue.

### MG ANNIVERSARY

14 July 1946 marks the first anniversary of US Military Government responsibility for the US Zone of Germany. For this occasion the Weekly Information Bulletin presents articles on three fields of OMGUS activity — industry, agriculture and denazification.

In future issues of the Weekly Information Bulletin additional articles will illustrate the work which has been and is being done in the other fields under MG supervision — the problems which are confronting MG in these lields and the manner in which these problems are being solved.

### THIS WEEK

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# Anniversary Message from the Commanding General, OMGUS

To: U.S. Military Government Personnel in Germany

It is difficult to establish a birthday for U.S. Military Government. Many of its present personnel belonged to the U.S. Group Control Council which started planning for military government in England in 1944. Many others belonged to the Military Government Detachments of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, and had exercised planning and executive responsibilities prior to the surrender of Germany. However, on the day SHAEF was dissolved, military government in the U.S. Zone of Germany became a direct responsibility of U.S. Military Government. Therefore, we can well call 14 July our birthday.

The personnel of Military Government do not need to be reminded now of the gravity of the war which had ended just a few weeks before the birth of Military Government, and the effect which that war had on Europe as a whole. Many of you had seen its effect in Allied countries. All of you have seen its effect in Germany.

When Military Government was established in Germany, you were confronted with the ruins of war and with a dislocated political and economic life which threatened chaos, hunger, and disease. You were charged with the government of a people so indoctrinated in Nazism as to have lost all feeling of self-responsibility.

You have worked hard to restore order and stability; to destroy militarism and Nazism not only as a part of the social structure of Germany but to remove it from the heart and minds of the German people.

Our program in Germany is a difficult program. It requires a firm determination to destroy Germany's war potential through demilitarization, denazification, and the removal of war-making capacity in heavy industry to be given in partial reparation to the countries which suffered from German aggression. It demands the punishment of those who led Germany into the suppression of individual rights and then into aggressive war with ruthless purpose. Simultaneously, it calls for the restoration of the responsibility for self-government to the German people through democratic processes. It requires the reeducation of the German people to a liberal philosophy of life. It requires firm justice in exacting punitive measures tempered with considerate courtesy and aid to those in Germany who will work to restore democracy.

During the past year the American Army and you working together have accomplished such. The German Army is disbanded. Nazi leaders have been

confined and the German people, through their Law for Political Liberation, are cleansing this element from their own society. War plants and war installations have been destroyed and heavy industrial plants have been selected for reparation purposes. Nazi property has been seized and the huge industrial combines which made war possible no longer are in operation.

While these essential destructive measures have been undertaken firmly and with determination, you have also placed in motion the first initial steps toward a democratic Germany. Free elections have been held throughout the U. S. Zone. Three Land governments with German personnel have been established and are now functioning with reasonable effectiveness. Coordination is obtained among these Laender through the Laenderrat at Stuttgart. Thus, major responsibilities of government have been restored to the German people although still subject to the close supervision of Military Government. A free press and a free radio are being reestablished, and while censorship after the fact necessarily remains, this censorship does not apply to German affairs. Trade unions and political parties have developed with new and more liberal leadership.

In the Allied Control Council, Military Government has learned much from its relationship with the three other occupying powers. While there still remains a field of disagreement with respect to the treatment of Germany as a whole many measures have been enacted and are now being applied to all four zones of Germany.

Shortages in food and coal have made it difficult to restore a minimum economy to Germany, but even in this field, substantial progress has been made within the limits of available materials. Light industry has been encouraged by Military Government. Agriculture is being maximized. An acute food shortage still exists but thanks to the imports made available by the United States, the conditions in the U. S. Zone have not resulted in mass starvation, nor as yet serious malnutrition, and these conditions are improving at the present moment.

Progress in military government must be viewed from the whole and in retrospect. A Nazi burgomaster remaining in office would not accord with our policy. However, the success of our policy is not to be measured by the individual deviation but rather by accomplishment in the mass. In looking back to a year ago Military Government may on the whole well be proud of its accomplishments. This does not mean that there is not much left to be done.

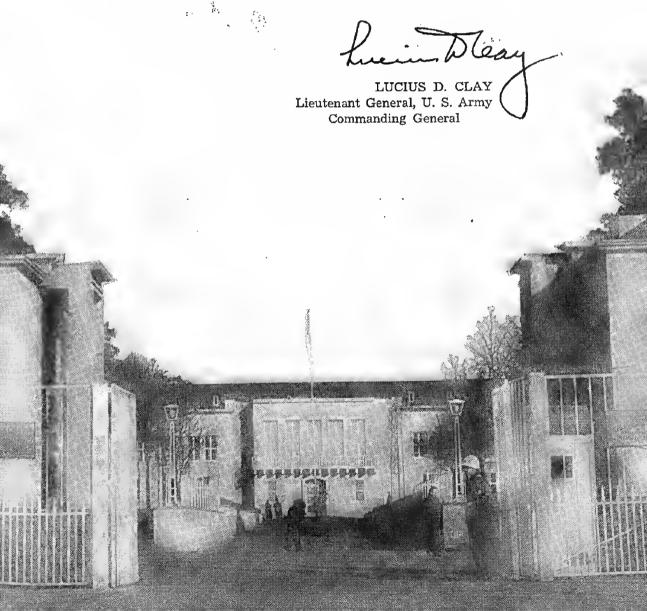
The year ahead will bring with it increasing problems. As we are further removed from war and become more closely familiar with the German people, there is a tendency to become overly sympathetic. We cannot be too considerate in the humane aspects of our job, nor in those measures which prove the true democracy of America. However, we can be humane, just, and considerate and still remember that our objectives in Germany cannot be accomplished unless

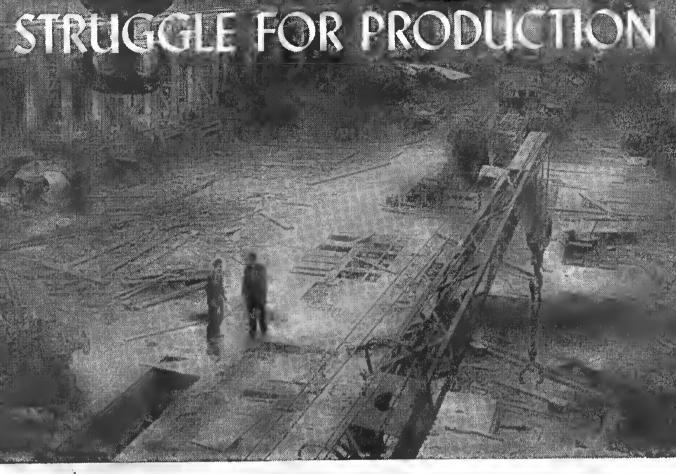
we carry out faithfully and to the full the disarmament, denazification and deindustrialization measures which Allied statesmen have found necessary to the future peace of the world.

Therefore, in extending my personal congratulations and best wishes to you as Military Government celebrates its first birthday on 14 July, I think that we may look together with pride on our progress during the past year if, at the same time, we recognize our weaknesses and pledge ourselves during the forthcoming year to devote the same energy and sincere effort to our daily work as we have in the past year.

We have had time to discover our weaknesses of the past and to overcome their effects in our efforts for the future.

I am grateful to the great majority of you who have given your best with sincerity and devotion to the task which our country has placed in our hands. I know that you will join me in the hope that on our second birthday we will be able to record even greater progress in fulfilling the unselfish objectives of American occupation.





Destruction to industrial plants created virtually complete economic chaos in Germony tollowing the surrender of the Germon Army

Signal Corp.

The story of industrial production in the US Zone of Germany since the beginning of the occupation has been the story of a continuing struggle characteristic of a deficit economy.

In such an economy there will always be a question as to who gets what and how much — whether steel should be used in desperately-needed producers goods or consumer items, whether manpower should be increased at the expense of white collar workers, whether output of finished products should be sacrificed to the production of spare parts.

It is questions such as these which must be answered each day, each month and each week. They can never be answered satisfactorily until enough coal, steel, manpower and transportation are channeled into the bloodstream of industry. What is the present position of industrial output in the U. S. Zone and how has the picture changed in the last year?

Industrial production in the US Zone has shown a steady rise from ten percent of capacity in the winter to twenty-six percent during May. A number of favorable factors currently evident point to a continuation of this rising trend for some time to come. But, in its broader aspects, the economic picture is still basically discouraging.

Overall output is wholly inadequate either to supply essential requirements in the industrial field or a minimum of consumer goods, to provide work for all seeking employment, or to provide an over-all zonal industrial income sufficient to assure the reduced standard of living provided for in the Potsdam Agreement and in the Plan for

Reparations and the Level of Postwar Geraman Economy.

### INTERDEPENDENCE OF FOUR ZONES

A basic factor is the heavy dependence of the US Zone on the other three zones of Germany and, to some extent, on foreign countries, for important raw materials and semi-fabricates. In two basic items — coal and steel — US Zone capacity is far below US Zone minimum requirements. Practically all oil used in the US Zone in May was provided from US Army stocks. Although the pech and brown coal mines in the US Zone have been working at near capacity for a number of months, their output supplies only about one-tenth of the Zone's coal consumption.

All hard coal needed must be brought in from the Ruhr and Saar. Pit-head output

The initial stages of economic recovery find some maunfacturing concerns such as this plant in Karlsruhe back in operation

of hard coal in these two main German hard coal producing areas has fluctuated around 45 percent or less of 1938 output, and around two-thirds of present capacity. Of this output, about one-quarter has been used in the mining of coal and for mine power generating stations. A further substantial percentage has gone to high priority coal consumers — the railroads, the public utilities and the occupying forces.

### REQUIREMENTS NOT MET

The result has been that the US Zone in the first five months of 1946 received less than one-third of the coal tonnage normally consumed in this area in prewar days. A parallel situation exists in iron and steel After allowance for reparations removals, the Zone will be dependent on outside sources for 83 percent of its steel.

Signal (



Since overall industrial output is to a very great extent a function of coal and steel, the economic weakness of the Zone lies in its dependence on outside sources for these basic commodities. Expressed in relation to industrial requirements, coal availability in recent months for the US Zone (including zone-produced coal and receipts from other zones) was less than one-half; in steel, the May proportion was about one-sixth.

### CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

To put present industrial activity in the US Zone in its proper perspective, the background of the economic consequences of six years of war, of complete military defeat of Germany, and the resulting economic chaos during the early months of the occupation, must be painted in.

The high rate of German industrial output during the war resulted in far more than normal depreciation of industrial and transportation equipment. Inability of the German war economy to maintain a high level of munitions and civilian production kept consumer goods output far below replacement needs - especially during 1943-44, when heavy Allied air attacks accentuated that need. The destruction of and damage to factories, machines, railroad and rolling stock; the loss of all kinds of consumer goods in the bombed-out cities, from pots and pans to furniture and housing, all reduced industrial capacities while simultaneously increasing the demand for tens of thousands of commodities and services.

Economic and especially industrial chaos, virtually complete throughout Germany on V-E Day, continued on a decreasing scale for perhaps six months in almost all fields. Today, even where order has been re-established, the consequences of this long period of almost complete stagnation are still manifest. While the extreme wear and tear resulting directly from war and defeat have ceased, normal depreciation of all durable and non-durable goods is far from being replaced by the Zone's present industrial output. An outstanding example is coal

mining machinery and equipment, replacement and repair of which is vital to maintenance and increase of coal output. Thus, viewed from this perspective, the industrial economy of the US Zone is still in the initial stages of recovery. Not until industrial output has tripled or quadrupled can a reasonable balance between new production and depreciation be expected. Only then will "living off capital" cease.

In contrast to these fundamentally unfavorable long-term aspects of the Zone's industrial economy the short-term outlook for a continuation of the upward trend since December is encouraging.

Barring unfavorable developments, the May increase of 18 percent in solid fuel loadings assures a somewhat adequate supply to industrial coal consumers through the early summer weeks. This improvement reflected a modest rise in coal output in the Ruhr and Saar and the comtinued withdrawal of hard coal from Ruhr stockpiles. These two factores, plus a 113 percent performance from the Soviet Zone, raised fulfillment of allocations to the US Zone to 100 percent — the best performance yet. In addition, a seasonal decline in coal requirements on the part of non-German consumers, made somewhat more coal available to industry.

### PRÓGRESS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Perhaps even more basic than the improved outlook for coal is the progress made in the iron and steel industry since the middle of April, when four blast furnaces and smaller mills were re-activated. The improvement in ingot steel production should provide within the near future some alleviation of the shortage of steel which has held back production of many important industrial items, notably mining supplies, farm machinery, trucks and spare parts. To the extent that lack of iron and steel has retarded overall output in the past, more pig iron and ingot steel means stimulation of production tharing the early summer all along the line.

# "NOW IT'S UP TO THE GERMANS"

Task of Denazifying Reich Rests with Germans after Year in which MG Carried Out Program for Removal of Nazis from Employment in the US Zone

In mid-June of 1946 MG handed over the job of denazifying Germany to the people most vitally concerned - the Germans themselves. MG did not thereby relinquish all interest in the program, which will, in fact, be under constant review by the Amer-The Americans will also ican authorities. continue to vet certain prospective German employees of MG as well as candidates for jobs in connection with the new denazification law, and key executives and policy makers in government and industry. But the major task of building a democratic Germany has become a German task, and the success of its performance a factor of tremendous consequence in determining the future of both the conquered and the conquerors. As the denazification program enters this new and decisive phase, it is appropriate to trace its development and achievements from the beginning of the occupation to the point where MG handed over the reins.

### POTSDAM DECLARATION

The denazification aims of MG, first set forth by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in JCS 1067/6, were restated for the occupying authorities in the Potsdam Declaration of 2 August 1945:

"... Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned. "All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons, who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany."

### PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

The purpose of this program was threefold: to strengthen the democratic elements in Germany, to provide security for these elements and for the occupying forces, and to punish the active Nazis and militarists.

The American denazification program actually became operative without benefit of clergy, so far as the Tripartite Agreement of Potsdam was concerned, for it went into action when the first German town was occupied, and the first large Special Branch Office was set up in Aachen following its capture in October, 1944, seven months before the conquest of Germany made the Potsdam Agreement possible. The functions of the early offices were limited in comparison with later developments hut the same task was paramount - to investigate the political backgrounds of Germans in public office and in important positions in public and quasi-public enterprise for the purpose of removing Nazis and militarists from those

positions. The procedure for making these investigations, adhered to through MG's denazification program in the US Zone, had been worked out by British and American public safety officers months before the invasion of Normandy. Essentially it consisted of requiring Germans in positions where political reliability was demanded to submit politically relevant information in a detailed questionnaire known as the Fragebogen. Instructions for the use of Special Branches in the evaluation of Fragebogen according to degrees of ideological culpability had also been prepared in advance and were put to use in the early days of denazification and followed as long as the MG program was operative. When a Fragebogen had been evaluated and checked against confiscated Nazi party files and sources, the recommendations of Special Branch were made sent on an action sheet to the supervising MG officer in the area, who was charged with seeing that the employer acted upon those recommendations. When the appropriate steps had been taken, the completed action sheet was returned to Special Branch to complete the record.

### USFET DIRECTIVE

The first directive formally defining categories of Nazis whose removal from employment was mandatory was published by SHAEF on 9 November 1944. After the dissolution of SHAEF, a new denazification directive was published by USFET on 7 July 1945, which remained in force until it was rescinded on 14 June 1946, at which time the German denazification law became fully effective and the majority of vetting by MG ceased. With two major differences, the 7 July directive followed closely the policy and procedure patterns incorporated in the SHAEF directive. In defining the degree of culpability of members of the Nazi Party, the USFET directive established the date of 1 May 1937 to divide active Nazis (pre-1937 members, whose removal or exclusion from employment was made mandatory) from nominal Nazis (postMay, 1937 members, whose removal or exclusion from employment was discretionary). The SHAEF directive had used 1 January 1933 as the line of demarcation. The second major difference between the two directives was the provision in the USFET version for a Military Government Denazification Review Board to reconsider the cases of individuals whose removal from critically important positions had been declared mandatory, when in the supervising MG officer's opinion the individuals concerned were no more than nominal Nazis.

### **CLOSING LOOPHOLES**

The provisions of the 7 July directive were applied to Germans occupying positions of "more than minor importance" in public office and of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises, as had been the case before; it also encompassed the top persons in leading industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions. A still broader base for denazification was described by a directive of 15 August, which extended the sanctions of earlier directives to include business and professional people and also wealthy and influential people outside of industry, public life and the professions. This revision closed the loopholes for those well-heeled and powerful Nazis who did not happen to hold public office or otherwise fall within the categories established on 7 July.

### PROGRAM FURTHER EXTENDED

The denazification program was still further extended late in September, 1945, by Military Government Law No. 8, which had three main objectives: to extend denazification over the entire German economy, removing active Nazis from every class of industry, large or small, public or private; to make German employers criminally liable for failure to remove Nazis from all positions in business and industry above ordinary labor; and to give the German people a measure of responsibility for denazification by creating German Review

Boards to hear appeals on the lower levels, with MG acting in supervisory capacity and maintaining the court of final authority.

Almost, immediately after quadripartite government was set up in Germany, negotiations were begun to carry out the denazification provisions of the Potsdam Agreement on a uniform basis throughout Germany, with the result that on 12 January 1946 the Allied Control Council issued Control Council Directive 24, establishing an identical policy to govern the removal and exclusion of Nazis and militarists from employment in all four zones of occupation. This directive follows closely the provisions of the 7 July directive and represents a major American contribution to quadripartite policy in this field.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF POTSDAM

It will be observed that each succeeding law and directive carried the program a step further toward the realization of two Potsdam principles: "...Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world," and "...the German people (will) be given the opportunity to prepare for the reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis." The sanctions against militarists and Nazis were gradually broadened through successive regulations to remove political undesirables from every economic stratum above ordinary labor, and the German people's share in the responsibility of carrying out the program was steadily increased. The German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism," published on 5 March 1946, is the culmination of both aims. On the one hand it imposes even more stringent and extensive sanctions than were provided for in any of the earlier directives - adding the category of private ownership to the economic groups already encompassed by MG sanctions; and on the other hand it places direct responsibility upon the German people for carrying out these sanctions, for it was the German administration itself which

drafted and promulgated the law and is now carrying out its provisions.

### RESULTS UNDER MG CONTROL

Before going into further detail on the German plan for self-denazification, it would be well to review the results of the program under MG control as reflected by statistics cumulative to 31 May, 1946. At that time 94 percent of the more than 1,613,000 Fragebogen submitted to Special Branch Offices (exclusive of Fragebogen submitted under Law No. 8) had been investigated. Sixteen percent of all investigated cases were found to be active Nazis whose removal was mandatory under MG directives - a percentage rate which has varied only slightly from month to month throughout the operation of the program. Removal or exclusion from employment was accomplished in all cases among the 96% of investigated Fragebogen where action was completed, resulting in the removal or rejection of some 373,700 persons. Forty percent of the removals and exclusions were from positions in public office; this was by far the largest percentage from any one occupational group and reflects the well-known tendency of German servants during the Nazi regime to protect or improve their positions by jumping on the party bandwagon.

### PROBLEM FACING GERMANS

The widespread political culpability of experienced public office personnel, plus the failure of Special Branches to discover evidence of anti-Nazi activity in more than five-tenths of one percent of all cases investigated, augurs a serious problem for the Germans in providing competent democratic personnel for the administration of the new law. Similar problems were faced when MG's functional denazification resulted in the removal of trained employees from transportation, communications, postal service and other public industries. Despite grim prognostications, however, in none of these and similarly affected industries did the removal of political undesirables result

# FOOD FOR THE US ZONE



Lack of power machinery and gasoline forces German farmers to utilize out-doted equipment in cultivating their land.

Signal Corps Photo

You can't build democracy on a starvation diet. Neither can you mine coal, work in a factory or unload a ship if, over a long of time, the number of calories (or heat units) your body takes in is less than the amount expended. Without coal and without goods for export, Germany would be in the position of a permanent pauper, a perpetual drain upon the occupying forces without hope of repayment.

Starvation means disease. Epidemics of disease imperil the health of the occupation troops. Widespread hunger means that the people who talk longingly of "the good old days", when Hitler was in power and the

resources of a whole continent were available for all good "Aryans", will be listened to by more and more people.

### UNITED STATES POLICY

The arguments in favor of preventing starvation in the US Zone are many and valid, even apart from humanitarian considerations. The United States has officially adopted the policy that sufficient imports of food, medical supplies and other urgently needed items, will be brought into the American area of occupation to prevent disease and unrest.

Preventing starvation does not mean a diet laden with luxuries. It does mean the

bare minimum which men and women require in order to work efficiently. Last January the ration for the normal consumer in the US Zone was raised to 1550 calories, which was considered by health experts as the absolute minimum necessary to prevent rapid deterioration of health. Heavy workers received supplementary rations as well.

### RATION CUT NECESSARY

However, the world-wide food shortage and the fact that Germany is at the bottom of the priority list for food shipments necessitated a cut to 1275 calories on 1 April and then 1180 calories on 27 May. Recently the rations of persons living in cities of over 20,000 were slightly raised because it was felt that people in small villages had a better chance to supplement their rations with unrationed or home-grown food.

If Germans in the US Zone are hungry today, picture the conditions which would

be prevalent if the United States had not supplied more than 700,000 tons of food during the past year. The following table shows the amount of food (in net long tons) turned over to ther German civilian population up to and including 30 June of this year.

From Army Excess Subsistence . . . . 27,000 NLT
From USFET (incl. SHAEF) Stocks . 320,000 NLT
From Direct Imports through Bremen 379,000 NLT
Total Food Released through 30 June: 726,000 NLT

The USFET Civil Affairs supplies, which accounted for 320,000 tons of food, mainly breadgrains, being turned over to the civilian population has now been used up. This means that in the future nearly all of the food will have to be imported directly from



Bremen. However OMGUS recently concluded agreements with the Scandinavian countries for the purchase of nearly 50,000 tons of fish for the US Zone, to be delivered during the next few months.

### DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS

The program for preventing starvation implies not only enough imports to make up the difference between indigenous production and the minimum subsistence level, but also the maximization of German agriculture so that Germany can produce as much food from her own soil as possible.

Even before the war, Germany was dependent upon imports for nearly twenty percent of its food. The loss of Silesia and East Prussia deprived Germany of 25% of its arable land; after the war, restrictions on inter-zonal trade have also upset the balance of agriculture in Germany. The US Zone used to be a surplus cattle area and got most of its bread grains from what is now the Soviet Zone. Never self-sufficient agriculturally, its population has increased during the last few years from thirteen to about seventeen million persons.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMS

Some of the characteristics of German farms are poor soil and small acreage. The average farm size in the US Zone is about 28 acres, which in most cases is divided into half a dozen strips often separated from each other by several acres of a neighbor's farm. It would be more efficient if the strips were consolidated but the same families have been farming the same land for hundreds of years and they do not welcome a change. That is one of the many problems which have confronted American agricultural experts who are trying to maximize production.

More serious is the shortage of fertilizer. Germany has been able to get good crops from poor soil through the use of large quantities of commercial fertilizer. During the war years, nitrogen production in Ger-

many was diverted from fertilizer to munitions. Agriculture received during those years about half as much nitrogen fertilizer as was required for maximum production.

Since the shortage of fertilizer is world-wide, Germany was able to import only small quantities of fertilizer, so that this spring most small farmers had to depend on barnyard manure. In citics and towns it was not unusual to see housewives rush into the street after a horse had passed by to collect the manure.

#### INCREASING FERTILIZER SUPPLY

One of the most important steps recently taken by MG to increase the fertilizer available in Germany was to halt the sea dumping of 500,000 tons of captured enemy ammunition and explosives. These explosives will be deactivated and broken down into their component parts to yield large quantities of scrap steel and nitrogen.

It is expected that this will make available close to nine thousand tons of pure nitrogen fertilizer for the 1946-1947 crop year and an additional 8,000 tons the following year.

Another important step taken by the Food and Agriculture Branch of OMGUS is an attempt to increase the acreage under cultivation through the use of airfields, maneuver grounds and former forest areas. At the same time it is planned to increase the proportion of direct consumption crops such as bread grain, sugar beet and potatoes at the expense of fodder for cattle and hogs. The number of livestock will be reduced through selective culling in order to bring the livestock population into line with the reduced amount of feed and fodder crops. There again, MG and German agriculture experts run into resistance. Many small farms have a few cattle which give little milk but are used as draft animals in place of horses. Farmers are reluctant to give up any of their cattle, since with the shortage of consumer goods there is little that they could buy with the money they would receive.

(Continued on page 37)



# OUR MISSION IN GERMANY

Understanding of German People, Realization of Accomplishments of Allied Nations Necessary for US Personnel in Discharging their Responsibilities in Occupation

### By Lt. Col. R. P. Rosengren

We have been told that occupation is a tremendous policing job which is necessary until the Germans can conduct their affairs in a democratic manner. What constitutes "democracy" is as varied as the background of the governments of the occupying powers in Germany. But of one thing we may be sure, that in the Laenderrat, the German Council of States which sits at Stuttgart for the purpose of exchanging ideas, in attacking and solving the problems of economics, finance, food and agriculture, justice, etc., through the Land governments, the Germans are learning democracy. In the committees of the Laenderrat the ideas of Bavaria are being pitted with skill against the Wuerttembergers' and the Hessians' - and the Germans are arriving at compromise conclusions based on free, sometimes heated debate. These Germans at least are going through the motions of a democratic procedure. It is up to us to show all Germans what democracy and freedom really mean.

### LIBERTY AND LICENSE

One of the best definitions of liberty and freedom was given us by Theodore Roosevelt when he said, "Your right to swing your fist ends where my nose begins." Confusing liberty and license, freedom and piracy, is characteristic of those who object to discipline in its general sense. The kind of discipline

which subordinates the individual to the welfare of the group is an essential element of democracy. It is living under laws instead of under men.

Discipline is important at home, it is doubly important abroad and of untold importance among the German people to whom training and discipline in all walks of life has been the accepted mode of living for centuries.

### "GERMAN DISCIPLINE"

My German-born grandmother told me the tale of a reprimand of a German soldier by a German officer which illustrates to what extremes the German sense of discipline can be carried. He was a cavalry officer wearning old-fashioned gauntlets. Instead of the three stitchings of thread or leather we have on the backs of our gloves, he had woven steel threads. As he reprimanded the soldier, he struck him regulary and repeatedly on both sides of the face with the steel-threaded gauntlet, so that, at the end of his "lecture" the soldier was cut and scarred and bloody but still standing at attention and accepting that treatment.

There is no necessity for us to goose-step around the streets of Berlin nor present the ramrod-straight picture which is the German's ideal. But the very least we owe to our own self respect (not forgetting duty to our country) is to dress neatly and correctly; to be pressed and shaved and clean.

The American mission in Germany is a serious job. This mission is to help carry out the American policy in official and personal relations with the German people. It has been said that there are two ways to treat a conquered enemy. One, to destroy him utterly as Carthage was destroyed by Rome; the other, to make his relationship to the conqueror so advantageous that he will never again rise against him. Accepting these for the sake of argument and obviously discarding the first, we find that the second necessitates that we know the Germans and we know how to deal with them.

### HISTORY OF AGGRESSION

If we are to understand the Germans, we should look about their country and see to whom they have raised their biggest statues. One was their first succesful meddler in European politics; the Grand Elector of Brandenburg (1640 to 1688). He was followed a hundred years later by Frederick the Great, who commenced his reign by breaking his father's treaty with Marie Therese of Austria; by marching into Silesia and remaining there through the eight-year war of the Austrian Succession, until he forced a treaty at Aix - la - Chappelle to cede the land to him. He repeated this aggressive process throughout his reign and the same system saw completion of his plans by his fat nephew, Frederick-William II, who succeeded him. Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm I prepared the same kind of army, in Frederick's words, "ready to a gaiter button," and provoked first Austria and then an impoverished and proud France into two successive wars. He won each in six weeks. He set an idemnity of 5 billion francs plus Alsace and Lorraine and occupied part of France until this unheard of sum was paid. Bismarck had his King crowned Emperor in the Versailles' Hall of Mirrors.

### PRINCIPLES ANTIDATED PARTY

In dealing with the Nazis we must not forget that their principles far antidated their party. The phrase "Die Juden sind unser unglueck" ("The Jews are our misfortune"), was coined by von Treitschke, a Bismarckian historian, not Julius Streicher. Examination reveals that Hitler's ideals of militarism, his fable of the master race, and his waging of aggressive warfare was the same as all the Brandenburg, Prussian and German Fredericks and Wilhelms and Frederick-Wilhelms.

There were, and there probably are, some good Germans, if on no other basis than that nothing is so completely bad but it has some good. There was a German named Charlemagne, who spoke the German tongue and lived most of his life in German territory. He was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in St. Peters in Rome. Hc stimulated literature and education, breaking the darkness and ignorance of the early middle ages. He possessed a religious and exalted strain that made men recognize him as "every inch a king." The work that he did was permanent, not transitory, and laid, the solid foundation for all the major powers on the continent of Europe save There were also Schiller, and Goethe; Brahms, Bach and Beethoven; Einstein and Thomas Mann.

### **GERMAN SELF-RESPECT**

If we admire the German cleanliness. thriftiness, family life and blooming gardens that so many Americans praise, let us not forget that that is where the German conscience and self-respect ends. From there up he takes off his hat and bows to the next man up the line. He inquires not at all into the policy of his government. He contributes his work, his skills, his voice, his "all" to whatever the "man on horseback" says. And if we will carefully recall the newsreels from 1933 on, and the pictures which were used as evidence at the Nurenberg trials, we will remember the proud faces of old and young, right arm stiff, and extended, shouting "Heil Hitler" the same way their fathers shouted "Hoch der Kaiser". But, in over a year in Germany we have encountered a mere handful of Germans who admit they supported Hitler.

Then there is the planned German propaganda to be used in the case of defeat. Some Americans are echoing one or more of the following German statements:

- 1. "The German only fought' the war because they were attacked." The attacking nations, in order, of course were Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland...
- 2. "The Jews started all the trouble in Germany." The best answer to this ancient German attitude toward the Jews was given in December 1944 in New York's Town Hall by Captain Peter Freuky, the 6 food, 7 inch, wihtebearded leader of the Resistance Forces in Denmark during the German occupation. He simply said, "We have no Jewish problem in Denmark. In Denmark we do not feel ourselves inferior to the Jews."
- 3. "That Germany was only protecting the world from Communism". Yes, of course, and the only way to protect the world was by taking it into Germany's benign protective. custody!
- 4. "That the United States will soon have to fight the Russians." More Americans have voiced agreement with this statement for less reason than with any of others. This plays directly into the Germans' hands. Remember it was fighting Germans that millions of Russians died. So did thousands of Americans.
- 5. "That the average German has no guilt for what Hitler did." It is possible that the marjority of the Germans were not guilty of crimes of commission, but at best, by their utter lack of collective national conscience, nearly all of them are guilty of crimes of omission in permitting themselves peace from their earliest historic times to the Hitler Germany we smashed a year ago last May.

### "HE SPEAKS MY LANGUAGE"

There are many opportunties that come with our occupation duties and one of them

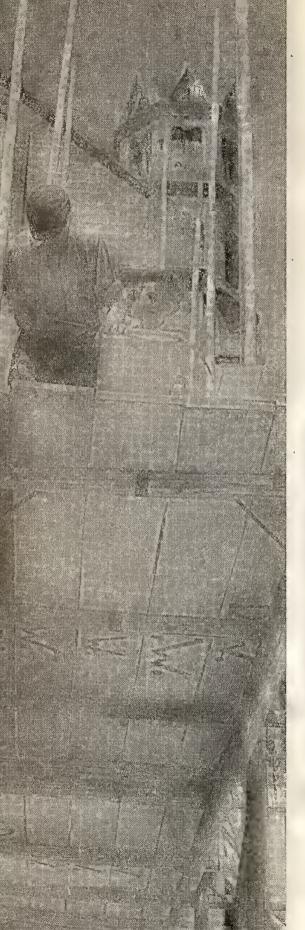
is the opportunity to learn foreign languages, particularly those of our Allies. The phrase, "He speaks my language," which we apply to those who agree with us, is of greater importance literally than it is figuratively. The slightest effort made to learn the language of another is deeply appreciated. And there is no better way to get acquainted. Abraham Lincolm summed it up when he said of a stranger "I don't like that man, I must get to know him better." You will agree to the wisdom of Lincoln's remark. In getting to know the people in Germany better, remember it is at least as important that we are here as it is that we accomplish "great things" as military governors.

### COOPERATION WITH ALLIES

It is also important to get along with our Allies, the nations who fought with us.

In considering the British, for example, we must remember that from June of 1940 until June of 1941 armed with sticks and staves and pitchfork and wooden guns, and with a magnificently-employed handful of fighter pilots in Spitfires, Britain and its people stood alone in all the world against the Nazi's thrust. The accomplishments of the British and the contributions they made in the invasions were manifold. Of no other people could one conceive the assistance, the forebearance, the secrecy and the loyalty with which they facilitated the movement of our great invading armies. The British Southern Railway, with its tiny goodswagons, carried the rough equivalent of onequarter of the combined railroads of the US in that operation, and maintained schedules. The experience of centuries of colonial government evolved a skill which has contributed greatly to intelligent quadripartite discussions.

We are prone to forget some things when "the game is over" or the fighting stops. One of the things we should never forget is that we would probably not yet be here in an occupation army had it not been for rivers of blood — Russian blood — that



# 1945 - 1946

# ONE YEAR OF

". Our program in Germany is a difficult prosibility for self government to the German people cation of the German people to a liberal philosophy measures tmpered with considerate courtesy and aid mocracy . . ." — General Clay.

(Left) Two German carpenters help in the rebuilding of a church in Wurzburg which was badly damaged by the war. (Below) Children in Frankfurt pay nursey are initiated in to Democratic Life.

Signal Corps Photes



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

gram ....it calls for the restoration of the responthrough democratic processes. It requires the reeduof life. It requires firm justice in exacting punitive to those in Germany who will work to restore de-

(Right) A Wiesbaden printer proofreeds a copy at a political poster as German presses grind out start towards political freedom. (Below) Section at a huge throng which gathered at Heidelberg's celebration of first free May Day since the advent of the Nazis.

Signal Corps Photos

For the garden and make



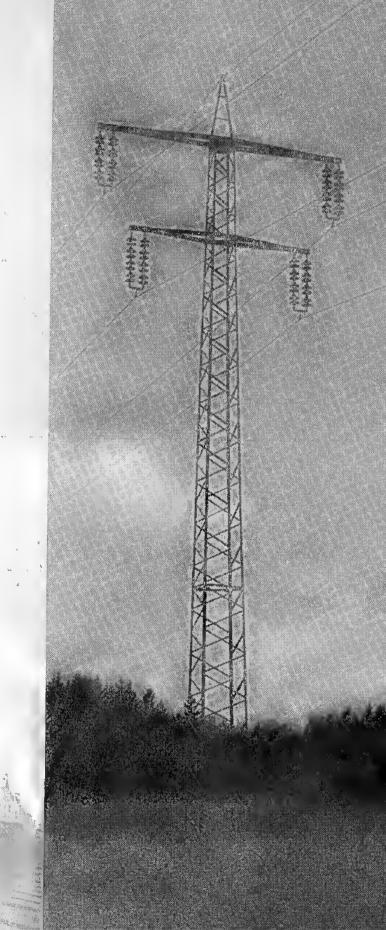






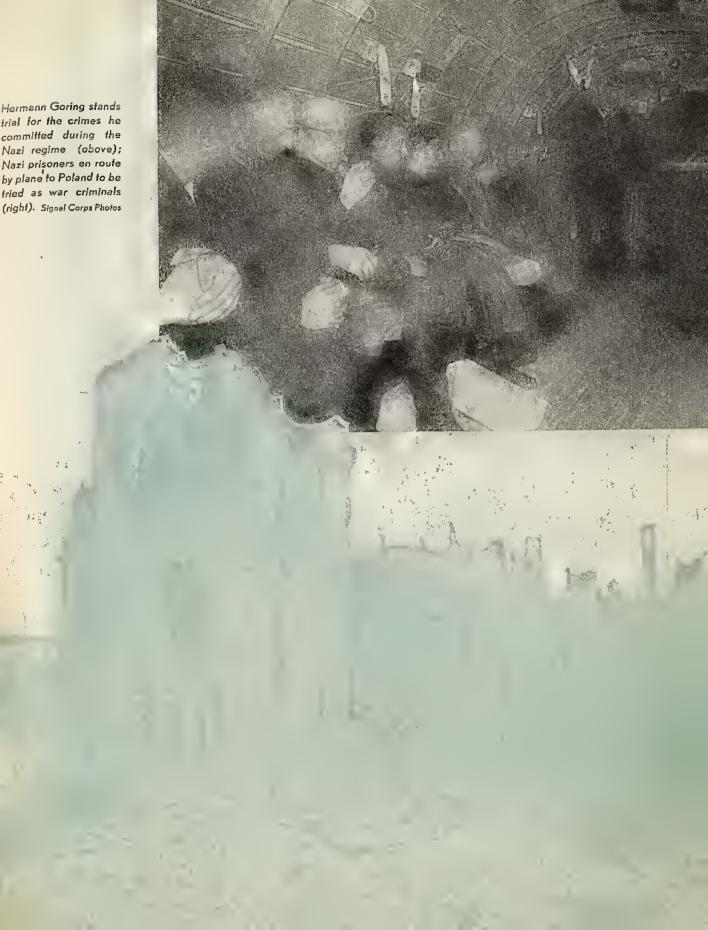
Free elections have been held in the US Zone (left); transportation and communication facilifies are working effectively under German control subject to MG supervision (below and right).

Signal Corps Photos



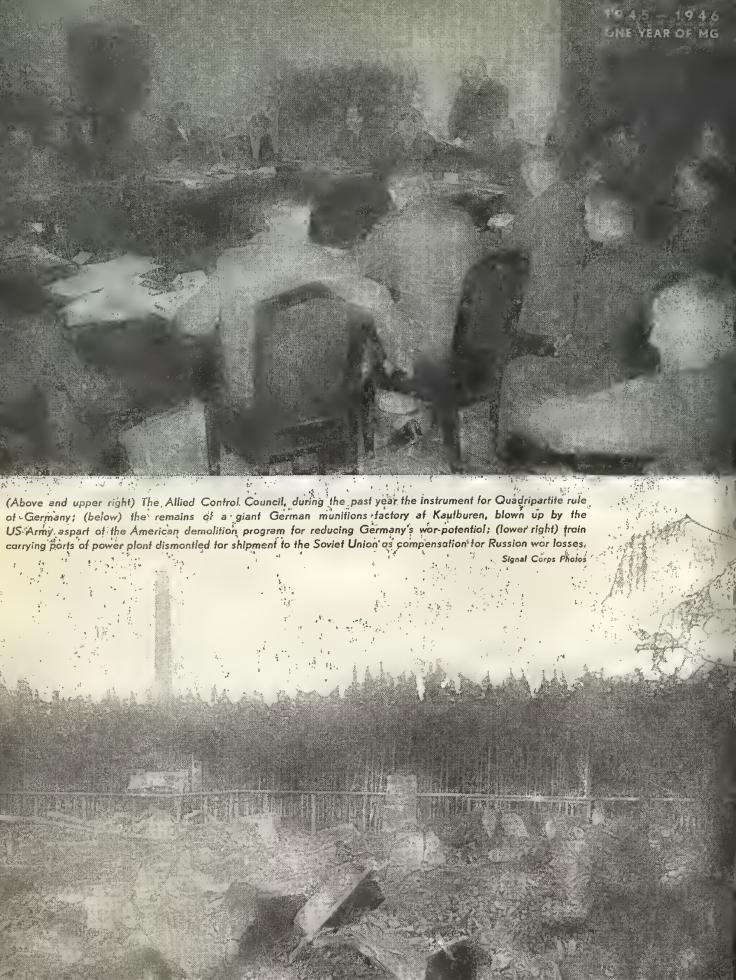


"... Our program in Germany... demands the punishment of those who led Germany into the suppression of individual rights and then into aggressive war with ruthless purpose... The German Army is disbanded. Nazi leaders have been confined and the German people... are cleansing this element from their own society..." — General Clay.





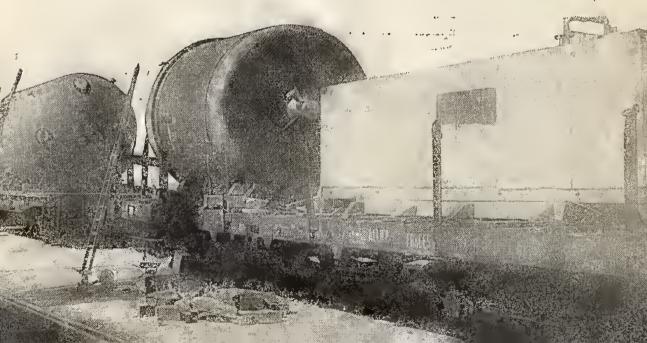






"... War plants and war installations have been destroyed and heavy industrial plants have been selected for reparations purposes... huge industrial combines which made war possible no longer are in operation... In the Allied Control Council, military government has learned much from its relationship with the three other occupying powers... many measures have been enacted and are now being applied to all four zones of Germany..."

— General Clay.



# Decree Orders Employment For All Bavarian Youths

All unemployed Bavarian youths between 14 and 18 years of age will be gainfully employed this year, according to a new decree by the Bavarian ministry of labor.

Acting under directive No. 3 of the Allied Control Council regarding the registration of all unemployed persons and their use in gainful occupations and with permission of Military Government, the ministry of labor has ordered organization of a "Bavarian Youth Work 1946-47" to put all unemployed young people of either sex to work. Purpose of the decree, which went into force 15 June, is to save youth from the dangers inherent in unemployment, the preamble says.

According to the decree, all Bavarian youths between 14 and 18 years of age who are not employed at present will have to participate in the Youth Work from which they will be released as soon as regular jobs are open to them.

Participation in the Youth Work is made a condition of later regular employment and those consistently refusing to participate will be liable to the punishment set in Control Council directive 3, a maximum fine of 1,000 marks or maximum imprisonment of three months.

Employment: in regular work is to be handled by labor offices, employment in other work by charity societies, trade unions or political parties. Work of this kind mentioned in the decree includes participation in debris removal in the damaged cities, helping in agriculture or truck gardening, clearing of land for new vegetable plots, work in social institutions such as kindergardens, or old people's home sewing rooms.

In addition girls may be sent to scrve a "household year" with accent on training as

future housewives.

In giving regular employment to youths, labor offices are instructed to prefer, in order, youths who want to learn a trade in which a shortage of skilled men exists, youths who have served part of their apprenticeship and wish to conclude it, youths of the older age brackets and youth in unfavorable social conditions.

### **Election Observers**

Representatives of the British, Soviet and French occupation forces had an opportunity to observe voting procedure in the Constitutional Assembly elections recently held throughout the American Zone, when they were guests in Wiesbaden of American election officials.

All phases of the election were made accessible to the visitors so they could obtain first-hand information. The delegates observed procedure followed at voting booths, and interviewed election representatives and officials of the Greater Hesse Government.

# **Mutilated Currency**

The procedure to be adopted for the replacement of mutilated Allied Military marks has been approved by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority.

Mutilated marks can be replaced only if three-fifths or more of the note are submitted for replacement. The replacement of mutilated marks for civilian and military staffs of each Occupying Power shall be effected by the respective Military Government offices. For German nationals replacement shall be made by German banks. The procedure for replacement shall be established by each Zone Commander. The highest official currency office in each zone shall reimburse the German banks for the mutilated Allied Military marks that have been replaced by them.

The highest official currency authority in each zone is to be responsible for the destruc-

tion of the mutilated notes, and a report on the destruction and replacement of such notes shall be included in the quarterly reports on Allied Military marks.

# Supplying the Occupation

Resources Boards, consisting of representatives of MG and of the military occupation forces, have been established by the OMGUS Economics Division. The purpose and functioning of the boards were explained as follows:

"Because of the critical shortages of coal, transportation and many essential raw materials, the current rate of production in the US Zone of Germany is only a fraction of the rate considered necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living for the civilian population. Housing and other necessary facilities are grossly inadequate, and many types of skilled labor are in extremely short supply. Accordingly, in providing from the German economy the housing, technicallyskilled labor and certain other requirements and facilities for the use of the occupational forces, it is extremely important that due consideration be given to the essential requirements of the German civilian population which must also, to the maximum extent possible, be provided from the German economy.

"In establishing the Resources Boards, a procedure has been set up for weighing the US military requirements against the minimum German civilian requirements in those cases where facilities are insufficient to provide for both. In all such cases the effect of the military procurement on the German civilian economy can be fully presented and examined before final action is taken."

"The Resources Boards have been established at three levels within the US Zone of Germany. The zonal board is composed of the Director of the Economics Division of OMGUS, the Assistant Chief of Staff of G-4, USFET and, as a member without vote, the Assistant Chief of Staff of G-5, USFET. A Resources Board for each of the three Lands in the US Zone will consist of the Land Director of Military Government and a repre-

sentative of the Military Command selected by AC of S, G-4, USFET. As needs indicate, local Resources Boards are being located throughout the three Lands so as to be readily available and accessible to all military agencies. When a lower level board is unable to reach an agreement, the case is referred to the next higher board. Should the Zone Resources Board disagree, the final decision would rest with the Theater Commander."

"It is anticipated that as the boards become fully operative, the essential requirements of the occupational forces that must or can best be provided from the German economy can be met without imposing a greater burden on the German economy than absolutely necessary."

# Gift Packages Arrive

The first shipment of gift packages from the United States destined for the US Zone of Germany and containing items for the relief of human suffering arrived at Bremen on 25 June 1946 aboard the U.S.S. American Banker.

This shipment comprising 8,141 sacks containing 41,000 parcels was made under authorization of 1 June 1946 inaugurating one-way parcel post service from the United States to the US Zone of Germany.

The new service will help ease the food problem for civilians living in the US Zone inasmuch as non-perishable foodstuffs may be sent by individuals in the US. Other authorized articles include clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and allied articles intended for the relief of human suffering. Gift parcels are limited to one parcel per weck from one sender to one addressee. The maximum size authorized for posting is five kilograms (11 pounds) in weight and overall length and girth of 180 centimeters (72 inches).

### Inter-Zonal Trade

First deliveries of sugar and molasses from the Soviet to the American Zone of Occupation have started to move across the Zonal boundary for use of German consumers, according to the Food and Agriculture Branch of OMGUS.

The commodities which are being shipped under the purchase and sale agreement reached last spring between German merchants in both Zones and approved by MG, will move at the rate of 800 to 1,000 tons per week until 7,000 tons of sugar and 5,000 tons of molasses have been transferred.

The first shipment of cattle has moved in the opposite direction from Bavaria into the Soviet Zone. Two trainloads carrying 800 head will move the cattle until a total of 13,000 head for slaughter. Sale of the cattle from Bavarian farm surpluses will reduce animal consumption of grain and wheat products and make that much more available for human consumption.

In addition to sugar and molasses, the Soviet Zone is to deliver sugar beet seeds, legume seeds including peas, beans, cabbage and onions, pasture grass seeds, 150,000 pieces of measuring instruments, and 12,000 cubic meters of barrel staves for German use in the US Zone.

# Youth Meeting

The first general youth meeting in Württemberg-Baden during the American occupation was held recently at Kirchheim Teck when more than 1,000 persons gathered for the "Landes jugendtag" (State Youth Day).

The participants, representing all Württemberg-Baden Kreis Youth Committees and youth organizations, took part in community singing, skips, folk dances and the burning of St. John's fire (an old German custom observing the summer solstice). Rainy weather reduced the expected attendance from 3,000 to 800 persons on the first evening and forced the activities to be held indoors in the Adler Gasthaus, Kirchheim Teck.

The next day, with 1,200 attending, the Regional Youth Meeting, preceded by community singing, was held at the Kirchheim Teck stadium. Heinrich Hassinger, of the Württemberg-Baden Ministry of Education, spoke to the group on value of youth activities and additional education. Richard

Schirman, founder of what is now an international movement and President of the Youth Hostel Association for Württemberg-Baden, also spoke.

### German Official Removed

Regional MG Headquarters, Stuttgart, announced that Heinrich Kummerer, former official in the German Land Government, has been found guilty by the Stuttgart Military Court of disobeying an MG order in continuing to employ individuals dismissed as mandatory removals. The court sentenced him to four months confinement and fined him RM 4,000.

Kummerer, who occupied the position of chief of the Agricultural Production Section of the Agriculture Branch under the Minister of Economics, attempted to evade the Denazification Laws by giving special missions to the employees in the mandatory removal category and paying them directly from the cash funds of his branch. Reports by Kummerer to MG indicated that those individuals were no longer employed and were not on the payroll of the branch.

# Raw Materials for Processing

MG permits foreign individuals or organizations to send materials or commodities into Germany to be processed, finished, repaired or improved in bond, provided facilities are adequate, and returned in their refined state to owners abroad, the OMGUS Trade and Commerce Branch has announced.

Consignment processing for foreign accounts is now permitted under MG regulations. German customs laws as to bonding, reporting and control procedure will be applicable to such transactions and modified when required.

# **Bavarian Appeal**

The Bavarian government and the five political parties recognized on a land-wide basis have appealed to the Bavarian people to stand behind and fully cooperate in the enforcement of the denazification and demilitarization law of 5 March.

(Confinued on page 40)

# Bavarian Press Discusses Germany's Future Position

Recent editorial comment in the Bavarian press featured speculation and commentaries on the political and economic future of Germany in relation to Europe and the world, according to a survey by the Information Control Division of OMG Bavaria.

Looking forward to the Paris conference to start preliminary work on the problem of what to do with Germany, newspapers brought forth arguments and hopes in relation to Germany's future position. The Neue Presse, Coburg, stated: The planning of European economy is made easier, especially because the war years developed a tendency toward international conomy. It is hard to believe that something which showed it's successful application during the war should be given up now. That it will be harder to win the peace than the war must bring with it the understanding that reorganization of Germany can be only worked out collectively and on a continental level."

Advising its readers not to expect leniency or any particular benefits, the Passauer Neuc Pressc, Passau, warns: "In the eyes of the other nations, the war and bloody orgy brought about by the Nazi regime has caused feeling against the greatest part of the German people, the consequences of which can only be gradually changed.

The trials in Nuremburg, Mauthausen and Dachau bring out again and again the horrors in their real proportion. Not being forgotten is the fact that the other nations made sacrifices in blood and material. Not being forgotten, too, is the fact that the war, conceived by German National Socialism, impoverished also Englishmen, Russians and Frenchmen, that the food problem therefore

is acute in their countries, and that they would have to be supermen to forget what is most responsible for it all."

### German Dismemberment

In an editorial on foreign policy the Berlin Neues Deutschland rejects Bidault's plan for separation of the Rhineland and Saar and Bevin's proposals "which also deal with the dismemberment of German unity."

"France's plans," declares the paper, "would take away from Germany any possibility of living. The realization of these plans would make it impossible for Germany to live; that is to say, it would bring about just that which was rejected in the Potsdam declaration."

Admitting France's need for sccurity, the paper claims it cannot be reached by splitting up German soil. "Only when the power is given into the hands of the German people and a real democratic regime is provided in Germany will France find the security which she can and must demand," states the SED central organ.

Regarding Bevin's proposals the paper said the British plans cannot be regarded as a preventative measure against German aggression, particularly when one realizes that the war potential of the iron and steel magnates is maintained.

### Berlin Radio Comment

Information Control Division's public opinion surveys came in for use by Radio Berlin which cited one survey that showed 37% of those questioned stating that Nazism was a bad thing, whereas 53% found Nazism quite good but thought it had been interpreted badly.

"These 53%," charged the radio, "are those who are afraid of their own responsibility and of their own consciences . . . Even the

(Continued on Page 40)

# World-Wide Social and Economic Program Outlined by UN Group

United States representative to the UN Economic and Social Council, John G. Winant, declared the experience of nations working together and finding agreement on specific problems "is providing the basis for the world we seek to build."

Mr. Winant continued to state that "two of the most urgent tasks before us are the reconstruction of devastated areas and repatriation or resettlement of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who were driven from their homes by oppression and war and will still be homeless when UNRRA ends next year. The world cannot be restored to economic health until substantial progress has been made on both these tasks. On both of them, despite some sharp differences of opinion as to methods, the Council has now taken the first steps. It has voted to establish an international refugee organization to take up where UNRRA will leave off. A draft constitution has been approved for circulation to all members of the United Nations so that it can be put into final form and ready for signature during the Assembly meeting in Scptember."

### COUNCIL'S ACTION

The Council's action is outlined in the following specific fields:

1. Reconstruction: The Council established a temporary subcommission on econonmic reconstruction of devastated areas which will divide into two working teams, one for Europe and the other for the Far East, to survey the needs of all devastated countries, except Germany and Japan, this summer. "The United States felt it was essential that this survey include ex-satellite countries," Mr.

Winant said, "since chances for speedy economic recovery of many of our wartime allies is so much affected by the conditions in neighboring areas. The Council accepted this point of view."

- 2. Health: The International Health Conference has already started.
- 3. Relicf: The UN Secretary-General has been authorized to offer full assistance and cooperation of the UN Secretariat to the FAO and the newly-established International Emergency Food Council in working on the critical food shortage.
- 4. Organization: The Council approved reports of six nuclear commissions, making possible their full working basis at the next Council session. "The United States is eager to see them fully manned and operating at the earliest possible date."
- 5. Human Rights: Mr. Winant said, "the Report of the Commission on Human Rights, as it was finally adopted by unanimous vote, included provisions particularly desired by the United States. One of these was the recommendation that human rights provisions be written into future international treaties, and particularly into the peace treaties. We do not want to permit future regimes in the ex-enemy states to violate the basic human rights as was done by the Nazis and Facists."
- 6. Economics and Employment: The council organized an Economics and Employment Commission which will be the Council's chief advisor "on coordinating international action for achievement and maintenance of full employment with higher standards of living."
- 7. Statistical: The Council approves proposals of its statistical commission making

possible "for the first time, development of reliable world statistics and drawing up of a world economic balance sheet as a basis for action."

8. Communications and Transport: The Council endorsed a world telecommunications conference having bearing on development of freedom of information.

### FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF UN CHARTER

San Francisco led the peoples of the United States and other United Nations in the celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. In this birthplace of the Charter, a mass assembly gathered in the opera house and heard an address by UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Mr. Lie said that the first year of life of the United Nations should be viewed "as we might view the life of a human being. The important thing is that we shall be sound of body and of mind — that we preserve and develop means by which we shall be able to accomplish the purposes of our life. The fact which needs to be emphasized now is that we have come through a year, crowded with difficulties and filled with misunderstanding between nations, and have emerged from that period as a going organization."

Criticizing those who took a gloomy view of the UN's future on the basis of its first year's record, Mr. Lie said: "Pessimism regarding the situation existing between the nations is based largely on lack of historical perspective."

### UNRRA'S RELIEF RECORD IN YEAR

President Truman in his seventh quarterly report to Congress on the operations of UNRRA, covering the first quarter of 1946, stated that through 31 March, 1946, UNRRA had shipped 8,251,736 gross long tons of relief supplies valued at 1,140,419,000 dollars. He reported the United States share in this achievement at 5,917,785 tons valued at 750,563,000 dollars.

The US share, the President pointed out, was 71.7 percent of the tonnage and 65.8 percent of the value of all UNRRA shipments.

The President, in his letter of transmittal, said that "Difficult as UNRRA's task has been, the organization has, in the face of severe world shortages, shipped over ten million tons of vitally needed supplies which have enabled countries receiving assistance to survive the winter.

"In addition to food which has been provided, transportation facilities have been vastly improved in the year since the war's end and seeds and agricultural equipment in substantial quantities are now available where they are needed.

"We are providing assistance as a matter of humanity and as a mark of comradeship for those who fought with us to victory over our common enemy. And we are doing it in the conviction that peace and security throughout the world can only be built on cooperation and mutual assistance. We cannot look to a world of freedom and security in the midst of famine and impoverishment."

### SPIRITUAL REGENERATION NEEDED

Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire, speaking before the American Society for Russian War Relief, declared the differences between the United States and Russia "will never be as important as our common interests and common aims."

Recounting the "staggering sacrifices" of the Russians during the war in which "Russia fought with her allies for all civilization," Tobey took issue with "some cynics in America, who keep harping upon the differences in the ideologies between us and the Russians. We of America and our Soviet friends have much in common — love of homes, love of our lands, and a deep-seated urge for freedom," he said.

"I am firmly convinced that, in the future, as in the past, the principal national interests of these countries will not conflict . . . so I depreciate any attempts in America to arouse public opinion against Russia. Such efforts

are ill-considered and ill-advised. They constitute attempts to create prejudice in a crucial time, while we should be, and happily are, striving for cooperation and harmony...

"Nothing contributes more to the unity between nations than cultural interchange, augmented trade relations and relief assistance.

"We recognize that a mutual organization of the peoples of this earth for the preservation of peace just call for the surrender of some national prerogatives by each nation."

"To win the peace," Tobey concluded, "there must needs be spiritual regeneration throughout the world. Mankind must cast off the shackles of intolerance, of national selfishness and greed, lust for power, and fears and suspicions which create wars."

# ATOM ENERGY — INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BY UN ADVOCATED

The presentation to the UN Atomic Energy Commission of the US plan for international control of atomic energy has provoked not only widespread comment from US newspapers and radio commentators but has also been the subject of a number of radio forums.

Taking part in one of the leading radio forums, the National Broadcasting Company's weekly foreign policy broadcast, the French Security Council delegate and member of the UN Atomic Energy Commission, Alexandre Parodi, said he regarded the US report on atomic energy prepared by a group of experts under the auspices of the US State Department and presented by Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, as a "brilliant job, courageous and far sighted." He added that Baruch's proposal before the UN Atomic Energy Commission, based on that report, "makes an excellent basis for discussion."

Mr. Parodi continued to say that: "Although the people of France have had less occasion than Americans to know about atomic energy, there is a deep preoccupation with it. Men of science like M. Joliet-Curie,

one of the great nuclear scientists of the world, think that it is vital that atomic energy be controlled by the United Nations. I believe further that the United Nations authorities in this field must have full rights of inspection everywhere in world... we must have real international control of atomic energy if we are to survive."

Another forum titled "Congress on the Air" featured comments of US Senators Brian McMahon, chairman of Senate Atomic Committee; Edwin C. Johnson; James M. Tunnell.

Mr. McMahon is of the opinion that the question of international control of atomic energy transcends all party politics. "We are proposing to the world to turn atomic energy to constructive instead of destructive channels," he explained, emphasizing that the world must adopt an effective plan for international control of atomic energy or go into a state of "annihilation."

Mr. Johnson, like Mr. McMahon, believes that the US plan was a sound basis for discussion and as such has fulfilled "our obligation in offering some sort of plan to work out the problem of the atomic bomb. And that's about as far as we can go at the present time."

Mr. Tunnell agreed that the US presentation was made for constructive purposes, but expressed doubt as to whether the "idea of inspection of the world" would protect the United States. He added: "I'm not one who believes that we have discovered all of possible sources of fissionable atoms. I think that the danger is greater than we realize. I feel we are ready to give up too much."

### DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM

Secretary of War Patterson Commenting on the report made by a special investigating board on the democratization of the US. Army, declared that while certain practices "need correction in the interest of fostering dignity and decency of the individual," no change can be introduced "that would impair

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# FOOD FOR THE US ZONE (Continued from page 16)

Shortages of farm machinery and equipment are another handicap to full production. At the present time the emphasis is on the production of sparc parts and repair of machinery already on the farms. In this manner, the same amount of iron and steel which would go into making one new piece of equipment is used to repair a considerable number of machines which are idling on farms because some vital part has worn out.

The responsibility for maximizing agriculture in the US Zone is being turned over to competent and carefully-screened German officials and organizations as rapidly as possible. Except in cases involving major decisions or requiring quadripartite action or coordination, German food and agriculture officials are now authorized to take all necessary action under established policies without obtaining prior approval of MG.

All actions taken as the result of decisions by the Laenderrat or by the Land Governments are subject to review by MG and possible revocation if such action is not acpossible revocation if such action is not in accordance with specified policies and standards.

#### FOOD MINISTRIES

There is a Food and Agriculture Administration or Ministry in each of the three Laender of the U.S. Zone. These administrations are organized approximately along the same lines in each Land. In each, there are two main divisions, one for food and one for agriculture, which function through subordinate food and agriculture agencies in counties (Kreise), townships (Gemeinden) and city districts (Stadtbezirke). The Agricultural Division supervises farm extension services, agricultural schools and farmer's organizations and exercises functions of real property, administration, land development and resettlement. The Food Division is responsible for overall administration of controls over the production, delivery, marketing, processing, storage and

distribution of food to the ultimate consumer and for allocation of agriculture and processing supplies to producers and processors.

The activities and programs of the three Land food and agriculture administrations are coordinated through the Council of Minister Presidents (Laenderrat). The Laenderrat has several permanent committees including a Food and Agriculture Committee. This committee consists of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture for Bavaria and Greater Hesse and the Minister of Economics for Wuerttemberg-Baden. It has a permanent working staff and 16 working parties or sub-committees covering important fields for which the main committee is responsible.

### COMMISSIONER FOR US ZONE

There is also a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture in the US Zone, who is directly responsible to the Laenderrat and who acts as chairman of the main Committee for Food and Agriculture. He will exercise broad power delegated by the three Minister Presidents and by the Laenderrat in order to strengthen the production, collection and distribution of food in the Zone during the present critical emergency.

Yes, the Germans are hungry. They are not getting enough to eat to meet nutritional standards. But remember that the Poles, Greeks, French and Dutch starved for years under German occupation so that the master race might be well-fed. And remember what the leaders of the Third Reich promised their people as hunger stalked Europe during the last years of the war - that Germany would be the last country to suffer from lack of food. Now the tables are turned. Germany will be the last country to have enough to eat. But if you hear anyone claim that we are deliberately starving Germany, remind him of more than 700,000 tons of food turned over to the Germans in our Zone and ask whether we would have received as good treatment had the United States been the occupied country.

### OUR MISSION IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 19)

flowed into the Volga at Stalingrad; and for their brothers who pushed irrestistibly westward. We sometimes forget, in appraising both enemy and friend, that past history is one of the best indications of the future. In that light, let us remember that the only major nation in the world with whom we have never fought a war is Russia, that Russia was the first nation to officially recognize our revolutionary government, just as we were the first major nation to recognize theirs. That, aside from the surmountable language barrier, there is perhaps no people more nearly like Americans in diversity of peoples and outlook toward life and the things people desire than Russians of today. Just remember our ancestors only 29 years after our revolution if we are inclined to criticize. And then the French! - It was

Louis XVI of France—thanks to the persuasion of Benjamin Franklin—who sent to the United States the first two Chiefs of Engineers. The French Engineers fortified both New York and Boston Harbors

and no navy has dared enter either. It was these French engineers whose plan was adopted when the Military Academy at West Point was founded. Its engineering school is the mother of every engineering school in the US and hence of engineering mass production which was our unmatched contribution in the late World War. The French sent LaFayette and Rochambeau; they sent a fleet; they sent money.

At the time of the first anniversary of D-Day in southern France, veterans of the 3rd, 45th and 36th Divisions and paratroopers who had been dropped behind the enemy lines revisited the beaches, the mountains and the terraced hills of the Alps Maritime, and recalled the costly difficulty, if not impossibility, of accomplishing their assigned missions, had it not been for the

splendid work of the French Forces of Interior and the Maquis. At Toulon, ships of the French Navy were scuttled by their own sailors when Hitler moved into Southern France. That act of destruction was the heroic rebirth of the French spirit which will go on. And it should be remembered that the French, after five years of German occupation, five years of separation of husbands and wife, five years of concentration camps, had to bear an American Army of occupation and a British Army of Occupation after the war was over. We can never forget the debt that we owe France, nor the very recent date of a discharge of a part of that debt by us. Even that girl on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor that most of us long so to see - Miss Liberty - was the gift of the French who took the precepts of

> our Declaration of Independence into their revolution and made them live.

> Our Allies, the members of the sixteen Military Missions to Occupied Germany and the Germans judge us by our words, our

actions and reactions. They are of greater effect than official policy statements; they are interpreted as reflecting the character of Americans in general. The success of a military occupation is in direct proportion to our training and discipline in performing the job here. In dealings with the Allies and the Germans there are at least two choices; one is the B-Bag approach and the other is expressed by the title of Dale Carnegie's best seller, "How to Win Friends and Influence People." By the application of the "B-Bag" principle to our Allies and enemies alike, we can find many grievous faults in all of them perhaps almost as many as they can find in us. If we choose that method we can guarantee the failure of the American mission in Germany, but if we are willing to learn the history, a bit of the language, the culture

Lt. Col, R. P. Rosengren Is Deputy Chief of the Civil Service Bronch, Civil Administration Bronch, OMGUS. A graduate of Cogate and the University of Bu'falo Law School, Lt. Col. Rosengren entered the army in July 1941. After serving with the General Staff in Washington where he was one of the co-authors of the army orientation program, he was assigned to SHAEF and participated in the D-Day invasion of Europe

and contributions to civilization of the other nationals we meet and apply that knowledge in the "win friends" method, we can make an incalculable contribution to lasting international friendship. And, though we are at the moment the most powerful nation on earth, let us not forget that we got that way by absorbing the best of all other nations. Let us not forget that they still have many things we can learn to make America still greater.

And this does not necessitate "pro" anything while doing so. We can be friends without being pro-French; we can be brothers without becoming pro-British; we can be sincere without being pro-Soviet and we can be generous without becoming pro-German. We need only be pro-American and assume the responsibilities of out position and our leadership. And, if we do it as we fought the war, we will succeed.

#### NOW IT'S UP TO GERMANS

(Continued from page 13)

in serious or more than temporary dislocations of service; and as one report on denazification in the Reichsbahn put it, the dismissal of a large number of employees simply meant "taking up the slack".

#### AIMS OF GERMAN LAW

It is noteworthy that the aims of the German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism" go beyond those of the now rescinded Military Government denazification directives, insofar as the latter were primarily concerned with removing Nazis from positions of importance in order to mitigate their influence on the fledgling German democracy and thereby assist in the assumption of power by the democratic elements; while the German law is directed at seeking out all culpable Nazis and militarists, in whatever positions they happen to be, and imposing punitive sanctions beyond mere removal of exclusion from employment. Four main instruments were provided by the law to achieve its judicial and punitive objectives. First was the registration process whereby every adult German in the US Zone filled out a Melde-

bogen form (revised version of the Fragebogen), an operation completed in the three Laender by 5 May. Second was the machinery for implementing the law, by current estimates now 75 percent operative: the Ministries for Political Liberation in each .Land, charged with enforcing the law; the trial and appellate tribunals to decide the degree of political guilt or innocence of persons coming before them and to impose or withhold sanctions accordingly; and the public prosecutors' offices, which have the responsibility of investigating all registrants to determine who should be charged, and of prosecuting all cases. The third instrument is the detailed classification, within the law, of those Germans held to be politically liable, according to the general groupings of "Major Offenders", "Serious Political Offenders", "Lesser (probationary) Offenders" and "Followers". The fourth instrument is the specification in the law of sanctions to be imposed according to degree of culpability, defined for each political classification.

#### "IT'S UP TO THE GERMANS"

Thus the plan is now beginning to emerge as the fact. From here on in, "it's up to the Germans."

#### PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS

(Continued from page 36)

the efficiency of the Army or would destroy discipline."

Patterson approved the recommendation that enlisted men and WAC's be given terminal leave pay like officers and he directed that they be permitted to accumulate credit for unused furlough time starting July 1. Saluting will be abolished except on military posts, occupied areas and on ceremonial occasions. He also announced he has ordered stricken from Army regulations an order that "officers are required to wear distinctive uniforms, to live apart from their men in garrison and to confine their social contacts to other officers."

#### GERMAN REACTIONS (Continued from Page 33)

name 'national socialism' was a false pretense, for if one takes the trouble to investigate which of its promises have been fulfilled one can find only one thing: war.."

In response to a letter from a reader who complained of "negro music," the radio advised the listener to "beware of the use of such contemptuous terms... for today we see where our race mania has led us..."

Speaking on the radio's "Tribute of Democracy" program, Otto Grotewohl of the

#### MORE FOOD FOR HUNGRY LANDS

The American export goal of 6 million tons of grain for overseas relief for the first months of 1946 will be reached in July, Chester C. Davis, chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee, announced.

Herbert E. Hoover, at a meeting of the FEC previously, reported on his Latin American food survey. He reiterated his statement that he found additional food for hungry lands as a result of "excellent cooperation" from Latin America. He said the American republics would make available in the four months of June to September about 800 thousand tons of cereals and beans above the previous estimates, or a net total of about 2,120,000 tons for overseas famine relief.

SED hailed the September elections for the Soviet Zone. "A look through the election regulations makes us recognize at once there will be free, equal, and secret elections," declared Grotewohl.

"Compared to election regulations in other zones our regulations are so generous as to admit former National Socialist members as equal citizens," stated Grotewohl.

. Other item of the program was a broadcast of a proclamation of the anti-facist parties expressing satisfaction with the announcement theat elections will be held in the Soviet Zone.

#### GENERAL

(Continued from page 32)

The appeal states that liberation from National Socialsm and militarism are prerequisites for rebuilding a democratic Bavaria and that the government and the parties are behind the law and will do everything in their power to secure its speedy enforcement.

The statement then appeals to all circles of the population to cooperate in the enforcement of the law, particularly by naming competent chairmen, associate members and prosecutors for the denazification courts and by otherwise supporting the courts. It adds that the government and the party chairmon guarantee that no one cooperating in the enforcement of the law or supporting it will have to fear anything, and reminds the people that elimination of the Nazi doctrines is a duty of the Bavarians, neglect of which might lead to loss of their right to self-government.

The appeal is signed by Dr. Wilhelm Högner, minister president; all members of the cabinet; several undersecretaries, and heads of the major political parties. UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigshurg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaibingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
lst Lt O P Johnson
Capt H D Peterson
lst Lt E R Gramm
Capt J B Cress
lst Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza.
Maj S A Warren
Ist Lt U S Aiello

*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaibingen

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg

*LK Buchen

*LK Mosbach

Heidelberg
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim

Mannheim

Sinsheim

Mannheim Area

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
lst Lt G H Wright
2nd Lt L Beck
lst Lt J Zecca
Ist Lt D E Bedard

*LK Tauberbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim

Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal Maj W T Neel 1st Lt N Semaschko 1st Lt L L Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Schw. Hall
Kuenzelsau
Mergentheim
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oebringen

*LK Heilbronn

* Liaison and Security

#### Ulm Area

*LK	Ulm	
*LK	Aalen	:
*LK	Schw. C	muend
*LK	Goeppin	gen
*LK	Heidenh	eim

Ulm Capt R N Tbarp
Aalen Capt R H Nation
Schw. Gmuend lst Lt J E Switzer
Goeppingen Capt R Kennedy
Heidenheim Capt B V Bloom

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse Wiesbaden

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden
Oberursel
Wiesbaden
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt G E Skaggs
Capt M Dowd

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

*SK Frankfurt

*SK Wiesbaden

*LK Wetzlar

*LK Dill

*LK Gelnhausen

*LK Biedenkopf

*SK/LK Hanau

*LK Oberlahn

*LK Limburg

*LK Maintaunus

*LK Rheingau

*LK Obertaunus

*LK Usingen

*LK Untertaunus

*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Gelnbausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilburg
Limburg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schluechtern

Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennas
Capt T E Faircloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt S B Borda

Col J R Newman

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen
*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenbach
*LK Bergetrasse
*LK Erbach
*LK Büdingen
*LK Friedberg
*K/LK Giessen
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Alsfeld

Kassel Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain Marburg Fulda Hünfeld Korbach Frankenberg Eschwege Witzenbausen Hersfeld Rotenburg Hofgeismar Wolfbagen Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erbach Büdingen Dieburg Friedberg Giessen Lauterbach Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt, G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col L G Kelly
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Capt J F Philp
Maj L H Brown
Maj M Baymor
Capt C W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt S A Karas
Lt Col A Skarry
Capt H L Edberg
Capt I Bencowitz
Maj R A Gish
Capt R O Didlo
Capt N V Steenberg
Capt J S Chapin
Capt C S Parshall
Maj C F Russe
Capt H Nickelsberg
Capt H B Miller

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt Hq Company Sv Company Munich Munich Munich

Col C C Morgen Capt J W Preston Capt L R Clark

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A
*SK/LK Wurzburg
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg
*SK/LK Schweinfurt
*LK Kissingen
*LK Alzenau
*LK Bruckenau
*LK Ebern
*LK Gemunden
*LK Gerolzhofen
*LK Hammelburg
*LK Hassfurt
*LK Hofheim
*LK Karlstadt
*LK Konigshofen
*LK Lohr
*LK Markt Heidelfeld
*LK Mellrichstadt
*LK Miltenberg
*LK Neustadt a.d. Salle

*LK Obernburg

*LK Ochsenfurt

Wurzburg Wurzburg Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Bruckenau Ebern Gemunden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Konigshofen Lohr Markt Heidelfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg Neustadt a.d. Salle Obernburg Ochsenfurt

Maj I P Chestnut
Maj M B Voorhees
Capt J R Hurst
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt M Colbert
Capt A T Neumann
Capt Grodzinski
1st Lt G E Mair
Capt J J Gotter
1st Lt G F Fechan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly
Capt Griffin
1st Lt L K Owens
Capt O A Jenson
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt L A Lowell

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

*SK/LK Nurnberg
*SK/LK Bamberg
*SK/LK Bayreuth
*SK/LK Erlangen
*SK/LK Coburg
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Kulmbach
*LK Kronach
*LK Lichtenfels
*LK Ebermannstadt
*LK Hochstadt a.d. Aisch
*LK Pegnitz
*LK Munchherg
*LK Rehau
*LK Wunsiedel
*LK Forchheim
*LK Dinkelsbuhl
*LK Eichstatt
*LK Euchtwangen
*LK Gunzenhausen
*LK Hersbruck
*LK Hilpolstein

Ansbach Numherg Bamherg Bayreuth Erlangen Coburg Hof Ansbach Furth Kulmbach Kronach Lichten fels Ebermannstadt Hochstadt a.d. Aisch Pegnitz Munchberg Rehau Wunsiedel Forcbheim Dinkelsbuhl Eichstatt Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hershruck Hilpolstein

Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt D F Stroup, Actg
Lt Col F M Guild
Maj S Klein
Maj H L Woodall
Capt J R Palmer, Actg
Maj A C Abbott
Maj H T Lund
Capt J F Begley
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Capt O E Palmer
Capt M G Stamatis
Maj H C Kauffman
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt
Capt R J Towle
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj R J Nielson
1st Lt L D Franklin
Capt R E Peters
1st Lt W C Williams

*LK Weissenhurg

Weissenburg

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungs	ezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz		
Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings	
*SK/LK Regenshurg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert	
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a.d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner	
*SK/LK Passau	Pasau	Maj H L Snapp	
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Mai T C Debouteer	
*SK/LK Landsbut	Landshut	Maj J C Robertson	
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing ·	Maj T R Coykendali	
*LK Cham	Cham	Capt G L Milner	
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt E A McNamara	
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt R W Corly	
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	1st Lt P J Piccola	
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt L R Mariels	
*LK Eschenhach	Eschenbach	Capt R G Miller	
*LK Deggendorf		Capt R O Woodward	
*IV Forenfeller	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen	
*LK Eggenfelden *LK Grafenau	Eggenfelden Grafenau	2nd Lt S Fuchs	
*LK Kelheim		1st Lt R M McWhorter	
*IV I and and I T	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy	
*LK Landau a.d. Isar	Landau a.d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein	
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland	
*LK Regen	Zweisel	2nd Lt M V Fidals	
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt_G W Cunningham	
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	2nd Lt J D Brooks	
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis	
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green	
*LK Nabburg	Nahburg	Capt E J Garllant	
*LK Oherviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood	
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford	
*LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Capt J F Leech	
*LK Roding	Roding .	Capt D K Nickerson	
*LK Waldmunchen	Waldmunchen	1st Lt F Henry	
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter	
*LK Neumarkt i.d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane	
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelfsecht	
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt A R Sphar	
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman	
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas	
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	2nd Lt J C Mitchell	
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt J J Mc Watters	
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	2nd Lt P A Nesbit	
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenhurg.	let I + C C Denet	
*LK Viechtach		1st Lt C G Dansby	
*LK Wegscheid	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike	
TITE IN OBSCITCIO	Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone	

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

<i>;</i>	respectantipopopium appropriate	-
Co E *SK/LK Munich	Munich Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott Capt Kurt Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Mieshach	Mieshach	Capt W A Lovatt
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Mai C H Bischoff
*LK Altotting .	Altotting	Maj A H Wright
LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen '	Maj M W Nitz

^{*} Liaison and Security

Col F L Howley

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern (Cont'd)

		T3 11	351010
*LK Erding		Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen		Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhldorf		Muhldorf	Capt W M Forys
*LK Wasserburg		Wasserhurg	Capt D Root .
*LK Tolz		Bad Tolz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aihling		Bad Aihling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Furstenfeldhruck		Furstenfeldbruck	lst Lt H Klein
*LK Landsherg		Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen		Pfassenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnherg		Starnherg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim		Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen		Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	3	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ehersherg		Ehersberg	Maj F Onen
*LK Aichach		Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrohenbausen		Schrohenhausen	Capt H J Hierman
*LK Dachau		Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau		Schongau	Maj C A Rein

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

	B B DILLE COMMITTE	
Co G	Augshurg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augshurg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ülm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörtb	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzberg	Gunzherg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oherdorf	Markt Oherdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuherg		
*LK Nordlingen	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
** IV Farmer	Nordlingen	2nd Lt P W Thompson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumhach	Krumhach	lst Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufheuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	2nd Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedherg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwahmunchen	Schwahmuncben	Capt T B Greaves

#### US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Unice of Mill Gov for		
US Sector Berlin District	Berlin	

#### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for	Bremen	
Bremen Enclave (US)	Wesermünde	Lt Col B C Welker
Wesermünde Detachment		Lt Col L S Diggs

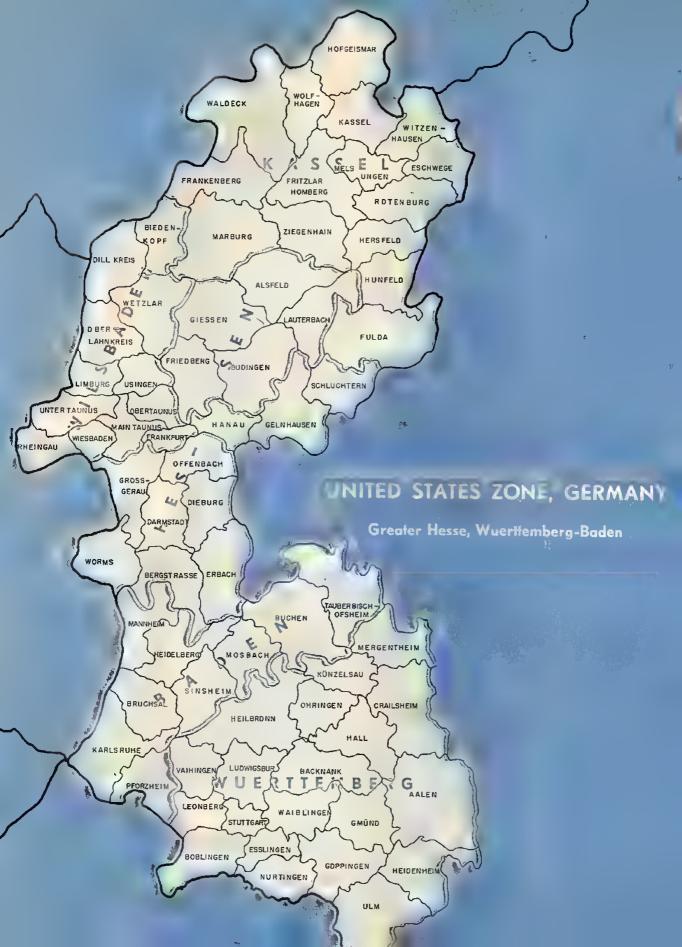
^{*} Liaison and Security

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

**NUMBER 50 / 15 JULY 1946** 

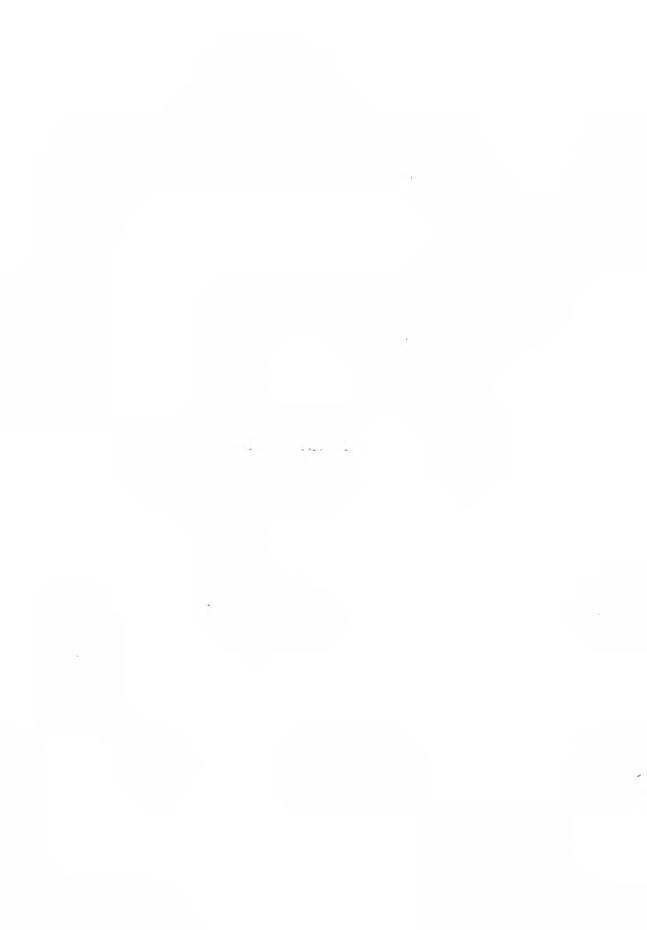


INFO RMATION BULLETIN



### MILITARY GOVERNMENT







Signal Corps Photo

The picture on this week's cover shows a German housewife in Sluttgart preparing a typical evening meal for her'six children, her husband and herself. The meal consists of 15 lbs of potaloes, 5 lbs of which will be used for a bread substitute the following morning and a small portion of cheese for each member of the family. (See "Feeding of 17,000,000 Germans" on Page 16.)

#### **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Our contributors this week include John M. Warde whose article Ceramics appears on page 9. A graduate of the University of Alabama and the Montana School of Mines, Mr. Warde is Chief of the Ceramics and Glass Section of the Economics Division of OMGUS. Prior to joining OMGUS, he saw service as a battery officer in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany.

Dr. Roger H. Wells, Chief of the Election Affairs Branch of OMGUS' Civil Administration Division, analyses the Elections of 30 June in US Zone Elects Constitutional Assemblies appearing on page 5 of this issue. Author of several standard works on Political Science and related subjects, Dr. Wells was formerly Head of the Department of Political Science at Bryn Mawr University.

Germany's Inland Waterways which will be found on page 12 is the work of Major P.A. Hutchinson, an assistant to the Chief of the Water Transport Branch, Transportation Division, OMGUS. Recently commissioned an officer in the Regular Army, Major Hutchinson was acting Chief of the Marine Maintenance and Repair Division of the Los Angeles Port during the war.

#### THIS WEEK

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#### **OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Operation of Garages in Austria and Germany for Privately-Owned Vehicles	<b>)</b>
Quarterly Submission of Unit Changes	AG 322 GCT-AGO, USFET 20 June 1946
Temporary Ration Cards for Incoming Transient Personnel	
Procedures to Facilitate the Marriage of Certain Persons in Germany	
Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps '	
Travel to Czechoslovakia	AG 210.482 AGP 24 June 1946 USFET
Funding, Reporting and Accounting Procedure Applicable Fiscal Year 1947	

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

# US ZONE ELECTS CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLIES

Fourteen months after V-E Day, continental Europe is in the throes of constitution making, constitutional problems and constituonal crises. From Poland on the east to Greece and Italy on the south to France on the west, the same questions are being asked, the same problems wrestled with. Germany is no exception. Here the difficulties are no less acute, the forces operating no less deep-seated.

Throughout the past six months, a schedule of elections has been in operation in the US Zone, and steady progress has been made in restoring representative councils and self-government in Gemeinden, Landkreise and Stadtkreise. Local foundations have thus been laid for the establishment of Land governments on a democratic basis.

#### TASK OF CONVENTIONS

On Sunday, 30 June, constitutional assemblies or constitutional conventions (verfassunggebende Versammlungen) were elected in the Länder of the US Zone — Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden. The task of these constituent bodies will be to graft new Land constitutions which, after MG approval, will be submitted to the voters for ratification. In these constitutional conventions, the Germans will be faced with

constitutional issues very similar to those confronting the other European constitution-makers of 1946.

In the elections of 30 June, 5,554,407 registered German citizens voted in the first election to be held at Land level and the first which called the entire electorate to the polls. As shown in Table 1 (page 6) almost the same number of people participated in the Land constitutional assembly elections as in the combined Landkreis elections (April) and Stadtkreis elections (May). However, it should be noted that some 400,000 more persons were registered in this election than in the two previous ones which accounts for the percentages shown in Table 2 (page 7).

#### **INCREASE EXPLAINED**

The increase in registration is primarily due to the fact that, since the April and May elections, many refugees and expellees have been able to satisfy the minimum residence requirements (six months in Greater Hesse, one year in Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden). Within another year, the electorate will be greatly enlarged by the addition of refugees and expellees.

Suffrage qualifications were basically the same as in the three previous elections under which Nazis were excluded from voting, ex-

Table 1: US Zone Elections

	Number of reg	Number of registered voters		. Number of actual voters:	
	April May	30 June	April—May	30 June	
Bavaria	3,639,876	3,884,158	2,819,585	2,786,999	
Greater Hesse	2,060,682	2,174,759	1,579,775	1,558,927	
Württemberg-Baden	7-41,723,526	, 1,771,337	1,163,952	1,208,481	
U. S. Zone	7,424,084	7,830,254	5,563,312	5,554,407	

cept for nominal Nazis who joined the party after 1 May 1937. The only change introduced for the 30 June elections was that persons who have been exonerated under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism of 5 March 1946, or who have been classified as "followers" under that law and have paid their fines, were allowed to vote. Actually, the proportion of persons eliminated from voting for Nazi affiliations in the 30 June elections did not vary from the norm of the past — 5% to 7%. Bavaria disqualified 6.6% of the voters, Greater Hesse 6.4%, and Württemberg-Baden 5.5%

#### **GREATER LOCAL INTEREST**

From table 2 it is clear that the best results are to be found in those elections wherein the greatest local interest lies, the Gemeinde and the Stadtkreis. The Landkreis seems more remote, as does an assembly which, on the Land level, is about to draw up a new constitution. Furthermore, there was a church holiday on Saturday which made it possible for a summer weekend to be spent out of town. In Stuttgart a polling booth was opened at the railroad station at 4 AM to catch early-bird travelers who were provided with "Stimmscheine." It was not unsuccessful. In some circles it has also been pointed out that the holding of four elections in so relatively short a time has wearied the population and emptied the party treasuries.

These elections were conducted according to proportional representation whereby each party received a number of seats proportionate to the votes cast for that party. In Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse the law provides that parties which fail to poll five percent of the votes cast should receive no seats in the constitutional assembly. These provisions were designed to discourage splinter parties. It so happened that there was only one instance of this, the Socialist Workers' Party which ran candidates locally in Offenbach, Greater Hesse. The party polled some 8,000 votes out of a total of more than a million and a half. It thus failed to qualify under the five percent rule and therefore is not represented in the assembly.

In Bavaria, the 180 members were apportioned among the five Regierungsbezirke. A total of 333 candidates were put forward by the five main parties on the Land level. Each Regierungsbezirk was divided into Stimmkreise corresponding to the number of seats to be filled. Each party was allowed to nominate only one candidate for each Stimmkreis, but a vote for that candidate was also a vote for his party.

#### MANNER QUOTA DETERMINED

The quota to be elected was determined in the following manner. The total number of valid ballots in the Regierungsbezirk was divided by the number of seats plus one. Thus, for example, in Niederbayern-Oberpfalz, which was allotted 47 Stimmkreise, the total number of valid ballots was divided by 48. The quota thus derived was then divided into the number of votes which each party got throughout the Regierungsbezirk, thus giving the number of seats which the party won.

Table 2: Comparative Percentage of Registered Voters Voting

	Gemeinde Elections	Landkreis Elections	Stadtkreis Elections	Combined Stadt- und Landkreis	Consti- tutional Assembly Elections
l 	Jan. 1946	Apr. 1946	May 1946		June 1946
Bavaria	87.0	72.4	87.7	77.4	71.8
Greater Hesse	85.3	75.7	79.0	76.6	71.1
Württemberg-Baden	85.0	61.5	79.1	67.5	68.2
Total US Zone	86.0	71.6	83.0	74.9	70.9

If the party won more seats in a Regierungs-bezirk than it had put up candidates, these unfilled seats went to candidates of the same party in other Regierungsbezirke who were not elected by the vote in their own. The converse is bound also to be true. Thus Table 3 shows how the 180 seats in Bavaria were apportioned. It is to be noted that in no instance does the total number of seats actually won correspond to the number of Stimmkreise. The law permitted the same candidate to be nominated in several Stimmkreise. What counted was the total number of votes which the candidate got in all the Stimmkreise in which he was a candidate.

#### PROCEDURE IN OTHER LANDER

The method of election in the other two Länder was also proportional representation but with differences in detail. Greater Hesse provided for 64 delegates elected from 64 districts or constituencies plus 26 delegates elected from the Land as a whole. A total of 364 candidates had been nominated by the four Land parties, plus the Socialist Workers' Party in Offenbach. The 64 seats were apportioned among the three Regierungs-bezirke of Greater Hesse (Darmstadt, Kassel, Wiesbaden) in accordance with the total vote cast in each Regierungsbezirk. Thus Wiesbaden received 27 seats, Kassel 18 and Darmstadt 19, a total of 64. The other 26, were allotted in proportion to the total vote received by each party throughout the Land.

Württemberg-Baden chose 85 members from 26 constituencies plus 15 elected from the Land as a whole. Unlike Bavaria and Greater Hesse, where the voter voted only for one candidate in each constituency, the Württemberg-Baden constituencies were mul-

Table 3: Bavaria — Seats Won by Parties in Each Regierungsbezirk

Regierungsbezirk	CSU	SPD	KPD	WAP*	FDP	Stimm- kreis	Total Seats Won
Oberbayern	22	12	2	3	1	39	40
Ober- u. Mittelfranken	22	18	3	. 2	3	47	48
Niederbayern-Oberpfalz	32	11	1	1	0	47	45
Mainfranken	18	5	1	0	0	25	24
Schwaben	15	5	1	2	0	22	23
Total Land Bavaria	109	51	8	8	4	180	180

^{*} Wirtschaftliche Aufbau Partei or Economic Reconstruction Party, which nominated candidates in Bavaria only.

Table 4: Popular Vote by Parties

	CDU/CSU*	SPD	KPD	LDP/DVP/FDP**
Bavaria LK & SK Elections	1,679,629	780,676	135,266	43,556
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	1,554,183	785,706	145,216	70,572
In the Land Constitutional Assembly polled 135,128 votes	election in Bay	aria, the Econon	nic Reconstruction	n Party
Greater Hesse LK & SK Elections	553,338	647,226	140,438	109,699
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	550,342	655,090	144,272	120,346
The Socialist Workers' Party (Sozia	alistische Arbeite	r Partei) receive	ed a total of 8,3	23 votes
Württemberg-Baden LK & SK Elections	459,240	326,810	93,608	141,661
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	474,878	374,739	116,521	195,440
US Zone LK & SK Elections	2,692,207	1,754,712	369,312	294,916
Land Constitutional Assembly Elections	2,579,403	1,815,535	406,009	386,358

^{*} CDU in Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse CSU in Bayaria

tiple, electing 4, 8 or 12 delegates depending on population. There was a total number of 775 candidates, all put forth by the 4 main parties. The quota was determined by dividing the total vote for the entire Land by 85. Each party received a number of district seats corresponding to the total vote of the party divided by the quota. Where a party nominated 8 candidates, in a particular district, for instance, and was entitled to 4 seats, the first 4 candidates of that party were the ones elexted. The same method applied in apportioning the 15 seats on a Landwide basis, except that the number of seats already won on a district basis was subtracted from the number which the party was

entitled to on a Land basis.

#### LITTLE BASIS FOR COMPARISON

The tabulation of results by parties is shown in Table 4 (popular vote) and Table 5 (percentages). Since each separate Land has its own constitutional assembly, there is little reason to examine the Zone-wide figures, although these are given as a factor in comparison. For instance, it is of small moment to point out that the Christian Democratic Union (called the Christian Social Union in Bavaria) won 184 seats out of a total of 370 in the US Zone. What is of significance is that this party won 109 out of 180 seats in Bavaria, a clear majority, so that they will have the

^{**} Liberal Democratic Party in Greater Hesse Free Democratic Party in Bavaria Deutsche Volks-Partei (German People's Party) in Württemberg-Baden



## Production of Porcelain, Pottery, Tile and Earthenware Necessary for Reconstruction Of German Homes, Factories and Buildings Stands at Five Per Cent of Pre-War Level

The German ceramic industry, essential in the reconstruction of German homes, factories and buildings and important to the revival of German export trade, was operating at about five percent of capacity in the US Zone one year after the end of the war.

Not more than six percent of the total production capacity in the Zone had been lost by war damages, but the lack of coal, shortage of transportation and impossibility of importing raw materials because of international and interzonal trade barriers have blocked an appreciable restoration of the German ceramic industry.

The former German production of dishes, figurines and similar porcelains centered in the area now comprising the US Zone, principally Bavaria. The producers located in the Zone accounted for 66 percent of the household porcelain and 56 percent of the decorative porcelain. Those in the present Soviet Zone accounted for most of the remainder in these two groups.

#### TECHNICAL PORCELAIN

The US Zone's territory of pre-war Germany also had a sizable proportion of the production of technical porcelain, abrasives and sanitary ware, and lesser portions of the output of household and decorative earthenware, dental porcelain, pottery, floor and wall tile and glazed building tile. After the beginning of the war the requirements of the Army and the increased number of "foreign workers" entering Germany led to a greater demand for household ware, and as the war progressed these requirements were increased to repair war damages. Many articles which had formerly been made of metal were replaced by porcelain or earthenware; porcelain piping was made for household use, and even steam radiators of porcelain were placed on the market.

#### STANDARDIZATION ENFORCED

In order to meet wartime requirements, a rigid system of rationalization and standardization was enforced. The manufacture of luxury ware was discontinued in August 1942, and factories producing this type of ware reconverted to the manufacture of utility ware or technical porcelain, principally electrical insulators. Some plants commenced production of abrasives or refractories as shortages of these products became critical. The production of technical porcelain was expanded to 140 percent of 1939 output to meet war needs and many new developments were reported in the manufacture of porcelain and steatite insulators. The abrasives industry, spurred by the war effort, increased production rates to attain a peak output in 1944 that represented 125 percent of the total production of this industry in 1939.

Bavaria	Wuerttem- burg-Baden	Greater Hesse
59	1 .	3
1	3	4
10	4	5
4.	3	6
30	1	3
1	1	1
_	1	<b>2</b> .
. <b>.</b> 9	2	1
· 15	14	19
	1 10 4 30 1 —	Savaria   burg-Baden

^{*}Two floor and wall tile plants located in Bremen Enclave.

#### INTRODUCED AT MEISSEN

The manufacture of houshold and decorative porcelain, or more commonly, the "china industry" in the US Zone, is located almost entirely in Bavaria, and this industry is by far the most important producer of ceramic ware in the Zone. Porcelain was first produced in Europe by Bottger at Meissen in Saxony in 1709 and introduced elsewhere in Germany by migrating craftsmen from Meissen.

Northwestern Bavaria became an early center for porcelain manufacture because of the plentiful supply of fuel wood and the proximity of Bohemian Kaolin. The industry developed along the Bohemian border, and most of the raw materials and many of the workmen were imported from Bohemia. The prevalence of Bohemian craftsmen in the Bavarian china industry continued up until World War I, when they were largely replaced by Germans.

Brown coal from Bohemian mines located just across the border offered a convenient

fuel source and the Bavarian china industry became so heavily dependent on Bohemia, which later became a part of Czechoslovakia, for coal and kaolin, that at present plants are at a standstill for lack of these materials, since Czechoslovakian government has placed all exports to Germany on a strict cash-indollars basis.

#### LARGEST CHINA CENTER

The Bayarian china district became the largest china ware manufacturing center in Germany, supplying nearly two-thirds of the total German output. The normal kiln capacity of the industry in Bayaria is about 20,000 cubic meters, and the annual capacity is estimated to be 55,000 metric tons. The coal shortage has held the production of the industry to only three percent of capacity, according to April reports. The industry requires about 5 to 7 tons of coal per ton of finished ware. Two-thirds of the coal requirements are made up of brown coal, formerly obtained from Czechoslovakia, and the remainder, hard coal from Saxony or the

Ruhr. In Bavarian practice, the ware is finished at Seger Cone (1410°C) which accounts for the high ratio of coal to finished ware.

The total output of the industry, since the beginning of industrial activity on a limited scale last fall, has gone to meet military needs and minimum civilian requirements, which are far in excess of actual output. All of the production has been obtained with old stocks of raw materials, the majority of which are from foreign sources, or from suppliers located outside the US Zone. In addition to receipts of about 80 percent of the kaolin requirements from Czechoslovakia, flint and feldspar were imported in considerable quantities form Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Kaolin was also obtained from Saxony, which is in the Soviet Zone.

#### REVIVAL SET FOR EXPORT .

There have been practically no imports to replenish these rapidly depleting stocks because Germany lacks currency acceptable to foreign suppliers, not because of the interzonal barriers which restrict free trade. Most of the post-war production has been utility ware and some hotel china, the latter for military requirements. When conditions permit, it is planned to reactivate the production of luxury ware for export in accordance with quadripartite agreements, which allow the ceramics industry to develop to the fullest extent of German resources. Thus, the industry can contribute to the export program to which Germany is committed to pay for her imports.

The earthenware-industry is one of the oldest in Germany, dating back to the 15th century. Stoneware and fine earthenware has been produced in Hesse, Württemberg, and Bavaria for several hundred years and the manufacture of earthenware food containers has been continous from earliest times. In contrast to prevailing conditions in the United States, where general earthenware products are widely used, in Germany the use of porcelain articles predominates. Two types of earthenware are manufactured in

Germany, namely, hard and soft; they are distinguished by the fact that the flux used in the former is feldspar, and in the latter, chalk.

A considerable quantity of fine earthenware and utility crockery was produced from the 19 plants located in the US Zone. Flower pots, chemical stoneware, earthenware food containers, and crockery make up most of the production reported for April, which showed that the industry was operating at about 26 percent of capacity. Since most of the potteries and earthenware manufacturers use local clays, the chief concern of the industry is to obtain sufficient coal, which is estimated to be 3 to 4 tons per ton of finished ware.

The Zone's technical porcelain industry is concentrated in Bavaria, which formerly produced about a quarter of the total German output of all such ware. The main products manufactured are electrical porcelain insulators and other electro-technical items. A large proportion of the electro-technical items are manufactured from steatite, a talc-like mineral, of which excellent deposits are located at Gopfersgrun in Bavaria. Serious shortages of Czechoslovakian and Saxonian kaolins and flint and feldspar from Scandinavia are developing, since no replacements have been obtained for stocks used in postwar production.

#### COAL SHORTAGE MAJOR PROBLEM

The coal shortage has been the major problem, since the industry uses from 4 to 6 tons per ton of finished ware. Due to the critical requirements for electrical insulators throughout Germany, some coal allocations have, however, been made available to the industry to ease the position. Most of the present output of the technical porcelain industry, which reported to be operating at 15 percent of capacity in April, is electric insulators for the repair of high and low tension power lines.

There are only three plants manufacturing sanitary ware in the US Zone, and their full

## GERMANY'S INLAND WATERWAYS

ve de un vincerco

Activity Returns to Extensive Transportation System Badly Damaged in Closing Days of War

The ruthless and wanton destruction inflicted by the retreating German forces on their own bridges, barges and facilities of Germany's inland waterways is slowly but steadily being repaired to revitalize an important part of the country's internal communications system.

As waterways are considered to have less war potential than other means of transportation in Germany, MG seeks to encourage the Germans to assume greater administrative responsibility for their water transportation facilities, to rehabitate them to serve essential carrier requirements.

The picture was a gloomy one on V-E Day for the German people and for occupational authorities coming in to help the Germans to build a democratic way of life. The German forces, in their mad retreat before the Allied armies, had destroyed nearly all the bridges across the rivers and canals and left their wrcckage blocking the channels. Barges and tugs were wrecked at docks, along river banks and in midstream. The locks and dams in the canal systems were in a shambles: cranes and port equipment that had survived Allied bombing were wrecked; harbors were littered with derelict hulks.

#### TRANSPORT SYSTEM WRECKED

Germany's inland waterways system that formerly carried one-fourth of all the cargoes transported in Germany; that consisted of over 8,000 kilometers of navigable waterways; that included more than 6,000 barges, tugs and coastal craft; that had some of the largest and best equipped ports in the world, was almost completely. KAPUT from the battering of the invading Allied armies and the deliberate destruction of the retreating Germans.

Immediately after the surrender, and in

many areas before the cessation of hostilities, the Allied armies tackled the problem. Military engineers spanned the waterways with temporary bridges to reopen major highway and rail routes. Floating pontoon bridges with removable sections to permit passage of craft were flung across the navigable rivers and canals. Under the direction of the Engineer officers, German wrecking crews with cranes and salvage equipment started cutting away the wreckage and hoisting huge sections of damaged bridges out of the river beds so as to permit throughnavigation. At the same time Germans under the direction of transportation units, port companies, marine repair and harbor craft companies went to work on the port facilities, tugs and barges. Damaged piers were repaired and wrecked cranes were disassembled and cannibalized to make one serviceable unit out of parts of several damaged ones. Sunken craft were raised, hulls were patched and engines were repaired.

PROGRESS BY US ARMY

During the summer and fall of 1945 progress was achieved by the US Army Engineers and Transportation Corps troops in their work to restore the waterway system in the US Zone of Occupation. On 7 August 1945, the first barge was able to come up the River Rhine from Wesseling to Mannheim. On 21 October 1945, the first Liberty shipwas berthed at Bremen to discharge Army supplies. On 15 September 1945, the Danube was puch to navigation throughout the entire US becapied portion of Germany. Barge delivery of coal from the Ruhr mines to the U.S. Zone rose sharply from approximately Model of the state tens in December 1945.

MONA February 1946, a major change in compation policy was initiated with the transfer of responsibility for operation and maintenance of waterways in the US Zone to German civilian engineering, barging and towing agencies and companies under the supervision and policy control of MG. This significant move increased the duties, responsibilities and authority of denazified

German officials, permitting a greater degree of self, government and administration. In February this policy was expanded to include Weser River ports in the U.S. Enclave at Bremen.

#### **OMGUS RESPONSIBILITIES**

The responsibilities of the Transport Division, OMGUS, with respect to the German water transport system, are now confined to formulation of policy, and making certain that such policies are carried out by the Germans. However, the scope of the water transportation problem and its effect upon practically every phase of economic activity in Germany and even in Europe as a whole is so far-reaching, that water transport policy makers find their duties almost unlimited by geographical, political, or industrial boundaries. The responsibilities of Col. D. R. Neff and his Water Transport staff range from internationalization of Rhine and Danube waterways to establishment of marine courts at Bremen; from restitution of craft seized by the Nazis to selection of fuels for efficient operation of tugs; from conferences on a diplomatic level to allocation of steel for repairs to vessels.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

Concerning the success of the water transport phase of Military Government in Germany, physical accomplishments to date speak for themselves. All of the primary waterways in the US Zone which were formerly navigable are cleared of wreckage and obstructions, Approximately 1,300 barges and 250 tugs are repaired and available for transportation of cargo for the US Zone. More than 12,000 tons of such cargo per day are moving by water transportation. The facilities of Weser River ocean ports are sufficient to handle up to 20,000 tons of cargo daily. Inland water and coastal shipping has been successfully implemented to permit interzonal movements. Barges loaded in Bremen can proceed all the way: to Rhine ports such as Mannheim on inland waterways, a distance of 655 kilometers, in. 10 days. 

(Continued on Page 15)

## AMERICAN FOOD FOR KASSEL'S CHILDREN

"We like pea soup with big chunks of meat in it and the white bread best," said ten year-old Gerd, as he wiped out the soup bowl with the last remaining bit of bread. "We are pretty well filled up after one of these American dinners. Mother is glad," he added.

Gerd is one of 6,000 Kassel children who are eating American dinners at least twice a week in the first school mass-feeding pro-

gram in the US Zone. American voluntary contributions provide the food through the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG), and three local private German welfare agencies cooperate to administer the program under MG supervision.

In its first week the operation, known in Kassel as the "American Labor of Love fed over 16,000 400-calory meals to children

between the age of three and ten. From the second week on pupils up to 14 were included. The children are selected from families which do not get heavy workers' rations, keep chickens, own grocery stories, or otherwise receive above-average food allotments. Menus vary daily, and consist of either hot cereal and milk or a thick, nourishing soup, Bread or rolls are also distributed in the schools.

Approximately 4,500 children between the ages of six and ten, a German welfare official revealed, received two meals, 1,000 pupils up to six years were fed once each school day, and 500 kindergarten tots from Kassel suburbs ate an additional 1,000 portions by the week's end.

Hospitalized Kassel children also share in the program. In the first week's operation about 250 patients, the oldest of whom was 16, ate at least one of the American feedings daily.

#### MALNUTRITION PREVALENT

The point to which German nutrition has fallen was cited by the head doctor in Kassel's 85-patient children's hospital. "All small children here," she said, "are sick from malnutrition. The food they get from their parents, though sometimes sufficient in quantity, was of such poor quality that the

children broke out with skin diseases and developed severe digestive disorders."

According to the Chief Physician at Kassel's Central Hospital, many operations for stomach and intestinal ulcers can no longer be attempted when the patient lives on German rations alone. "The quality of these American relief supplies," he said, "is an important factor in insuring the recovery of our young convalescents."

#### **EXPELLEE CHILDREN**

Closely associated with the school and hospital feeding programs is the relief of expellee children. "About one-fifth of the children fed by the school relief are newly-arrived expellees as are over one-ninth of those in city hospitals," said a German welfare official. "In addition," she revealed, "we maintain a home for orphaned expellee children where from 25 to 30 children are fed each day."

A charge to cover costs of transporting food from the kitchens to schools has been fixed at the rate of five German cents to one US cent at official exchange rates per meal. Despite the low cost, a member of the Kassel Central Committee disclosed, more than half of the children cannot afford to pay anything. In such cases, the meals are distributed free of charge.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS (Continued from page 13)

In the realm of intergovernmental relations, equally significant progress has been made. The Rhine River has been reestablished as an internationalized waterway and satisfactory agreements have been made with other riparian nations concerning its free use. Restitution of large numbers of craft seized by the Nazis has already been effected. Institution and reactivation of international waterways traffic and engineering commissions has been supported and membership within such groups has been accepted. For the present, negotiations with adjoining countries must continue with completion of restitution of craft, elimination of international boundary line restrictions for German craft, and open navigation throughout the entire length of the Danube as major goals.

Plans for the future include further emphasis upon assumption of responsibility by Germans for administration of their own water transport system. The aim of MG officials will be to insure that water transport facilities are rehabilitated to the extent necessary to support occupation and civilian economy requirements and that such facilities are used to the maximum practicable extent to the subordination of rail and road traffic. This aim is predicated on the established principle that waterways offer less war potential than other forms of transportation available to Germany.





MG has been faced with multiple problems of agricultural production, price control and distribution in its attempts to see that the 17,000,000 inhabitants of the US Zone are fed. By programs which look toward keeping prices within reach of the average consumer, distributing available food equitably, securing adequate supplies for farmers, transporting food from farms to areas in which it is consumed, maximizing indigenous agriculture, and by importing food from the United States, the US Zone has been able to maintain a ration scale of 1,330 calories per day for the normal consumer in cities of 20,000 and over and one of 1,185 calories in areas with a population of less than 20,000.

(Lett) a German woman making her purchases in a Heidelberg store. Signal Corps Photo

## FEEDING 17, 000, 000 GERMANS

(Left) Germans waiting in line to get their allotted food rotion; (right) a German mother and her children eating their evening meal of boiled potatoes and soft cheese; (below) a housewife dipping goat milk trom a can, which is the only container available for carrying this scarce liquid.

Signal Corps Photos





## Mutual Compromise at Paris Hailed in Stateside Editorials

Recent developments at the Paris meeting of foreign ministers have been evaluated by US newspapers and radio commentators as putting the world in a better position for solution of Europe's post-war problems.

Comment generally underlines the value of agreement among Big Four foreign ministers, pointing out that it has been achieved through mutual compromise. Some papers stress that Russia appears to be acting in a more conciliatory manner, thus indicating better prospects for Western-Soviet relations in the whole international scene.

The point is made that agreement on Tricste, as the key issue which had been blocking progress at Paris, opened the way for the subsequent agreement on 21-nation peace conference... and the Italian reparation problem. On the whole, there is approval of the Tricste solution, though some papers make the point that internationalization under United Nations will succeed only if UN itself is strong. Two papers, The New York Times and Chicago Tribune. protest the Trieste agreement as not following Atlantic Charter principles.

The New York Herald Tribune said in part: "The Powers have demonstrated that they are willing and able to work out arrangements with one another — a matter which seemed very much in doubt a few weeks ago ..."

"Specific agreements appear to bear no particular relevance to one another, but actually they do form a patterm. Primarily they mean that the Russians have abandoned, or at least reserved for the time being, those ambitions in the Mediterranean which were the most upsetting factor in earlier negotiations...

"All in all, bargaining at Paris did not result in ideal solutions and as not on a particularly elevated plane, did produce a reasonable fair deal for all participants... the major difficulty (at the peace conference) will be to find some formula which will give smaller states a voice without letting them discrupt all the hard-won agreements already achieved among the Big-Four."

The Baltimore Evening Sun: "Here is evidence once again that, granted patience to wait out delays and moods of intransigence and patience to negotiate, nations can harmonize their divergent positions and reach working compromises...

"No nation got all of just what it wanted to see in draft proposals, but all of them were satisfied in the end to support formulas that finally emerged. The result should hasten overdue stabilization of Europe and should, besides, strengthen the general feeling of confidence in the great power's capacity to work and live together."

#### Reasons for OPA Veto Explained by Truman

In a radio address to the nation President Truman reiterated the points made previously in his OPA veto message explaining his reason for vetoing the bill and detailing inflationary dangers he saw in the measure. He again particularly singled out the Taft Amendment, which would have permitted manufacturers and producers to add all increases in costs to a profit margin as received during the base period in October, 1941.

Specifying his "most fundamental objection" to the bill the President said: "I believe in a profit system and desire that profits should be ample to provide an incentive for full production. The Taft Amendment, however, provides for higher prices and higher profits even where production is already going at full blast and profits are

wholly satisfactory...

"All of us agree that what this country needs is production. Production brings jobs, good wages, moderate prices... The fact is, however, that production would not be stimulated by the Taft Amendment, but would be greatly impeded..."

The President criticized Congress for delay in presenting a final compromise bill, and asked for public support of the administration program for a new price control legislation. As outlined by him, the proposed new measure would include a year's extension of price controls, with provisions for "decontrolling" some products as they came into plentiful supply.

#### Price Control Appraised By American Newspapers

United States newspaper comment on President Truman's veto of the domestic price control bill and subsequent lifting of Office of Price Administration regulations, divided in praise and criticism of President Truman's action in generally the same proportion in which the papers had previously backed OPA extension — that is a clear but not large majority in favor of the Truman veto.

The main theme underlying the bulk of editorials, whether favorable or unfavorable, was that the people of the country are now in the position — through voicing their opinions to Congressmen, through voluntary price control both by manufacturers and retailers, and through a consumers' strike if necessary — to tackle the whole inflation problem themselves. And accompanying this theme was the attitude that the people of the United States can and will solve this serious domestic problem satisfactorily, as evidenced already by a general nationwide voluntary control of prices to date.

The New York Herald Tribune pointed out that inflation brought a consumers' strike after World War I, and added, "Sellers' restraint and workers' productivity would seem to form an indispensable combination against a repetition of the experience of 1921." An editorial in the paper states President Truman's action "defies explanation" and that the President had widened the cleavage between himself and Congress at a time when there is still much to be done before adjournment and when he is badly in need of Congressional cooperation."

The New York Post hails President Truman for his courage and writes: "Harry Truman declared war on inflation and rejected those whose counsel was appeasment... We hope that the people's will may prove equal to this."

"The Christan Science Monitor declares that until greater production applies a competitive brake, only self-restraint of industry or a buyers' strike the if that fails, can check inflation's course."

In the opinion of the Wall Street Journal (New York), "producers and distributors will act wisely if they subordinate immediate large profits to price stability, and charge what will bring them out a little better than even.

#### Aftermath of War

The war's mass slaughter, its forced migrations, its scorched earth and famines have left 30,000,000 children hungry in Europe, and 11,000,000 orphans, writes Sara Lamport of the New York Herald Tribune.

Maurice Pate, on leave from his post as Red Cross director of PW relief, who accompanied Herbert Hoover on his Famine Emergency Committee tour of the continent, recently analyzed the present picture, and found that one hundred and twenty thousand tons of proteins, milk and fats are needed to answer immediate needs. This would supply the children with 650-calory meals for a month at the relatively low cost of eight cents a meal.

In Germany, Dr. Pate found, births have declined from 14.5 a 1,000 of population in 1938 to 4.5 in February, 1946, and four times as many children who had not lived a full year died in 1945 as in 1938. Sixty times as many children died of intestinal

troubles as in 1938. Other prevalent illnesses are diphtheria, the ever-present tuberculosis, heart disease and starvation. However, the German suicide rate has recouped and is described as back at its pre-war level, which is lower than in the United States.

Allied armies have scrupulously observed food priorities for German children, whose calory rations range from 1,270 a day for the youngest to 1,715 for the older children.

The child welfare organizations (Jugendaemter) developed under the Weimar Republic and pre-empted by the Nazi party were excellent for the physical training of German youth but collapsed with the capitulation. However, Allied military governments reorganized them, providing extensive care for expectant and nursing mothers and other services.

#### **Army Program**

General Dwight D. Eisenhower. US Army Chief of Staff, has given Congress an outline of six basic assumptions on which the Army program for the next year is based. The assumptions are:

The United Nations will gain recognition as a central factor in the establishment and maintenance of world security... peoples of occupied areas will remain tractable, that there will be no great rebellions due to scarcity of US troops... occupation of Germany will continue to be shared and British, Chinese, and Filipinos will assist in occupying Japan... US manpower requirements in connection with occupation will continue to be partially filled by prisoners of war and other foreign nationals ... there will be no delay in the disposition of surplus property which requires personnel for handling and protection ... occupational responsibilities in Austria and Italy will be discontinued during the coming year.

According to General Eisenhower US objectives in Germany and Japan are to insure that these countries do not become menaces to America or to the peace and security of the world. Fulfillment of those objectives means disarmament and destruction of their power to make war.

In comparing occupation problems in the two countries, he pointed out that in Japan the Allies had taken over a country which had surrendered under an established government, while the German surrender was chiefly a military capitulation with no organized government in existence. Hence, he said, occupation requirements in Germany call for one man for every 120 Germans, while in Japan the ratio is only one for every 650 Japanese.

#### **UN Security Council**

The success of the United Nations Security Council in focusing the majority opinion of nations on international questions and bringing about clarity of issues was stressed by Herschel Johnson, temporary US delegate to the Security Council, in the National Broadcasting Company's "University of the Air" program.

The program's moderator pointed out that some people feel the work of the Security Council has accomplished little toward a constructive settlement of disputes, but Johnson in reply said that accomplishment cannot always be measured on the surface.

"What our work boils down to", Johnson added, is "broadening areas of agreement. We shouldn't be too impatient. It takes time to reach agreement on fundamental questions, but we are making headway."

In discussing actual accomplishments of the Conncil since it began work more than five months ago, Johnson pointed out that news headlines too frequently play up differences which can be dramatized. He emphasized that the Council has done a great deal so far to fulfill its obligations under the UN Charter — to promote peaceful adjustments of disputes.

In discussing more general aspects of the UN, Johnson said that "one principle of great importance has been established in the brief history of UN — that all nations, great or small, have equal right to lay their grievances before the court of the world for opinion."

## Berlin Press Views Zone-Wide Elections

Discussion of the Zone-wide elections for constitutional assemblies has been featured in recent editorials by the Berlin press. Der Tagesspiegel, US-licensed paper, found the elections to be the most important which have been held in the American area because they laid the basis for the future federal structure of the German state.

In its editorial regarding the elections, Neues Deutschland, organ of the Socialist Unity Party, attacked the constitutional drafts, claiming that they have been drawn up by "those circles which had various reasons for undermining the demands of the progressive forces of Germany for a political and economically united Germany." Declaring that the elections will have a great importance for all of Germany, the paper states that the candidates who are elected will have to make important decisions regarding the unity or splitting of Germany. Fear is expressed that the CSU will continue to remain under the influence of forces which want to use the CSU as a basis for reaction.

Kuricr, French licensed paper, observed that part of the propaganda regarding the elections has been very strong, but interest on the part of the people has been weak. "... This fourth series of elections is the most important one carried through this year," states the paper, reasoning that "the new bodies will have to draw up the first constitutions which might have a great interest on the future structure of Germany."

#### Saxonian Plebescite

Commenting on the Saxonian plebescite, Taegliche Rundschau, Soviet organ, declares: "With this decision the Saxonian population have demonstrated their determination to put an end to the rule of the Hitlerists and those who pushed the German people into the criminal war... By their decision the population of the federal Land, Saxony, have shown to all working people of Germany and the whole world that they are willing to take the way of democratization of Germany. There is no doubt that people all over the world who have been following attentively the events in post-war Germany will gain the fullest satisfaction from this important and significant decision ..."

Another comment on the plebiscite comes from Der Tagesspiegel, which points out that the result was not unexpected, adding further that one doesn't really know now whether the 'no' votes were cast by real democrats or real reactionaries.

#### Question of Federalism

The question of federalism was pointedly discussed by German newspapers in the US Zone in pre-election editorials on proposed constitutions, according to Information Control reports on press opinions.

Calling for a constitution based on the principle of "self-government... not strangled by centralistic bureaucracy," the Frankfurter Neue Presse said "If one talks about federalism, then, first of all, we must abolish the false federalism and replace it by real federalist planning that has its roots in cleancut economic and regional units. The Allied Military Government has done valuable spade work in this field that will save German political groups many an emharrassing dicision."

The Frankfurter Rundschau, however, attacking all federalistic elements in the future constitution, said, "It is high time that the work of the constitutional draft will be entrusted with the representatives of the work people. Yet, the people want a constitution which realizes their desire for freedom, democracy and socialism."



## NEWCOMERS' ORIENTATION PROGRAM WINS CASH PRIZE FOR MG EMPLOYEE

He had an idea; he wrote it up; he sent it in; and today Mr. Christopher Legge of the OMGUS Control Office is richer by \$25. Legge, the initial prize winner in the Employee Suggestion and Awards Campaign, outlined a comprehensive orientation course on the aims, policies and results of MG in Germany fornew arrivals in the ET, especially in Berlin.

In the first month's operation, 42 suggestions, for increasing MG efficiency have been received, 35 of which came from Berlin personnel and the remaining seven from employees in the Zone.

Fifteen of the suggestions are aimed at reducing occupation costs through manpower, material and money savings, four each are devoted to safety and means of improving the occupation program, five deal with morale, three with black market control, two with training, and nine others offer varied suggestions for MG. Of these, 34 are intended for Zone-wide application and eight for local use.

#### FUNCTION OF CAMPAIGN

The Suggestions and Awards Campaign seeks to bring to the attention of OMGUS constructive ideas to facilitate the job of administering occupation duties. The program was inaugurated to make available a suitable outlet for the untold numbers of ideas that lie dormant in the minds of employees. By this means it is hoped to bring to light these time, life and money saving ideas.

Contributors will have an opportunity of winning various prizes of merchandise, including jeeps, watches, cameras, radios and silverware, awarded to both military and civilian personnel; paid leaves and furloughs of from seven to fifteen days to any place in the theater for military personnel, and cash prizes of \$25 to \$250, plus tours on TDY status, for civilians. The number of meritorious suggestions will govern the number of awards to be given intermittently.

#### FLIGIBLE PERSONNEL

Every OMGUS employee throughout the theater — including US military and civilian personnel and all Allied and neutral personnel working for MG in the American Zone may participate. An individual may submit as many suggestions as he chooses and receive as many individual awards as his entries warrant. Suggestions must be typed in triplicate, with the original submitted to the local committee and two copies mailed to the Central Suggestions Committee.

Ommittee, located in Berlin, and by the committees set up locally in each of the three Laender, Berlin Distrct, Bremen Enclave, OMGUS (Main) at Berlin and OMGUS (Rear) at Frankfurt. These seven local committees will award prizes for meritorious suggestions which are applicable to MG operations in the area. The Central Committee in Berlin will review all suggestions submitted in the Zone and will award additional prizes for suggestions having Zone-wide application.

Members of the Central Committee are Major General C. L. Adcock, Assistant Dcputy Military Governor, chairmans; Mr. A. J. Rockwell, Acting Director of the Legal Division; Mr. Henry Parkman, Director of Civil Administration Division; Mr. F. S. Hannamann, General Counsel to the Director, Economics' Division; Dr. John Taylor, Chief of

Education and Religious Affairs Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, and Dr. Walter Dorn, Special Advisor to the Deputy Military Governor.

## Sudetens to be Equipped Before Being Expelied

The regulations under which 850,000 Sudeten Germans have been transferred to the American Zone from Czechoslovakia since 20 November 1945, have been amended in order to facilitate the human handling of the 650,000 Sudeten Germans still awaiting transfer to the American Zonc. The amendments, which were agreed to at a June meeting in Prague between US MG and Czechoslovak authorities, insure that henceforth Sudeten Germans will be transferred as family units and that they will be supplied with adequate clothing and enough funds to cover their immediate needs, OMGUS has announced.

For the purpose of transfer, a family will be considered as a group of persons' whose nembers are either blood relatives or legally adopted, and who are dependent for their maintenance on the same wage earner. These include husband and wife and their children up to 18 years of age. Also included are the parents of the husband and wife and their adult children over 18 years of age, as well as any grandchildren, who may live in the same community and are dependent on or supporting other members of the family.

Each member of a family being transferred will be permitted to take with him baggage weighing up to 70 kilos. Thus each Sudeten German may take all his personal belongings and necessities of life, including the tools necessary for his trade or profession. Exception will be made only if the export of these tools is prohibited by Czechoslovak laws and regulations.

Each expellee from Czechoslovakia being resettled to the US Zone will have RM 500 in his possession. Dificiencies will be provided by the Czechoslovak authorities. These

authorities will also check to insure that each expellee is suitably dressed with complete outer garment, underwear, hose, shoes, coat and hat, Germans without means and lacking suitable clothing will receive this minimum equipment from the Czechoslovak authorities.

#### **Experiment with Hybrid Corn**

Hybrid corn, which comprises 85 percent of all the corn planted in the United States, is being introduced this year in the U.S. Zone of Germany as an experiment to help alleviate the inability of southern Germany to grow sufficient grains to meet its own needs.

Hybrid corn is the result of years of experimenting in the United States in interbreeding and cross-fertilization of various strains to produce a better type. The scientific tests to determine the best varieties for Germany are being made at the agricultural experimental stations at Hohenheim near Stuttgart and at Weihenstephan near Munich.

In addition to experiments with growing corn for grain, 4,340 metric tons of corn, mostly hybrid varieties, were imported from the United States for fodder growing purposes. This amount would be sufficient to plant approximately 30,000 hectares, according to the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS.

#### **Export-Import Program**

In an effort to expedite export trade from Germany to the United States, Mr. Roy J. Bullock, Chief of the Export-Import Section, OMGUS Economics Division, will leave on a two-week mission which will include conferences with government agencies in Washington, D. C. and personal contact with potential buyers of German-made products.

Products manufactured in the US Zone of Germany which are available for export include leather goods, toys and costume jewelry. The discussions will concern the handling of German exports to the United States and the possibility of immediate shipment of leather goods and toys on consignment.

Mr. Bullock will propose that representatives of handicraft, porcelain and jewelry distributing trades come to Germany to survey these fields and advise manufacturers there what designs and types of goods in their field are in greatest demand. Since exports from Germany are paid for in dollars, they would also be able to price the goods since no exchange rate has yet been established between the mark and the dollar.

#### Redress From "Nazi Justice"

Criminal sentences of Nazi "special courts" between 31 January 1933 and 8 May 1945 are to be reviewed under provisions of a German law approved by the Laenderrat at Stuttgart. The law, seeking redress of wrongs committed in the administration of criminal justice under the Hitler regime, would provide for adjustment of sentences showing undue harshness or inspired by Nazi ideology on the basis of the deed committed.

#### Mayor's Sentence Upheld

The two-year prison sentence imposed by an MG Intermediate Court upon Eugen Siebecke, 55, ailing ex-Oberburgermeister of Marburg, found guilty of attempting to intimidate an MG officer and of denying membership in Nazi organizations has been upheld by Col J. R. Newman, MG Director for Greater Hesse and reviewing authority in the case.

Siebecke, who, it was proved, served as a minor official in the NSV, Nazi welfare organization, and as a professional training official in the DAF, Hitler Labor Society, first denied membership in both groups. Later, he admitted having been an "employee" in the DAF, but still denied NSV membership.

During the investigation of an alleged murder and the suspected disappearance of property in Marburg, testimony showed Siebecke, although in no way implicated in the crime, tried to stop the investigation by threatening the MG officer in charge with reprisals. "Although Military Government does not make examples of men solely because of the position they held," Colonel Newman said, "I think it is only right and just that those men who, by reason of their position command the respect and obedience of their subordinates, should be made to account in no less measure for criminal acts than persons holding subordinate positions."

#### Amnesty for Youth

The Deputy Military Governor has approved a Laenderrat recommandation for a general amnesty for youthful offenders of past Nazi affiliations.

The amnesty would apply to those born since 1 January 1919 but specifically would not include those in Class I or Class II under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, or "any members of the group against whom specific evidence may be found to warrant their trial for war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity."

The Deputy Military Governor said, "It is the desire of the United States Military Government in Germany to offer encouragement to the youth of Germany to understand and to develop a democratic way of life which was denied to them under the Nazi regime."

#### MG Training Program

In a program designed to increase the proficiency of presently-employed OMGUS civilian workers and to train prospective employees for MG positions, 532 young Germans are enrolled in a series of clerical and automobile courses conducted in Berlin by the Information and Education Office of OMGUS.

Nearly 200 women, mostly unemployed, are attending the American University of Berlin four hours a day, six days a week, to learn English grammar, office administration, shorthand, typing, correspondence and filing. They receive substitence pay and noon meals. Successful candidates will be placed in MG clerical jobs after the two-month

training course.

Approximately 165 OMGUS civilian employees are attending night sessions of a secretarial practice course to earn possible advancement. Forty German mechanics are attending morning classes at the OMGUS motor pool to prepare for more responsible jobs.

#### **US Library in Heidelberg**

Hundreds of Germans, old and young, crowded the American library in Heidelberg when it opened its doors to provide reading materials unavailable during the Nazi period, reports OMG for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

More than 2,000 volumes and 80 different magazines and newspapers, in English and German, are now available for the use of German civilians. Particular interest was shown in the recent Swiss books published in German which formed a special display and also in books about the United States and democracy.

This latest US information library joins the American library in Stuttgart, established last February, and the reading rooms at Karlsruhe and Ulm, in giving Germans an opportunity to discover and use informational materials available through no other source.

#### Coupon System Strengthens Currency Control in Berlin

A validating coupon system for retail sales at all military-sponsored establishments is being inaugurated this month in the US Sector of Berlin. The circular from US Headquarters, Berlin District, said the purpose of the system is "to prevent Allied Military marks that were procured from sources other than legitimate from being converted into dollar instruments and thereby causing a drain on the financial resources of the United States."

Coupon books of 5, 10 and 20-dollar denominations are secured by each individual from a designated officer in his unit, with the proper deduction from his currency control record book at the time of issuance. No cash is involved in this initial procedure. When the individual makes a purchase at establishments such as PX's, messes, clubs, snack bars, clothing sales store and post-offices in the US Sector of Berlin, he presents his coupon bock along with the marks for his actual purchase. A corresponding number of coupons are taken from the book to validate the marks involved.

Exceptions are allowed only certain transient and Allied personnel. Purchases totaling more this five dollars may be deducted directly from the currency control record book without use of coupons.

#### Coastal Shipping Allocated

Thirty-one vessels, totaling 19,951 dead-weight tons were allocated the US Zone under a distribution of German coastal ships made by the ACA Transport Directorate. The 12 coastal ships and 19 other cargo vessels and tankers will operate from the Bremen Enclave.

A total of 427 ships, totaling 165,526 tons, was allocated for use of the German economy under Allied supervision. Based on the prewar coastal shipping from the ports in the various zones, the distribution gave 81 percent to the British Zone, 12 percent to the US Zone and seven percent to the Soviet Zone. The French Zone, having no ports, received none.

The ships will continued to be owned and operated by Germans and will be permitted to travel between ports within Germany.

#### **New Omgus Branch**

A Policy Enforcement Branch has been set up under the Civil Affairs Division, OMGUS, to study and report on the current and long-range policies of the US Military Government and the German administration within the US Zone. Col. M. Boyle is chief of the new branch.

#### **CERAMICS** (Continued from Page 11)

capacity is about 4,300 tons annually. This total capacity is far exceeded by minimum civilian requirements, and actual production reported for April was but 9 percent capacity rate, due again to lack of coal — consumption amounts to from 3 to 5 tons per ton of finished ware. Rapidly diminishing stocks of Saxonian and Czechoslovakian kaolin and Scandinavian flint and feldspar further inhibit industrial recovery.

#### FLOOR AND WALL TILE

Floor and wall tile are frequently included in the output of general earthenware plants. Two factories located in the Bremen Enclave are important producers of these items, and one large plant in Wuerttemburg turned out considerable quantities. The production rate for floor and wall tile was at 3 percent of capacity in April, and this limited production was chiefly due to coal shortage.

The production of tiles for stoves is an important German industry which originated in the 16th century when the highly ornamental tile covered "Nuremberg Stove" was

first developed. This type of stove is still a favorite for domestic heating throughout Germany, and tile requirements are considerable. The manufacture of stove tiles and glazed building tile in general is curtailed because of coal shortage. From latest reports the industry was only operating at about 2 percent of capacity in April.

The abrasives industry in the US Zone is siderable. The manufacture of stove tiles and grinding wheel producing district of Frankfurt/Main accounting for the largest output. Agricultural whetstones are second in importance, followed by sized abrasived. important manufacture of abrasive cloth and paper is carried out in the Zone. The production rate for the entire industry in the Zone in April was about 15 percent of capacity. The chief sources of supply of the principal abrasives used are; The Rhineland for artificial corundum and PL 203, and Bavaria for carborundum. Interzonal trade barriers make procurement of corundum difficult. Shortages of coal and raw materials are the limiting factors in further expansion of the abrasives industry.

## CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICER JUSTIFIES EVACUATION OF SUDETEN-GERMANS

The removal of Sudenten-Germans from Czechoslovakia is "an act of historical justice" and the confiscation of their property is to eliminate the sowing of seed of new wars, Lt. Augustin Merta of the Czechoslovak army, said at a recent I. & E. Orientation lecture in Berlin.

Terming the removal an entirely political measure, he said the "Sudenten Germans" helped in destroying the Czechoslovakian Republic's independence in 1938-39. In the elections in 1935 they voted for Henlein's Sudenten-Partei which provided Hitler with an excuse for the Munich conference and thus for beginning a new war for the German domination of the world.

"That's why we are transferring the Geromans," Lt. Merto explained, "It is not an act of revenge but an act of historical justice."

The state is confiscating the land of the German, Hungarian and Czech traitors who actively assisted the Nazi conquerors, for, he said, if economic positions of such importance remained with Germans or Hungarians who betrayed the country, the seed of new wars would be sown.

Lt. Merta stated almost 80 percent of his country's industry is nationalized and in state-ownership, because much of Czech industry was in German hands. Private property will exist but big elementary industry is the property of the state, to eliminate once and for all the possibility of new treachery of the Germans or even Czech capitalists as in 1938-39. Industry needs credits, therefore it was necessary to nationalize the banks it was necessary to nationalize the banks also.

- The Observer.

#### US ZONE ELECTS (Continued from page 8)

Table 5: Popular Vote by Parties in Percentages of Total Votes

-	Landkreis Elections	Stadtkreis Elections	Land Constitutional Assembly Elections
Bavaria			
Christian Social Union	69.4 %	43.7 %	55.7 %
Social Democratic Party	22.9	37.0	28.1
Free Democratic Party	0.3	3.5	2.5
Communist Party	3.9	6.6	5.2
Economic Reconstruction Party	_	3.4	4.8
Greater Hesse			
Christian Democratic Union	37.9 %	33.0 %	35.3 %
Social Democratic Party	44.0	39.0	42.0
Liberal Democratic Party	6.2	9.0	7.7
Communist Party	8.3	11.0	9.2
Württemberg-Baden			=
Christian Democratic Union	47.4 %	31.0 %	39.2%
Social Democratic Party	25.1	34.3	31.0
Democratic People's Party	10.5	15.3	16.1
Communist Party	3.9	6.6	9.6
US Zone			
CDU/CSU	56:0 %	37.8 %	46.4 %
SPD	29.2	36.9	32.6
FDP/DVP/LDP	4.0	7,8	6.9
KPD	5.5	9.0	7.3

principal responsibility for the framing of the new constitution for that particular Land. However, in Greater Hesse the Social Democrats, although without a majority, will certainly wield a preponderant influence. Various combinations of parties in each Land are possible and many concessions and compromises will undoubtedly be made, since this is the nature of constitution-making in a democracy. The aim of the assemblies will be to provide a constitution which answers the needs of the people in the way they desire. Thus the foundation will be laid for the establishment of a Land government "of the people, by the people and for the people" which, in the last analysis, marks a further step toward the realization of the U. S. policy for a democratic federal Germany.

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

## THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böhlingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt N Semaschko
Maj S A Warren
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg *LK Buchen *LK Mosbach *LK Tauherbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim

Mannheim Heidelberg Buchen Mosbach Tauberbiscbofsheim Sinsheim Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt G H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barber 1st Lt D E Bedard

#### Karlsruhe Area

*SK/LK Karlsrube *SK/LK Pforzheim *LK Bruchsal Karlsruhe Pforzbeim Bruchsal Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilbronn
*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oebringen

Heilbronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Oehringen Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Ulm Area

*LK Ulm *LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim IIIm Capt R N Tharp Aalen Capt R H Nation Schw. Gmuend 1st Lt J E Switzer Goeppingen Capt R Kennedy Heidenheim Capt B V Bloom

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse

Wieshaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Wieshaden Wieshaden Oherursel

Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt G E Skaggs Capt M Dowd

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Frankfurt Wiesbaden Wetzlar Dillenburg Gelnhausen Biedenkonf Hanau Weilburg Limburg Hofheim Rüdesheim Bad Homburg Usingen Bad Schwalbach Schluechtern

Col R K Phelps Maj M E Chotas Capt M S Clark Capt E G Stolper Capt J G Bennas Capt T E Faircloth Maj E J Emerick Capt A G Volz Capt P H Olsen Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz Capt L F Jones Capt R F Gibney Capt T W Harris Capt E M Jacohson

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Kassel Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain Marburg Fulda Hünfeld Korhach Frankenherg Eschwege Witzenhausen Hersfeld Rotenhurg Hofgeismar Wolfhagen

Lt Col W R Swarm Maj W C Gipple Capt G D Fexy Capt R B Elwell Lt Col C Reed Lt Col H R Cress Capt E T Tedick Capt D W Shea Maj L S Williams Maj Moor Capt A Quam Maj M Baymor Capt G W Davis Capt L R Allen Capt S A Karas

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erhach Büdingen .

Lt Col A Skarry Capt H L Edberg Lt Col J C Rose Maj R A Gish Capt R O Didlo Lt J Beoteyui

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar)

*SK Frankfurt

*SK Franklurt
*SK Wieshaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf

*SK/LK Hanau *LK Oberlahn

*LK Limburg

*LK Maintaunus *LK Rheingau

*LK Obertaunus *LK Usingen

*LK Untertaunus *LK Schluechtern

*SK/LK Kassel *LK Melsungen

*LK Fritzlar-Homhurg

*LK Ziegenhain *SK/LK Marburg *SK/LK Fulda

*LK Hünfeld *LK Waldeck

*LK Frankenberg *LK Eschwege

*LK Witzenhausen *LK Hersfeld

*LK Rotenhurg *LK Hofgeismar

*LK Wolfhagen

*SK/LK Darmstadt *LK Gross-Gerau *SK/LK Offenbach *LK Bergstrasse *LK Erbach

*LK Büdingen

Liaison and Security

Brig Gen W J Muller

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg Friedberg Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen Giessen Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterbach Lauterbach Capt H Nickelsberg
*LK Alsfeld Alsfeld Capt H B Miller

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov for Bayaria Munich

#### 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq3rd Mil Govt RegtMunichCol C C MorgenHqCompanyMunichCapt J W PrestonSvCompanyMunichCapt L R Clark

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Wurzburg Maj I P Cbestnut *SK/LK Wurzburg *SK/LK Aschaffenburg Wurzburg Maj M B Voorhees Capt J R Hurst Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Maj G M Marsh *SK/LK Schweinfurt *LK Kissingen *LK Kitzingen Bad Kissingen Capt M A Potter Capt M Colbert Capt A T Neumann Kitzingen *LK Alzenau *LK Bruckenau Alzenau Bruckenau Capt Grodzinski Ebern *LK Ebern Ist Lt G E Mair Gemunden Capt J J Gotter *LK Gemunden Gerolzhofen 1st Lt G F Fechan *LK Gerolzhofen *LK Hammelburg Hammelburg Capt K L Ellis Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly *LK Hassfurt Hassfurt *LK Hofheim
*LK Karlstadt
*LK Konigshofen
*LK Lohr Hofheim Karlstadt Konigshofen Markt Heidelfeld *LK Markt Heidelfeld Capt Griffin Mellrichstadt *LK Mellrichstadt 1st Lt L K Owens Miltenberg *LK Miltenberg Capt O A Jenson Capt E F Warnke Capt J Bumic *LK Neustadt a.d. Salle Neustadt a.d. Salle *LK Obernburg Obernburg Ochsen furt *LK Ochsenfurt Capt L A Lowell

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Ansbach Col E M Haight Lt Col C Klise Co B *SK/LK Nurnberg Nurnberg *SK/LK Bamberg *SK/LK Bayreuth *SK/LK Erlangen *SK/LK Coburg *SK/LK Hof Bamberg Lt Col J R Case -Bayreuth Capt D F Stroup, Actg Lt Col F M Guild Erlangen Maj S Klein Maj H L Woodall Capt J R Palmer, Actg Coburg Hof *SK/LK Ansbach Ansbach Maj A C Abbott Maj H T Lund *SK/LK Furth Furth *SK/LK Kulmbach Kulmbach *LK Kronach
*LK Lichtenfels
*LK Ebermannstadt Capt J F Begley Maj F W Crimp Maj R T Boyer Kronach Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt *LK Hochstadt a.d. Aisch *LK Pegnitz Capt O E Palmer Capt M G Stamatis Hochstadt a.d. Aisch Pegnitz *LK Munchberg Maj H C Kauffman Munchberg

^{*} Liaison and Security

### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelshuhl	Maj H W Zurn
		Capt J F Wyatt
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hershruck	lst Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenhurg	lst Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenhurg	Rothenhurg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwahach	Schwahach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore
20- District		Capt II C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz			
Co D *SK/LK Regenshurg *SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a.d. Wald *SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Landshut *SK/LK Landshut *SK/LK Cham *LK Burglengenfeld *LK Parsherg *LK Tirschenreuth *LK Neunherg vorm Wald *LK Eschenhach *LK Eggenfelden *LK Eggenfelden *LK Grafenau *LK Kelheim *LK Landau a.d. Isar *LK Kelheim *LK Landau a.d. Isar *LK Wilshofen *LK Vilshihurg *LK Wolfstein *LK Kemnath *LK Nahhurg *LK Nahhurg *LK Regenferg *LK Riedenherg *LK Vohenstrauss	Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Pasau Amherg Landshut Strauhing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsherg Tirschenreuth Neunherg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a.d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen Vilsbiburg Wolfstein Kemnath Nahhurg Oberviechtacb Riedenberg Vohenstrauss	Lt Col Hastings Capt J W Bossert Maj G J Geiner Maj H L Snapp Maj J C Robertson Maj T R Coykendall Capt G L Milner 1st Lt E A McNamara 1st Lt R W Crowley 1st Lt T B Wofford Capt L R Mariels 1st Lt L W Kutz Capt R O Woodward 1st Lt H Cohen Lt S Fuchs 1st Lt R M McWhorter Capt D Stacy 1st Lt H Fueglein 1st Lt N Ugland Lt M J Sihal Capt G W Cunningham Lt J D Brooks Capt M J Jarvis 1st Lt W W Green Capt E J Gallant Capt C H Smallwood 1st Lt P J Piecola Capt J F Leech	
*LK Roding *LK Waldmuenchen *LK Beilngries *LK Neumarkt i.d. Opf. *LK Sulzhach-Rosenhurg *LK Bogen *LK Dingolfing *LK Grieshach *LK Kotzting *LK Mainburg *LK Mallersdorf *LK Rottenburg *LK Viechtach *LK Wegscheid  * Linison and Security	Roding Waldmuenchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenhurg Bogen Dingolfing Grieshach Kotzting Mainburg Mallerdorf Rottenburg Viechtach Wegscbeid	Capt D K Nickerson 1st Lt F Henry Maj E Fichter 1st Lt M W Doane 1st Lt T A Winkelspecht 1st Lt W Y Murphey Capt J W Fleshman 1st Lt G L Thomas Lt J C Mitchell 1st Lt H H K Theune Lt P A Nesbit 1st Lt C G Dansby Capt R E Pike 1st Lt K J Miller	

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Municb	Capt Kurt Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Lovatt
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*LK Altotting	Altotting	Maj A H Wright
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz
*LK Erding .	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhldorf	Mubldorf	Capt W M Forys
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Tolz	Bad Tolz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aihling	Bad Aihling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Furstenfeldbruck	Furstenfeldbruck	lst Lt H Klein
*LK Landsherg	Landsherg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnherg	Starnherg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratsbausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj F Onen
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrohenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Hierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Maj C A Rein
0	-	•

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

a a		T. G.1 G.35 1
Co, G	Augshurg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augshurg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempton	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ülm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
LK Donauwörth	Donauwörtb	Capt R Glass
LK Gunzberg	Gunzberg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oherdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*LK Fussen	Fussen '	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumhacb	Krumbacb	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmunchen	Schwahmunchen	Capt T B Greaves

## US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

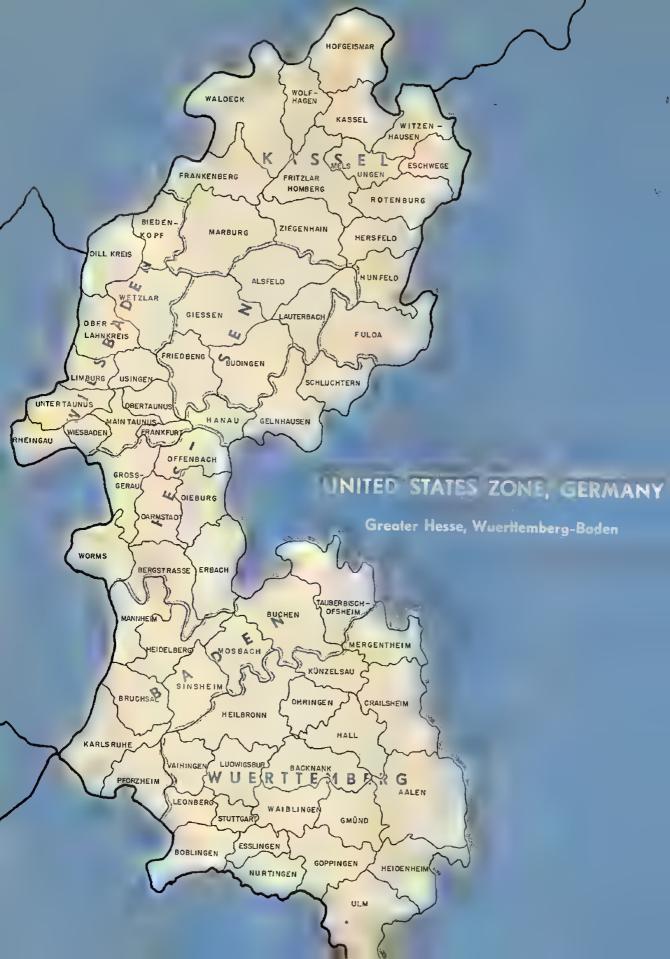
#### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermunde Detachment

Bremen Wesermünde Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*} Liaison and Security





## MILITARY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S. CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Personnel Survey of the Army (Control Approval Symbol XOM-107)	AG 201.3 AGU 20 June 1946, USFET
Effective Utilization of Civilian Employees	Civilian Pers Cir. 20 24 June 1946, USFET
Operation of Clubs for US Personnel	AG 331.3 GAP-AGO 26 June 1946, USFET
Postal Sarvice Between Displaced Persons in the US Zona of Germany and the United States	AG 311.1(Gen.)GEO-AGO 26 June 1946, USFET
Establishment of Courier Services within the US Zone of Germany for the Transmission of Garman Mail	AG 311.1 GBI-AGO 28 June 1946, USFET
Purchasing and Contracting Officers	AG 210.63 GDS-AGO 29 June 1946, USFET
Operation of Military Vehicles Loaned to Non-Military Agencies	AG 451 GDS-AGO 29 June 1946, USFET
Conservation of Motor Transportation	AG 510 GDS-AGO 29 June 1946, USFET
Confiscation of Literature and Material of a Nazi and Militarist Nature	AG-007 (CS) 30 June 1946, OMGUS
Report of Units Included in ASR Report	AG 319.1 GAP-AGO 11 July 1946, USFET
Amnesty for Youthful Ex-Nazis	AG 014.12 (AG) 8 July 1946, OMGUS
Coordination of Price, Rate and Ralated Problems	AG 383.8 (ED) 9 July 1946, OMGUS
Locomotive and Rolling Stock Rehabilitation Program	AG 453 (ED) 10 July 1946, OMGUS
Provision of Household Servants	AG 292 GAP-AGO 10 July 1946, USFET
Interzonal Navigation on the Inland Waterways of Germany, CORC/P(46)59 Final	AG 800 (TD) 15 July 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

The picture on this week's cover shows a Bavarian woodcutter shaving bark from a newly-felled tree. German foresters have assumed increased importance as Germany moves to fill reconstruction and occupational requirements of lumber products. (See "Germany's Forests" on page 7 of this issue.

### **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Our contributors this week include Lt. Col. Edward J. Dehne whose article, "Battle Against Disease" appears on page 4.2 Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, Public Health and Weitare Branch of the Interna Affairs Division, OMGUS, Col. Dehne was formerly Executive Officer, Hqs ECAD Medical Group, in which capacity he supervised the public health of liberated and occupied territories.

"Germany's Forests" appearing on page 7 of this issue is the work of Major Leslie S. Bean, Chief of OMGUS' Forrestry Section. Major Bean was Principal Inspector of the US Forest Service before coming into the Army and has served as Forest Officer for Greater Hesse and the 7th Army area.

Margaret Reckmeyer reports on American exports to Germany in "Imported from the US" which will be found on page 10. A veteran of the ET, Miss Reckmeyer worked with the Economic Warfare Division at the US Embassy in London before coming to Germany in July 1945. At present she is a member of the Reports and Statistics Branch, Economics Diviston, OMGUS.

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Nutritional survey teams from the Wuerttemberg Baden Public Health Office examining Germans in Ulm to determine their health and nutritional status

Signal Corps Photo

## Serious Epidemics Prevented During First Year of Occupation; Public Health Officials Continue Close Vigilence on German Health

ince the start of the occupation of Germany, the Public Health Branch of Military Government has been responsible for all affairs of civilian health. This includes denazification of the German health system, control of communicable disease, evaluation of nutrition, supervision of environmental sanitation, hospitals, laboratories, medical supplies, narcotic control, veterinary affairs and control of animal diseases. The Public Health Branch also had the task of planning for and ensuring the establishment of public health organization and procedures and the execution of programs by the Germans to assure that the spread of disease and development of epidemics would not become a hazard to the health of occupation forces and displaced persons and would not extend to other countries or cause civil unrest.

The success of our being here as an occupation force is greatly enhanced if the German people can maintain reasonably healthy bodies and minds, for then it can be expected that the new ideologies we desire them to accept will be favorably received and assimilated. The public health function has proceeded with this as the chief premise.

#### **DECLINING DISEASE RATES**

Measures of disease control known to preventive medicine are being uniformly applied, and the success of application is reflected in the declining disease rates for those diseases in which this result of control could reasonably be expected. The establishment of uniform public health control procedures in the US Zone of Germany

is approaching completion and is resulting in a high degree of success. " his my will a

In the fall of 1945, warning was given that if an epidemic occurred in Europe during the winter it could take more human lives than did the entire war. All available resources were mobilized to combat health hazards in what was referred to by some military authorities as "the Battle of the Winter". Efforts were expended to reduce serious overcrowding caused by movements of people and an influx of refugees. The shortages of food and fuel caused grave concern, as did the disrupted transport system. Superimposed on this picture was the destruction of war, the exhausted and demoralized population, the nearly complete disruption of normal civil and social intercourse and communications, and of medical and health organization, and the lack of even the most ordinary items of medical supplies, as well as severe shortages of hospital facilities.

Life for a large part of the population was in many respects thrown back to the most primitive levels. However, last winter was of historic importance because no health disaster was allowed to develop. An utterly defeated population was permitted to commence the resurrcction of its civic and domestic life without having to suffer the burdens of postilence and disease.

Many of the dangers feared last year with the approach of winter, still exist and, with the advent of the fall and winter of 1946, preparations must be pressed again to meet the threat of an epidemic and famine. Most of the conditions conducive to an outbreak of influenza still prevail in Europe. epidemic of influenza that followed World War I claimed more millions of lives than did the war itself. Reports of the sporadic occurrence of influenza were received in the summer of 1945, and this warning was accepted by the US Army so that a newlyprepared influenza virus vaccine was produced and held in readiness for immuni-

DISASTER AVERTED A civilian doctor in Bremen admistering a typhus injection to a German woman. Signal Corps Photo

zation on a mass basis to US Army personnel in case of an outbreak.

Production of influenza vaccine combining the two common types, A and B, into one vaccine was commenced in the US Zone under MG direction in August 1945, and has developed satisfactorily. Last winter specialists in influenza virology came to the Theater from the Surgeon General's Office of the US Army to instruct German specialists in the laboratory techniques of identifying the types of influenza virus. A diagnostic and control program was established and studies were instituted to determine the magnitude of the respiratory disease problem and the nature of the respiratory diseases then current in the German civilian population.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE PROBLEM

Among other health matters veneral disease is one of great concern. A total of 86,458 cases of venereal disease has been reported among the civil population of the US Zone of Germany from 1 June 1945 to 1 May 1946, including 67,522 cases of gonorrhea and 18,936 cases of syphilis. Complete uniform case reporting for venereal disease was not required by the Germans prior to occupation and therefore no valid data is available for comparison with present trends. Increased rates for reported cases since the start of occupation therefore reflect improvement in the reporting of cases, and are not a true index of the extent of increase of the disease in the civil population over that recorded in the summer of 1945.

The present anti-V. D. campaign is high-lighted by a three point program requiring (1) reporting of all cases; (2) examination of all contacts and suspected carriers; (3) treatment of all cases, with penicillin being provided for treatment of gonorrhea. Penicillin continues to be provided adequately for reported cases of gonorrhea. A total of 49,379 cases have been treated with penicillin since initiation of the program in December 1945. The use of penicillin has benefited the venereal disease control program by encouraging reporting,

and by producing a more rapid and effective cure of cases treated.

Tuberculosis, which caused 77 percent of all deaths due to communicable diseases during May 1946, stands high among health problems. The spread of tuberculosis is increased by existing conditions, including the presence of open cases circulating among the population, overcrowding, and to some degree the unfavorable effect of the present nutrition conditions and environmental factors.

The present situation with respect to TB is a result of the Nazi decision to "use the working capacity of the tubercular worker." Its result was that open tuberculosis cases found their way out of sanatoria and hospitals and back into circulation in the community. Such cases in many instances fell away from treatment and health control, and were free to circulate and spread the disease to other persons during the last turbulent years of Nazi rule.

The present tuberculosis program is aimed toward obtaining hospital facilities for the hospitalization of all tuberculosis during its infectious stage combined with an active program designed to find all cases of tuberculosis that have not been brought under observation.

#### DIPHTHERIA RATE

As early as 1933 diphtheria was on the increase in Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries, and moved eastward, commencing in Germany during the fall and winter of 1942. In the relatively susceptible population it found fertile soil. During succeeding winters, population movements, crowding, and steadily deteriorating housing conditions which favored spread, and occurrence of the disease increased yearly, reaching the annual high during the months of November and December.

Under occupation regulations the Germans were requireed to carry out a program for immunization of all children. This was supplemented by stringent requirements

(Continued on page 9)

# Germany's Forests



German workers shown loading newly-telled trees which will be made into lumber products for essential use in the US Zone

Germany saved her land from becoming a desert by a program, started some 800 years ago, of protecting and utilizing the forests to the fullest advantages of the country's economy, but those same forests developed into such a war potential during the recent Nazi aggression that the Potsdam Declaration specifically required their curtailment so as to remove their contribution to any future adventure.

Essential reconstruction and occupational requirements, such as lumber products for housing and rebuilding, pit props and firewood, and the release of more land for agricultural purposes, have caused an increase in the annual cutting from the German forests by 50 percent over the pre-war level, which had been fixed at an amount equal to the yearly growth-in other words, as much woods is being cut in one year as would take

a year and half to grow.

The carrying-out of the program for meeting these essential requirements also guided the authorities along the course toward realization of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in respect to eliminating the war potential of the German forests. A survey is now being conducted under the direction of the Forestry Section of the Economics Division. OMGUS, to determine the extent to which this program is to be carried to fulfill the Potsdam Declaration.

#### ANNUAL YIELD OF LUMBER

The forest lands in the US Zone of Germany were estimated at 9,015,500 acres. On the basis of the average growth of these forest lands at 880 board feet per acre, this normally provided 3,212,000,000 board feet of lumber per year without causing any de-

crease in the total of forest areas. Before the war, German foresters, taking only the "interest" from the forest "capital," attained a sustained forestry yield.

As the Nazis started their aggression through Europe, Germany relied on the forests of occupied territories for the increase in timber and wood requirements. The forests of the Sudetenland in Czechoslowakia were a valuable source of such Nazi loot, and they were located along tributaries to streams passing through centers of wood-working industries, thus providing cheap water transportation.

#### SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

To gear the forests to the war program, German scientists developed methods of turning wood into food and clothing as well as munitions, construction and fuel. Synthetic wool, cotton and silk cloth were manufactured from wood. Ninety-five percent of the material used to make German soldiers' uniforms came from wood.

The German scientists found means of converting wood into edible products such as sugar, yeast, syrup and wood flour. These products were consumed by both men and animals. Wood pulp was treated with sugar syrup and then fed to cattle to fatten them. Proteins obtained from a special process at the pulp mills provided substitutes for other proteins in the German army's diet.

#### DEPENDENCE ON WOOD

The munitions used in the past war were dependent on wood for the nitro-cellulose used in making the powder. Wood was essential to almost every activity of the Germans for carrying on their aggression, such as the plywood that went into the manufacture of airplanes and the cross-ties which supported the network of railroads.

After the end of the fighting, the forests continued as a vital factor in the reconstruction of the country. The occupational forces have had to depend on the German forests for many necessary materials to carry out

their work. The war-torn and destroyed cities and towns in Germany pose the necessity of rebuilding homes and reestablishing the ordinary facilities of government. There is the necessity for building up an export business to balance the necessary imports.

Many wood activities have been revitalized. Pit props are being sent into the Ruhr to support the mining operations and consequently to get coal in return. Lumber is slowly getting into the cities for essential rebuilding. Wood is going to the British Zone to be made into plywood. The wood-carving industry, a good contributor to export business, is reviving, particularly in Bavaria. In the face of shortage of steel, farm machinery and equipment are being constructed out of wood.

#### IMPORTANCE AS FUEL

The vital problem of how the average person is going to keep his home warm during the winter, will be solved largely by wood. There seems to be little coal available for home use. So men, women and children are going into the woods, sometimes long distances from their homes, to scrounge for wood — twigs, chips and stumps — and carrying it home in their rucksacks or little carts. This wood will be their chief supply of fuel during the cold weather.

Lumber from the US Zone has furnished one of the most important foreign exchange deals of post-war Germany. A contract for sale of 650,000 cubic meters of lumber from the Zone to the United Kingdom was concluded. This transaction added approximately \$14,500,000 to the total value of exports from the US Zone, thus providing dollars to help pay for the food being imported from the United States into the Zone. It also furnished Great Britain with lumber for housing and general rehabilitation purposes.

The conversion of cut-off forest land to agricultural purposes has been given serious study by MG agricultural officials. Because of the sandy texture of forest lands and the need of large quantities of fertilizer, which

is already far short of normal requirements, this conversion has been difficult, but some lands have been found suitable for growing certain crops, particularly potatoes. Strenuous efforts have been made by MG and German authorities to use as much of these former forests lands for agricultural purposes as possible.

Looking toward the future, the Forestry Section of the Economics Division, OMGUS, seeks to maintain a balance in the German forests with agriculture, industry and living in general. Sufficient forests must be retained to protect the land, prevent erosion, keep the streams and rivers in check during flood times, provide materials for industry — not to let Germany become a desert — but all these aims must keep to the course that is guiding the German people toward a peaceful and democratic way of life.

## BATTLE AGAINST DISEASE (Continued from page 6)

on reporting, isolation and treatment of cases, investigation of sources of infection and improvement of diagnostic facilities. The disease has continued to occur to an increasing degree among the adult portion of the population, to which the application of immunization procedures are impractical. Its continued occurrence among US forces gave rise to speculation on the identity and strains of the predominating organism, and in order to obtain fullest assistance in establishing effective controls the aid of a special mission was obtained from the Surgeon Generals Office of US Army. For this purpose the services of Dr. Franklin Top and Dr. Frobischer of the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health and Hygiene were made available to the Public Health Branch of OMGUS in February.

#### ZONE-WIDE SURVEY

At the request of the Deputy Chief Public Health Officer for the US Zone, a survey was made of civilian hospitals, laboratories and German public health offices, diagnostic facilities and procedures in the Zone. Tours were made, cases of diphtheria were observed and investigated and special culture studies were performed to determine predominant bacteriological strains; hospital wards were visited, and clinical, epidemiological and laboratory aspects of diphtheria were reviewed. The control program should be sufficient when

completed, though a moderate seasonal increase in the incidence of diphtheria is expected to occur with the coming of fall.

#### CONTROL OF TYPHOID FEVER

When the occupation began Germany found itself in the midst of widespread outbreaks of infectious dysentery in nearly all' urban centers, and typhoid fever rates were rapidly rising. Measures were immediately instituted to control the situation. Immunization was introduced in certain urban centers such as Berlin where the environmental sanitation could not immediately be brought under control. The chief measures instituted were correction of sanitary control of water supplies, including repair of war-damaged water systems and chlorination of those with remaining damage: the improvement of all sanitary facilities including sewage and waste disposal; improvement of sanitary control of food; more rigid application of specific communicable disease control measures, including reporting; and isolation and treatment of cases, carriers and contacts, with immunization of the last group. Rates for intestinal diseases have returned to the range that existed prior to occupation. In order to stop the recurrence of epidemics of typhoid fever, mass immunization of the population over five years of age is being required in those communities where the rate has exceeded the expected levels.



Flour for German civilian consumption being unloaded from the hold of an American liberty ship in Bremerhaven.

Signal Corps Photo

f you went walking by German food shops in many of the cities of the US Zone this spring, you'd see in the windows rows of olive drab cans, once familiar only to US troops as Army food. By now, canned goods in the same civilian garb they'd wear on US grocery shelves have appeared in some places. Behind them is a story of how MG has had to ship food from the United States to fill big gaps in the German food ration, in accordance with the American policy of taking all necessary steps to prevent disease and unrest.

But the whole story of U. S. "imports" includes not only food, but also shipments of seeds, POL and cotton and the transfer of Army vehicles and medical supplies. Although food has been by far the biggest part, the other imports too were essential to permit the German economy to function on even a minimum basis. The total amount of United States food turned over to German officials for civilian consumption by now

averages 100 pounds for every man, woman and child in the U.S. Zone. The official German rationing system keeps the food moving out of German food depots and wholesale warehouses to the food shops in strict accordance with gaps in the local food supply. Big cities have less German-produced food and consequently use more US imports. As a result, many families, particularly in farming areas, are not fully aware of the American contribution.

### CONSUMERS UNAWARE OF ORIGIN

Even in the cities, where most of the American food has been distributed, the families consuming it are often unaware of its origin. When it is packed in O.D. cans, of course, the consumer knows that it comes from the USA. But only 10 percent comes in cans; most is shipped in bulk. There's no distinctively American look about flour ground in German mills. from American wheat, or US oatmeal or dried milk, peas

and beans.

Nor is their US origin obvious in most of the other imports, and many Germans know little about them. Since they have only been supplied to fill serious shortages in what the Germans can provide for themselves, they have generally not had Zone-wide distribution. German agencies are responsible for arranging for any necessary processing and for their release, usually through a rationing system. As a result most US imports have finally reached the civilian user in the same way he is accustomed to receiving German products—from shops, fuel pumps, in hospitals—all through official German agencies.

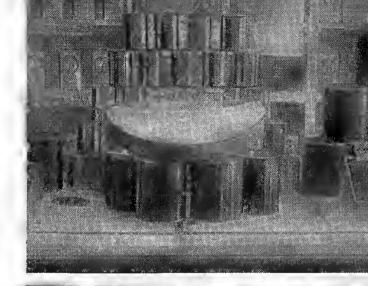
#### SEEDS AN EXCEPTION

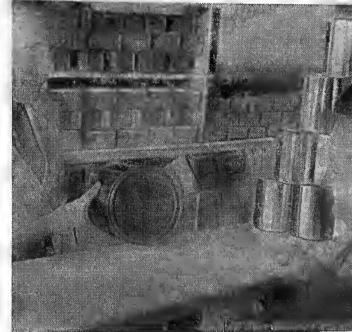
Seeds from the United States were an exception. The German farmers generally knew that they were coming well in advance through their agricultural groups. Now you might think an American seed would look just like a German seed, but when the US seeds actually arrived the German agricultural agencies found otherwise. American seeds were highly superior in quality, grading and cleanness to the seed many of the German farmers had been accustomed to using and they commented on it enthusiastically. In many cases this had been due to the fact that the Germans used seeds produced on their own farms year after year. Heavy weed infestation has always been a problem in seed raised in ancient German soil. Altogether, the US seed imports added up to more than 12 thousand long tons, or about 70 percent of the seed brought into the US Zone last spring.

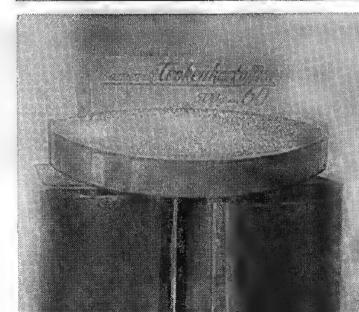
Another of the imports — enough cotton to manufacture 27 million agricultural bags — is losing its US identity very quickly. Two US ships brought to Bremen nearly 10,000 tons of cotton, most of which is being spun and woven in German textile mills into cloth for bags. Much of the rest of it went

American food on the shelves of German stores will soon be a familiar sight to the housewife in the US Zone. (Left) American powdered eggs, beans, peas and dehydrated potatoes on display in a Frankfurt store.

Photos by PRO, OMG Creater Hesse







into manufacture of binder twine and binding cloth for grain sheaves and thread for sewing the bags.

Although agricultural needs have a high priority, a little of the cotton has been earmarked by German officials for another kind of crop. More than 100 tons of the cotton are to be turned into layettes. No one has figured out yet how many three-cornered pants, crib sheets or small rohes will emerge from the process, and it is not anticipated that this newest generation of Germans will show much interest in the source.

#### FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

You can't tell by looking where the gasoline and Diesel fuel originates that keeps the wheels going 'round on the Daimler Benz and Mannesmann trucks on the highways, the Mercedes and Opel cars for German officials, the Ford-type tractors on the farms, the locomotives on German railways and the machines in industrial plants and the forestry and fire fighting outfits. However, the gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, tractor fuel and lubricants imported from the United States for the German economy add up to a tonnage roughly equal to the cargo of two ten-thousand ton tankers per month.

There are no sources of refined petroleum products in the US Zone of Germany and although some is received from the British Zone, it has been necessary to import more than 216,000 metric tons from the United States for German use.

#### ALLOCATING MOTOR FUEL

The process of screening and allocating minimum motor fuel and lubricant requirements for Germans is intricate, running from the officials of the Kreise in the US Zone all the way up to the Joint Army-Navy Petroleum Board in Washington, D.C. Requirement figures are added up by German officials in each Kreis and consolidated in each of the three Laender. The relative importance of each requirement is then carefully screened by MG POL Officers in each Land hefore the revised figures are sent to OMGUS. In Berlin, these calculations

for the three Laender are consolidated and sent to USFET. From Frankfurt, a figure on total requirements for Germany is submitted to Washington — a combination of the occupation Army's own requirements and those approved for German civilians.

Petroleum for German use goes directly from the ships in Bremen into civilian warehouses and depots; its distribution is handled by German personnel. New measures to enforce the rationing of motor fuels to civilians more stringently were recently approved in the German Council of States. Special departments have been established in each Land Economic Office to supervise distribution of the petroleum previously handled through civilian motor pools or by the Zone Office of Highway Traffic Control.

#### AIDING GERMAN TRANSPORT

The assignment of Army vehicles to essential German transport is an "import" which has resulted in putting some unusual looking jobs on the highway. Workmen in German shops have converted three-quarter ton trucks into ambulances. With the addition of a pumping unit a truck becomes a fire engine. Body of a junked two and a half ton truck, combined with the axle and wheels of two junked one ton cargo trailers have emerged as a serviceable four-ton trucktrailer. Some of the two and a half ton trucks are being tried out with a Diesel engine, nade out of three-quarters of the old motor plus a German-made cylinder head, pistons, connecting rod and Diesel fuel injector. Gas convertors have been built into others.

To date, more than twice the number of trucks that could be produced in a year at the June rate of German truck production have been assigned by MG Transportation Offices in the three Laender to the German transportation authorities for essential uses.

Estimates of need began with a survey last summer which showed only 22 percent of the 1938 German trucks in the US Zone still usable. In February the Army gave approval for the eventual release of 12,500 vehicles. They are coming from the Ord-

## US CONSULATES IN GERMANY

Offices in Six German Cities Handle Problems for American Citizens, Issue Visas to Displaced Persons Immigrating to the United States

Six Us consular offices are perating in Germany for handling passports of American citizens and dependents providing assistance to certain Displaced Persons; considering applications for immigration visas, performing specific services for US citizens and giving consular aid for nationals of certain other countries.

Three of the consular offices are located in the US Zonc — at Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt. One is in the US Sector of Berlin, one in the Bremen Enclave and one in Hamburg in the British Zone.

The principal tasks of the consulates at present are the determination of claims to American citizenship with the consequent repatrianou of American citizen, and the suance of visas to Displaced Persons under the President directive of 22 December 1945. Likewise they are issuing passports to officers of the US Army when the officers are ordered to neutral countries on official business.

President Truman, in his directive of 22 December 1945, ordered the establishment of the consular offices and of procedures for the resumption of immigration to the United States from Europe, with particular attention given to DP's. Under US laws, immigration quotas are based upon the country of birth. The largest groups of DP's are natives of countries whose combined quotas



amount to approximately 39,000 each year. Visas may be issued not to exceed ten percent of the quota of any country in any one month.

All six consulates handle applications for passports of American citizens desiring to return to the United States, for non-quota visas to husbands (married prior to 1 July 1932), wives and minor children of American citizens; for first-preference quota visas to husbands (married after 1 July 1932) and parents of American citizens; for second-preference quota visas to wives and minor children of permanent alien residents of the United States.

#### LIST OF DP CATEGORIES

Also all the consulates except the one at Hamburg handle applications for quota visas of DP's located in the area represented by each consulate. The following categories who are now and were resident in the US Zone on and before 22 December 1945 were listed as Displaced Persons:

- 1. Those who were brought involuntarily into Germany from their home countries by German authority for forced labor.
  - 2. Those victims of Nazism or fascism who

fled their homes in countries other than Germany to seek safety from the ravages of war and have no homes to which to return.

- 3. Those who were removed from their homes and confined to concentration camps for scial or religious reasons or because of opposition or resistence to the Nazi Party or government of Germany, or those who fled their homes to escape confinement on those grounds.
- 4. Those who were involuntarily evacuated from their homes in countries other than Germany by German military authority for military reasons other than military service.
- 5. Those other than Germans who were not racial, religious or political persecutees of Germany, who have reasonable grounds to fear to return to their home countries because of political, racial, or religious persecution.
- 6. Parents, wives, husbands, children, brothers and sisters of those listed in the first five categories and residing with them. Residence in the US Zone on and before 22 December 1945 is not required of persons in this category.

In addition, all the consulates handle ap-

#### US CONSULAR OFFICES IN GERMANY

#### BERLIN:

7 Huettenweg, Berlin-Dahlem Tel.: OMGUS 76-5211, ext. 43 488 APO 742, US Army Carlos J. Warner, US Consul

#### BREMEN:

15 Kurfuersten Allee

Tel.: 2811

APO 751, US Army

Maurice W. Altaffer, US Consul General

#### FRANKFURT:

11 Brockenheimer Anlage

Tel.: 24235

APO 757, US Army

Sydney Redecker, US Consul General

#### HAMBURG:

107 Hindenburgstrasse

Tel.: 34-7688

Via Special Messenger Service, Bremen Edward M. Groth, US Consul General

#### MUNICH:

28 Ludwigstrasse

Tel.: 2343

APO 403, US Army

James R. Wilkinson, US Consul General

#### STUTTGART:

Villa Haus, Gerokstrasse

Corner of Wagenburgstrasse

Tel.: 93664

APO 154, US Army

A. Dana Hodgdon, US Consul General

plications for quota visas of DP's not entitled to American passports or quota preference in this group are: (1.) Children who are orphaned or the existence and whereabouts of whose parents are unknown; (2.) Persons who have relatives in the United States within and including the degree of first cousin; (3.) all other Displaced Persons.

Claims for missing property, known or believed to be located in the US areas of Germany, such as land, buildings, household goods, jewels and art objects, are channeled through the American Consulate General in Berlin to the Property Control Branch of MG. This branch, a part of the Finance Division of OMGUS, makes the necessary investigations and recommendations before final settlement of the claims.

#### WELFARE CASES AIDED

A large number of welfare and whereabouts cases are handled by the consular offices in Germany, with the assistance of the Central Tracing Bureau of UNRRA. These inquiries concern not only American citizens, but also United Nations nationals and German nationals who are relatives of American or United Nations nationals.

#### OTHER SERVICES PERFORMED

The consular offices in the US Zone and in Berlin give such assistance as is possible informally and on an ad hoc basis to the nationals of Latin American countries, Egypt and Iran. Also the consulate at Bremen performs services for American ships and seamen at that port.

American consular offices are authorized to perform notarial services, some of which cannot be performed by Army officers. For example, many states require that documents when executed abroad in connection with the transfer of title to real property be executed before an American consul. Certain states require that depositions executed abroad be taken before an American consular officer.

The Veterans Administration also uses the consular offices as channels through which to pay its pensions and the like to persons residing within the respective consular district.

## Seven Steps Towards German Democracy

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the military governor, listed at a press conference at USFET Headquarters the seven conditions to be met by the German government before it will be considered as democratized. These conditions are:

- 1. All political power is recognized as originating with the people and is subject to their control.
- 2. Those who exercise political power are obligated to obtain a mandate by frequent reference of their programs and leadership to popular elections.
- 3. Popular elections are conducted under competitive conditions in which no less than two effectively competing political parties submit their programs and candidates for popular review.
  - 4. Political parties are recognized as dem-

ocratic in character and as volunteer associations of citizens clearly distinguished from rather than identical with the instrumentalities of government.

- 5. The basic right of the individual, including free speech, freedom of religious preference, and the right of assembly, freedom of political association, and other equally basic rights of free men are recognized and guaranteed.
- 6. Control of the instrumentalities of public opinion such as the radio and the press must be kept free from governmental domination.
- 7. The rule of law is recognized as the individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and willful exercise of governmental power.

German News Service, ICD



# Allied Control Council

Pictures taken by Allied Photographers at the 33rd Meeting of the Allied Control Council for Germany on 10 July 1946 are the first photographs showing Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky and Air Marshal Sir Shalto-Douglas as heads of the Soviet and British Delegations respectively. Marshal Sokolovsky replaced Marshal Gregory Zhukov; Air Marshal Douglas succeeded Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

(Upper left) The United Stotes delegation; (lower left) the British delegation; (upper right) the French delegation; (center right) the Quadripartite Military Governors, left to right, Air Marshal Sir Shalto. Douglas, Great Britain, General Joseph T. McNarney, United States, General Pierre M. Koenig, France, and Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky, Soviet Union; (lower right) the Soviet delegation.

Photos by PRO, OMGUS





## Allied Control Authority Drafts Two New Laws

Law No. 32, signed by the Control Council, permits the employment of women on building and reconstruction work in view of the shortage of able-bodied men in various sections of Germany. The number of males of working age in Germany at present has decreased by more than 6,000,000 since 1939.

The new law repealed provisions of the Work Law, passed 30 April 1938, to prohibit women from working in certain building industries, thus diverting female labor to munitions factories. However, health regulations and working hours enforced under the old law were not affected. Law No. 32 in no way forces or asks Germans to utilize women in reconstruction work.

Law No. 31, titled "Prohibition of Establishment of Police Agencies of Political Character," extended to the rest of Germany a MG regulation which has been in operation in the US Zone for several months.

This law abolishes all German police agencies and bureaus which have as their purpose supervision or control of political activities of persons within Germany. It also prohibits any new organization or activity of police agencies or bureaus of this type. The law became effective 5 July.

Quadripartite agreement has been reached on the American proposal for one type of uniform identification license plate for motor vehicles in all Germany. Also approved was an American proposal that an inventory be taken of all motor vehicles to aid the Industry Committee in planning parts manufacture for 1947.

Clarification of Article 4 of Directive No. 30 on the "Liquidation of German Military and Nazi Memorials and Museums" was approved by the Coordinating Committee. The revised provision provides that monuments erected in memory of the dead of the

regular army, excluding para-mil ry organizations, the SS and Waffen SS, and private monuments are not subject to destruction and liquidation provided the architecture and inscriptions on them do not reflect nazi or militaristic spirit and do not commemorate the Nazi Party. Alterations may be made in the architectural design, inscription or decorations which would remove objectionable characteristics.

## **Prisons Meeting**

To promote uniformity of operations in Bavaria's 175 penitentiaries and jails, MG and German civil officials of penal institutions in Bavaria were scheduled to meet Monday, 22 July, in Munich Similar officials of Greater Hesse and Wueerttemberg-Baden were invited.

As of 31 May, there were 15,089 persons confined in Bavarian institutions for various felonies and lesser criminal charges, according to the chief of Prisons Branch, OMGUS. In the entire US Zone, the prison population totaled 24,638.

## Laenderrat Action

Proposals approved by the Laenderrat Directorate at its third meeting for submission as requests to MG included: To effect, through the Control Council, decentralization to Munich, Stuttgart and Wiesbaden of authority for issuance of interzonal passes; to postpone recruitment of workers for the Ruhr mines in view of unsatisfactory living conditions in the Ruhr area; to make available US Army clothing for released German prisoners of war.

The three laender of the US Zone have been instructed by MG to prohibit formation of political parties and political groups of expellees and refugees, since US policy requires that expellees be absorbed as integral parts of the German population having equal rights with them. Similar action has been taken in the British Zone.

OMGUS has concurred in a plan recommended by the Laenderrat that POL rationing be handled by a separate German agency on a monthly coupon basis. Under this plan, OMGUS will delegate responsibility for policing rationing programs.

### Laender Draft Constitutions

Delegates, chosen by the German voters at the 30 June elections, assembled last week in the capital city of each of the three Laender in the US Zone to begin work on drafting a constitution for their respective land. The final draft of a constitution for each land must be completed by Sept. 15 for submission to MG for approval. Popular referenda will be held not later than Nov. 3.

In Bavaria, the Christian Social Union has a solid majority of 109 delegates out of the 180 meeting. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Christian Democrat Union has the largest political bloc with 41, nine more than the Social Democrats. In Greater Hesse, the Social Democratic Party has only two short of half of the 90 constitutional delegates.

The provisional constitution for the city of Berlin was approved by the Allied Kommandantura with instructions for the writing of the final draft. The proposal, based on several former constitutions of Berlin, would provide a city council of 130 elected representatives. Drafting of a code of election procedures for the city-wide elections in October also was directed by the Kommandatura.

## 400,000 Books Returned

Approximately 400,000 volumes have been returned to the library of Heidelberg University from the Heilbronn-Kochendorf salt mines where they had been stored throughout the war. This completed the restoration of more than 1,125,000 volumes to the university's library.

#### Inter-Zonal Conference

German chiefs and their assistants in charge of postal, telephone, finance and personnel installations of the other three zones of Germany have been invited by the Post, Telephone and Telegraph Committee of the Laenderrat of the US Zone to meet with it in Stuttgart 1 to 3 August.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss a four-zone money order service to meet the needs of increasing interzonal trade, the question of sending pensions and other payments to former postal employees and other problems of mutual interest.

## **Newspaper Licensed**

"Der Morgen" has been licensed at Mannheim as the 37th newspaper in the US Zone. Its licensees are Dr. Oskar Hoerrle and E. Friedrich Schilling von Canstatt. Published three times a week, it will have an initial circulation of 64,000.

## **OMGUS-Czech Agreement**

Forwarding addresses of Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia to the US Zone of Germany are being kept by Czechoslovakian authorities in order to aid relatives in search of expelled families or individuals.

Under an agreement by representatives of OMGUS and the Czechoslovakian Government in Prague 15—19 June, Sudeten Germans transferred to the US Zone shall send to the District National Committee of their last place of residence in Czechoslovakia written notice of their new address in Germany. Czechoslovak authorities will establish the necessary machinery so that the addresses will be available to relatives wishing to communicate with expellees.

This will be especially beneficial to discharged Sudeten-German prisoners of war, who may now communicate with Czechoslovak authorities in obtaining information about lost relatives, rather than making the long journey to their former homes. Inter-

national postage service recently established hetween Germany and other countries helps make this new address information service possible.

## Official Recommends Sheep Slaughter in Zone

The slaughter of 270,000 sheep in the US Zone was recommended by Dr. Hermann Dietrich, Laenderrat Commissioner for Food and Agriculture, to provide pasturage for other livestock and additional supplies to maintain the meat ration which was recently increased. This slaughtering would reduce the number of sheep in the Zone by about 25 percent.

The total number of sheep as of last December was more than 1,000,000 head, but reported slaughter since September 1945 through May 1946 amounted to only a few thousand.

Pointing out that this reported slaughter amounted to only a small percent of sheep numbers as of last December, Dr. Dietrich said even with permitted farm consumption it appeared unhelievable.

"It indicates either considerable illegal butchering or an irresponsible increase of the number of sheep on pasture," he said. "It is high time that there should be an energetic reduction of sheep numbers, particularly in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden where the largest number of sheep are held in the Zone."

### Leicas Go Stateside

Twenty-two percent of the output of Leica cameras at the Ernst Leitz Optical Works in Wetzlar, Greater Hesse, is earmarked for export to distributors in the United States, according to an OMGUS announcement.

The Leica will be placed on the American market hy the US Commercial Company, a governmental agency handling all exports to the United States. It is planned at a later date to export other cameras of German manufacture.

Dollar credit realized from the export

sale of the cameras will be applied against the cost of imports into the US Zone.

Current estimated production of Lcica cameras is about 900 a month. The percentage allocated for export will be increased in proportion to the rise in camera output, which depends largely on the availability of raw materials, fuel and transportation.

Previously nearly the entire production of the Leicas and accessories went to the Army Exchange Service for distribution through the Post Exchanges. The needs of the Army Exchange Service will continue to he met.

## **OMGUS** Appointment

Dr. George Scatchard, professor of physical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a former Guggenheim fellow, has been appointed chief of the Scientific Research and Control Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

This branch is charged with the mission of supervision of all fundamental and applied scientific research particularly of a direct military nature and in related fields which indirectly create a war potential.

## **Opel Resumes Production**

The second automobile factory went into production in the US Zone when a ton-and-half cargo truck rolled off the assembly line 15 July at the Opel Motor Works in Rüsselheim, Greater Hesse. American officials participated in the ceremony marking the start of production.

The vehicle, known as a "Blitz," is the first of a series of trucks to be produced by the Opel plant, a General Motors Corporation subsidiary. Production, according to the plant custodian and manager, is at present limited to 50 units a day with material on hand for about 1,000 units more. Within four months, he said, the factory should be producing between 1,250 and 1,500 trucks a month, provided sufficient material is received.

The Opel concern, described as a firm scheduled to remain in German economy, chose production of the "Blitz" for its simplicity of fahrication and because of its

ability to stand up under the pounding of present-day German roads.

## **British Zone Reorganization**

The two separate provinces of North Rhine and Westphalia in the British Zone are to be united into one new province known as Land North Rhine-Westphalia, with its capital at Düsseldorf. The new land will have the same boundaries as the two present provinces with Land Lippe transferred to the Hannover region.

The highly industrialized Ruhr section will be separated from a reorganization planned by the British MG and treated separately. However, the Land North Rhine-Westphalia will provide an agricultural hinterland for the Ruhr.

The political structure reorganization planned by the British MG seeks to balance out the present nine political units of the British Zone as to size and population. A German zonal advisory council has been asked to help to work out the redistricting.

The reorganization, to be started immediately, will be carried out gradually.

The Berlin offices of the British MG have been renamed Headquarters, Control Council of Germany, British Element, while the zonal headquarters, being shifted now from Herford and vicinity to Hamburg, was named Zonal Executive Offices of the Headquarters, Control Council of Germany, British Element.

## **Export Exhibit**

A special export exhibition of articles produced in Wuerttemberg-Baden, using a maximum of indigenous raw materials, will be opened 1 August in the State Industrial Museum in Stuttgart.

More than 300 exhibitors have arranged with the export office of the Land Ministry of Economics for display space. Approximately 400 items will be displayed, with the stress laid on luxury goods, such as Pforzheim and Schwaebisch-Gmuend jewelry and handicraft articles fashioned by skilled German craftsmen.

#### IMPORTED FROM THE US (Continued from page 12)

nance Depots, where redeploying troops turned in their trucks and jeeps and command cars. Obviously the needs of the Army itself and of UNRRA and the minimum essential requirements of the liberated countries come first.

Both Army surplus supplies and direct imports from the United States have been used to fill the German need for medical supplies. Probably the best known has been insulin for German diabetics because the need was so acute and the ultimate recipients so widespread throughout the Zone. Twelve million units were shipped from the United States last spring and another 17 million is scheduled to arrive in July. Distribution of the insulin is in the hands of the German Public Health Offices.

Both the medical supplies and the

complete equipment of nine US assembled Army hospitals has also been transferred to German public health authorities. Two of them — the 101st General in Berlin and the 113th Evacuation in Karlsruhe — were 1,000 bed size.

Last winter, movement and distribution of vital needs like food and fuel and essential military supplies on the rails was endangered because railway workers lacked adequate warm clothing to keep them on the job. To meet the special emergency, stocks of men's clothing brought to Germany by Civil Affairs and MG were drawn on. Thirty thousand pairs of wool trousers and workshoes and an equal number of wool shirts were approved for transfer to German officials. They were distributed to the railway workers who most urgently needed clothing.

## Comment of Soviet Representatives Examined in Stateside Editorials

Recent American editorial reaction to three specific statements by Russian representatives combined open-minded criticism with a desire for a freer exchange of ideas and opinions between the two countries in the interests of the peace aims of both the American and Russian people.

The statements commented on were those by Hya Ehrenburg, Russian writer who recently completed a tour of the United States as guest of the US State Department and then wrote an article on his impressions of the United States; by Boris Isakov in the Soviet paper Pravda in which he criticized US motives in the recent atomic bomb tests in the Pacific; and by Russian Ambassador to the United States Nikolai V. Novikov, who voiced confidence that differences between the Soviet Union and the United States will be peacefully settled.

Commenting on Ehrenburg's tour and observation, the Chicago Daily News said in part: "This country would welcome hundreds of Russian intelligentsia like Ehrenburg, hundreds of run-of-the-mill Russian visitors. We would like for Russia to make it possible for comparable numbers of Americans to visit Russia. If the people of the two countries are ever to understand each other, such an exchange of visits must be encouraged."

Detroit Free Press: "Obviously Ehrenburg is going home in the mood of wonder, and wonder is the beginning of wisdom . . . but by all means let us return visits. That is the way for two great peoples to learn how to understand each other."

New York Herald Tribune: "It would be

easy enough to note the relative unimpressiveness of the sins which Mr. Ehrenburg ascribes to the United States as compared with those which the press of this country has decried in the Russian system. It would be easy to report to Mr. Ehrenburg that not every Russian who discusses American ways has either his opportunities to see or his will to understand; that slander, as opposed to serious criticism, is not the monopoly of the American press."

"But these points, after all, have less meaning than the fact that Mr. Ehrenburg was able to study the United States, that he did desire to know it, and that with all the faults he found here, he also found friendship for himself and for his country, found idealism and practical striving toward goals which all men of good will hold right and honorable, found excitement and hope. It is the basis of such appreciation, when it can become common to all people of both countries, that true understanding and collaboration can be built."

After taking exception to Isakov's criticism of the Atom-bomb tests, the Louisville Courier-Journal added: "... the fear our two countries feel toward each other is the greatest danger both nations face." The newspaper went on to say: "The new Soviet Ambassador, Nikolai Novikov, seems to understand that fundamental point. 'I know this', he said in his first interview, 'that the people of United States do not want to wage war against the Soviet Union or against any other country.' If he could give that conviction to his government and his people, he would earn the undying gratitude of the

masses in both America and Russia."

The St. Louis Star-Times, also linking the statements of Isakov and Novikov commented: "(Isakov's) mistake was a major one; the tests carried out are witnesses not to preparation to destroy this world but on the contrary to work toward its perfection. The tests are witnesses to the world at large that the atomic bomb is so grim a threat to all life that no nation dare run the risk of a war that may be fought with that bomb. Fortunately Isakov's voice for all its stridency is single in its sounding."

"At the very time his marginal notes were appearing in Pravda, Nikolai Novikov, the new Russian Ambassador to this country, was pledging peace between his nation and ours; in Paris the Big Four were fast nearing agreement on the basic problems of peace treaties; and the United Nations Atomic Control Commission was meeting in an atmosphere of frankness and obvious willingness to work toward some method of putting the force of nuclear fission on a humane leash.

"The problem, however, is to keep the voice of Isakov single. The problem is to make all of Russia's Isakovs see the real meaning of the atomic bomb — and with them all of this nation's scoffers who are beginning to live so easily with atom bombs and to discount its possibilities for catastrophe."

## Satisfaction Expressed At Conference Results

A note of deep relief and considerable satisfaction ran through the American press and radio comment on the recent achievements of the foreign ministers' conference in Paris. The overwhelming majority expressed gratification that an agreement was finally reached on holding the peace conference.

Commentators agreed almost unanimously that Germany is the key to the peace and express satisfaction that the foreign ministers had decided to take up the German question, although few were willing to chance prediction on four-power agreement.

The main criticism was the lack of unified economic control in Germany and protests against "air-tight" zones. The trend in the press and on the radio seemed to set the stage for reluctant acceptance of the necessity for close western cooperation if agreement on immediate interzonal trade is not forthcoming.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was given prominence for his pronouncements on German policy, but the press reaction was not good. Russian claims for \$10,000,000,000 in reparations have particularly irked commentators, who suspect American taxpayers would foot the bill. To many, Molotov's proposals seemed a bid for German favor and in effect a boost for the German Communist Party.

## US Urged to Assume World Trade Leadership

The importance of the US Government in smoothing "the road to an expanded world trade" and of US economy to the world's economic well being was emphasized by William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, in an NBC "Our Foreign Policy" series broadcast.

"The United States is by far the greatest factor in world trade today," said Clayton. "We are the largest producer and the world is in desperate need of our goods. We are also the only important lender on earth. This is a decisive moment for us. We have the opportunity to lead the world toward expanding trade, toward peace and plenty. We shouldn't fumble this time . . .

"I believe our business men will rise to the occasion — with money, men and technological known-how . . . industry has men with courage and vision . . . given the green light, I believe they will go ahead. That's the job of our government, and the purpose of international trade policies . . ."

For eliminating pre-war and wartime barriers to international commerce, Clayton said, "There is the international monetary fund, which will help to stabilize currencies and thereby contribute to expansion of world trade. There is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development — the other half of the Bretton Woods plan — which will help to restore economics of the devastated countries, and help them to develop their own resources for world commerce. Congress has already approved those measures."

Wallace added, "There are our own loans through the Export-Import Bank . . . I think we shall have to make further loans — large loans to many countries — if we seriously want to exercise leadership for peace and greater freedom of trade. There will be private banks in the United States making loans to foreign governments and also direct investments abroad by American business concerns . . .

"I know the cost of an extensive lending program may make many people uneasy. But these loans will cost only a tiny fraction as much as war. . . .we've got to make the loans, but we've also got to remove restrictions on trade so they can be paid back."

## Article Examines Recent German Political Trends

In an article appearing in The Nation, Saul K. Padover discussed the present alignments and trends in Germany. He stated that "one of the most significant developments in Germany is the gradual emergence of political consciousness and political conflict. The paralyzing apathy of the Hitler period, while still affecting large sections of the population, is slowly giving place to a participation, or desire for participation, in public affairs. The Germans still have a long road to travel, but the important thing is that they have begun the journey. A survey revealed that 60 percent of the persons interrogated thought that political activity was somehow desirable; Four percent were hostile or indifferent. But the gap between thought and action is still wide. In the same poll 95 percent admitted that they were not politically active in any way.

"The poll also threw light on the people's attitude toward political parties. Hostility to a multi-party state is still, in fact, the basic tenet of the Nazi-fascists, and many Germans, especially the younger ones, condemn democracy mainly on the ground that it tolerates parties. The standard Nazi-fascist-conservative argument against the Weimar Republic is that it permitted thirty or forty parties, which meant anarchy. Among the German youth the older ones are still firmly attached to the Fuehrer principle—regardless of who the Fuehrer might be."

### **UN or World Government**

The desirability of a world government was discussed by three members of Congress on a recent University of the Air broadcast entitled "One World — or Two."

Senator Glen Hanu Taylor, Idaho Democrat, stated, "Only an agency stronger than national governments can cope with the problem of atomic energy. What we need is an organization representing the people of the world — a real world government." He believed the people of the world should elect their own representatives to a world-wide republic, with a limited scope, but with real power to deal with peace and economic problems. He also proposed the General Assembly of UN be transformed into "a real legislature or law-making body, responsible directly to the people of all nations."

Rep. Charles Savage, Democrat of the State of Washington, agreed on the broadening of the General Assembly powers, but believed a popular election of UN delegates may take some time.

He strongly supported the adoption of the Baruch atomic energy plan and believed that if "we can get nations, to agree on that, we have the beginnings of a world government. If we can't agree, we won't even have a UN for very long."

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican of Vermont, held a world government an im-

(Continued on page 27)

## GERMAN REACTIONS

## Licensed Press Claims People Forget Past Sins

The German press in the US Zone is taking an increasingly critical editorial tone toward the forgetfulness of the German people concerning the national sins of the past, according to Information Control reports on recent press opinions.

"The trial of the German conscience is proceeding in Nuremberg, but nobody wants to take notice," said the Marburger Presse, than asking: "Has the world ever witnessed such a degree of lethargy?"

The Frankfurter Neue Presse remarked, "The world simply cannot believe us, either en bloc or even individually, as long as we still have not realized our political guilt." The Donau Kurier, Ingolstadt, said "One might almost despair of the political abilities of our nation."

The proposed press law received considerable comment from the German newspapers. The Weser Kurier (Bremen) described the proposal as a "balance between protection of a free press and the prevention of press abuses." Bavarian papers tied with the press law draft the recent Information Control instructions to resist attempts by German governmental agencies to withhold or dictate news.

## Federalist Germany

The US licensed Tagesspiegel was critical of Otto Grotewohl's recent rejection of federalism, made at a press conference in which he claimed that the splitting of Germany would mean a regression for several decades.

"Grotewohl's statement," opined the paper, "seems to indicate he regrets the breakdown of the 'Greater Reich'.. The only lesson one can draw from the development of the past is that a centralistic German Reich will

always be antidemocratic. Only wen the leading power is systematically split up can one hope for a democratic development. More plainly expressed, democray and a unity Reich cannot be brought together — the only possibility for doing this is when one perverts the sense of democracy into a contrary meaning and gives it the sense of a strive for power, as was done recontly in a Berlin paper which said: 'Democracy is the dictatorship of the proletariat.'

The paper turned to another SED leader, Max Fechner, and cited his recent rejection of a two-chamber parliamentary system because the SED secs in it a vote of mistrust against the people.

"This expert of history," declared the paper, "sees in a split of power — the fundamental law of any real democracy — a 'remainder of the fight of liberalism against feudalism.'" To this the paper cited a statement by Bebel: "Mistrust is a virtue of democracy."

## **Germer Resignation**

In the field of personalities the resignation of Karl Germer from the central secretariat of the Social Democratic Party received editorial comment in the Berlin press. Tagesspiegel found that Germer's resignation is symbolic of the inner dissension within the SPD which prevents the party from coming out with a positive party program. Further, the paper opined it is about time that the party did come out with such a program, just as it is time that the party shows whether it differs from the Socialist Unity Party in trifling items or in principle.

The French licensed Kurier also declared it is about time that the Social Democrats proved they are different from the SED. "It is clear," stated the paper, "that the slight philosophical differences between the Communists and democratic Marxism are not

strong enough to give the Social Democratic Party its own active political strength.

### SED Circular Letter

The Telegraf attacked the SED, claiming that "a party which doesn't grant to its members the fullest democracy, but which in turn hands out commands from central committees and district managements is not entitled to act as champion of democracy and call itself a democratic party."

The paper quoted a circular letter of the district leadership of the SED of Magdeburg. In this letter the leadership advised all leaders that they should divide local groups into small groups which can easily be controlled, for the leaders must have the possibility to control every member. Further, the letter stated the SED members are representatives of the party in every public office they hold because the "democratic way to socialism" can only be ensured by "the party having the immediate leadership in all domains of social life."

Telegraf ironically noted such phrases as "control of groups, control of members, representatives of the party, immediate leadership," stating: "these are the recipes for the democratic education of a labor party!"

The paper declared the circular letter was not one drawn by a democratic and socialist organization but was more a decree which couldn't have been drawn up better by a Prussian corporal.

## Political Propaganda?

The Telegraf, British licensed organ, charged the city council with self-advertising deeds as a means of political prgpagandizing for the coming municipal elections in September.

"Before the parties start checking the work done by the Magistrat, the Magistrat is already active in placing its work in the right light," declared Telegraf, pointing out that anyone can show his work in the correct manner.

Citing examples, the paper referred to

placards which have been hung in food shops advising Berliners that the Magistrat has guaranteed the winter's food supply. The paper states that the Magistrat would have done better to explain why there has been such a poor vegetable supply for Berlin. The paper further pointed out that these placards only incidentally mention aid and help given by the occupation forces.

"Broad circles of the Berlin population," declared the paper, "are convinced that the overcoming of the food supply difficulties last winter did not so much depend on the 'careful planning' of the Magistrat, but on the generous assistance of the occupation forces. It would have been better to give this statement, which was only mentioned incidentally, more room, for it was the assistance of the occupation forces which made possible the planning of the Magristrat. Such planning is a self-evident matter, and self-evident matters need not be propagated."

## German Youth

In a long article on youth, Telegraf noted that the young people of today are faced with the same matter of readjustment they faced after the first world war. The paper gained some hope from the fact that it received many letter daily from young people who show that they energetically strive to create a new way.

"Youth," declared the paper, "does not want to be pitied. They hope only to find a way, hard as it may be."

In its front page editorial on youth, Neues Deutschland also noted the hard road facing the youth, observing that it is not made any easier by the example given it by adults and various newspapers which only cite negative things in connection with youth.

"The outstanding achievements carried through under most difficult conditions by young people, ....., are not mentioned by them," declared the paper, observing that the heroes and new ideals of the German youth are different today.

#### **Berlin Radio Comment**

To explain to its licensers "Things We Must Know," Radio Berlin advised Berliners of the importance of America's Independence Day, citing the Declaration of Independence as "one of the most important milestones in the history of mankind because in it the principle of equality of all people was pronounced for the first time in the world history."

Advising in connection with this that Germany find the way to a new state order, the radio declared that if this state order shall be a democratic one it must start from Germany's own national wants and economic necessities and must not be the imitation of the existing democracies.

On another program the radio continued its interest in America by explaining the working of the Senate and House of Representatives in a straight factual report.

A news dispatch from Potsdam cited the founding in Brandenhurg of an Advisory Assembly to the provincial administration. Not elected hut appointed, the assembly will become a forum for joint work against the farmers, resettlers, and youth. According to the radio, on 24 July the assembly was

slated to consider the confiscation of properties of war criminals and Nazis.

Municipal elections were explained by the radio, citing them as one of the best examples of practical democracy that the people can have. The radio cited the coming municipal elections as proof that the German people have realized that democratic progress and a democratic public life can assure a better future for the German people.

### LDP Convention

Commenting on the recent LDP convention held in Erfurt, Der Morgen, the LDP organ in Berlin, stressed the work of the past year achieved by the "anti-fascist" parties and cited the fundamental ideas behind the Liberal Democratic Party.

"The LDP is no compulsory organization," declared the paper. "Its members are bound together in the great ideas of the liberal democracy."

"This convention is also a day of call and proclamation," states the paper. "We make our political pledge by strong work for unity, liberty, and the sense of life of our people and particularly our youth..."

#### PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS (Continued from page 24)

possibility right now. It is his opinion that we should devote our energies to making the UN work and taking advantage of the flexible provisions of the Charter to strengthen and improve it.

The three speakers agreed on various steps of world cooperation which should be taken without delay. These steps included:

An international police force which should be a mixture of men of all United Nations, taught a common language.

A strong system of international trusteeship under the UN.

An integrated world economy, including the freeing of world trade; Simplification of passport regulations.

Strengthening of the international court by giving it — as Senator Aiken put it — "compulsory jurisdiction over certain types of disputes."

One international language.

Concluding the program Senator Taylor said: "I want to warn again that unless we move fast to convert the UN into a real world government, it may split into blocs... If this country is to take the lead in world affairs, as it should, we must steer clear of power politics and blocs, Otherwise we shall simply be contributing to a break-up of the one-world philosophy of the UN.

## STATION LIST MILITARY GOVERNMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Rerlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemherg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq Ist Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

*SK Stuttgart *LK Böhlingen

*LK Esslingen

*LK Nürtingen *LK Vaihingen

*LK Ludwigshurg *LK Waihlingen *LK Backnang *LK Leonberg Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waihlingen
Backnang
Leonherg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Mannheim

Lt Col C L Jackson
lst Lt O P Johnson
Capt N Semaschko
Maj S A Warren
Capt J B Cress
lst Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
lst Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg *LK Buchen *LK Moshach *LK Tauberbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim

Heidelherg Buchen Moshach Tauberhischofsheim Sinsheim Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
lst Lt G H Wright
Capt I D Claxton
Capt N W Barher
lst Lt D E Bedard

#### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L L Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilhronn

*LK Crailsheim

*LK Schw. Hall

*LK Kuenzelsau

*LK Mergentheim

*LK Oehringen

*LK Oehringen

Heilhronn

Crailsheim

Schw. Hall

Schw. Hall

Kuenzelsau

Kuenzelsau

Mergentheim

Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
lst Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
lst Lt M Korsun

*SK/LK Karlsruhe

*SK/LK. Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Ulm Area

*LK Ulm *LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim

Ulm Capt R N Tharp Capt R H Nation
1st Lt J E Switzer
Capt R Kennedy
Capt B V Bloom Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen Heidenheim

# LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

## 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt R Gutzwiller

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Frankfurt Wiesbaden Wetzlar Dillenburg Gelnhausen Biedenkopf Hanau Weilburg Limburg Hofheim Rüdesheim Bad Homburg Usingen Bad Schwalbach Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola Maj M E Chotas Capt M S Clark Capt E G Stolper Capt J G Bennas Capt T E Faircloth Maj E J Emerick Capt A G Volz Capt P H Olsen Maj J C Nelson Cspt W F Hintz Capt L F Jones Capt R F Gibney Capt T W Harris Capt E M Jacobson

## Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Kassel Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain Marburg Fulda Hünfeld Korbach Frankenberg . Eschwege Witzenhausen Hersfeld Rotenburg Hofgeismar Wolfhagen

Lt Col W R Swarm Maj W C Gipple Capt G D Fexy Capt R B Elwell Lt Col C Reed Lt Col H R Cress Capt E T Tedick Capt D W Shea Maj L S Williams Maj G P Moore Capt A Quam Maj M Baymor Capt G W Davis Capt L R Allen Capt H A Karas

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erbach Büdingen

Maj W R Sheehan Capt G E Schmoeker Lt Col J C Rose Maj R A Gish Capt R O Didlo Maj D M Easterday

for Greater Hesse

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar)

*SK Frankfurt

*SK Wiesbaden *LK Wetzlar *LK Dill

*LK Gelnhausen *LK Biedenkopf *SK/LK Hanau *LK Oberlahn

*LK Limburg *LK Maintaunus

*LK Rheingau *LK Obertaunus *LK Usingen

*LK Untertaunus

*LK Schluechtern

*SK/LK Kassel *LK Melsungen *LK Fritzlar-Homburg

*LK Ziegenhain *SK/LK Marburg *SK/LK Fulda *LK Hünfeld

*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen

*LK Hersfeld *LK Rotenhurg

*LK Hofgeismar *LK Wolfbagen

*SK/LK Darmstadt *LK Gross-Gerau *SK/LK Offenbach *LK Bergstrasse *LK Erbacb *LK Büdingen

* Liaison and Security

# Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov		Brig Gen W	J Mueller
for Bavaria	Munich	J	

# 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt Hq Company Sv Company	Munich Munich	Col C C Morgen Capt J W Preston
Sv Company	Munich	Capt L R Clark

# Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Maj I P Chestnut
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Capt M Colbert
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenau	Bruckenau	Capt Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	lst Lt G E Mair
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Gotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Fechan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K. L. Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofbeim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lobr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	lst Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt E F Warnke
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken		
Co B SK/LK Nurnberg *SK/LK Bamberg *SK/LK Bayreuth *SK/LK Erlangen *SK/LK Coburg *SK/LK Hof *SK/LK Ansbach *SK/LK Furth *SK/LK Furth *SK/LK Kulmbach *LK Kronach *LK Licbtenfels *LK Ebermannstadt *LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch *LK Pegnitz *LK Munchberg	Ansbach Nurnberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen Coburg Hof Ansbach Furth Kulmbach Kronach Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Pegnitz Munchberg	Col E M Haight Lt Col C Klise Lt Col J R Case Capt D F Stroup, Actg Lt Col F M Guild Maj S Klein Maj H L Woodall Capt J R Palmer, Actg Maj A C Abbott Maj H T Lund Capt J F Begley Maj F W Crimp Maj F W Crimp Maj R T Boyer Capt O E Palmer Capt M G Stamatis Maj H C Kauffman

^{*} Liaison and Security

# Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

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*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald *SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Amberg *SK/LK Landshut *SK/LK Strauhing *LK Cham *LK Burglengenfeld *LK Parsberg *LK Tirschenreuth *LK Neunberg vorm Wald *LK Eschenbach *LK Deggendorf *LK Eggenfelden *LK Grafenau *LK Kelheim *LK Landau a. d. Isar *LK Pfarrkirchen *LK Regen *LK Vilsbofen *LK Wilsbiburg *LK Wolfstein *LK Kemnath *LK Nabburg *LK Noberviechtach *LK Riedenberg *LK Vohenstrauss *LK Roding *LK Waldmuenchen *LK Beilngries *LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf. *LK Dingolfing *LK Griesbach *LK Griesbach *LK Kotzting	Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut Straubing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsberg Tirschenreutb Neunberg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a. d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen Vilsbiburg Wolfstein Kemnath Nabburg Oberviechtach Riedenherg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmuenchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenburg Bogen Dingolfing Griesbach Kotzting	Lt Col Hastings Capt J W Bossert Maj G J Geiner Maj H L Snapp Maj J C Robertson Maj T R Coykendall Capt G L Milner 1st Lt E A McNamara 1st Lt R W Crowley 1st Lt T B Wofford Capt L R Mariels 1st Lt L W Kutz Capt R O Woodward 1st Lt H Coben Lt S Fuchs 1st Lt R M McWhorter Capt D Stacy 1st Lt N Fueglein 1st Lt N Ugland Lt M J Sibal Capt G W Cunningham Lt J D Brooks Capt M J Jarvis 1st Lt W W Green Capt E J Gallant Capt C H Smallwood 1st Lt P J Piccola Capt J F Leech Capt D K Nickerson 1st Lt F Henry Maj E Fichter 1st Lt M W Doane 1st Lt T A Winkelspech 1st Lt W Y Murphey Capt J W Fleshman 1st Lt G L Thomas Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Griesbach		Capt J W Fleshman

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Lt Col R F Pbilpott Co E Munich Capt Kurt Baer Munich Capt Kurt Baer
Capt R H Necel
Capt W Lasserty
Maj E W Boney
Capt W A Lovatt
Maj C H Bischoff
Maj A H Wright
Maj M W Nitz
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt W M Forys
Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmey *SK/LK Munich Rosenheim *SK/LK Rosenheim Ingolstadt *SK/LK Ingolstadt *SK/LK Freising Freising *LK Miesbach *LK Traunstein *LK Altotting Mieshach Traunstein Altotting Partenkirchen *LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen *LK Erding
*LK Laufen Erding Laufen *LK Lauren
*LK Muhldorf
*LK Wasserburg
*LK Tolz
*LK Aibling
*LK Furstenfeldbruck
*LK Landsberg Muhldorf Wasserburg Bad Tolz Maj E J H Newmeyer Bad Aibling lst Lt H Klein Furstenfeldbruck Capt M L Mott
Capt J E Thayer
Capt B B Simmons
Capt M J Groves Landsberg Pfaffenhofen *LK Pfaffenhofen *LK Starnberg

*LK Weilheim

*LK Wolfratshausen

*LK Berchtesgaden

*LK Ebersberg

*LK Aichach

*T.W Schenbanhausen Starnberg Weilheim Maj P L Steers Jr Maj M Lawrence Maj F Onen Wolfratshausen Berchtesgaden Ehersherg 1st Lt H J Thompson Aichach *LK Schrobenhausen Schrobenhausen Capt H J Hierman Maj A G Snow Maj C A Rein *LK Dachau Dachau *LK Schongau Schongau

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col R A Norton Lt Col R S Wagner Co G Augsburg *SK/LK Augsburg *SK/LK Kempten *LK Dillingen *LK Neu Ulm Augsburg Kempten Maj R J Paul Capt J A Morris Maj J E Rhea Dillingen Weissenhorn *LK Sonthofen Sonthofen Capt R Glass *LK Donauwörth Donauwörth *LK Donauworth
*LK Gunzherg
*LK Markt Oberdorf
*LK Memmingen
*LK Mindelheim
*LK Neuberg
*LK Nordlingen 1st Lt E A Eaton Gunzberg Capt B M Green
1st Lt W M Toepser
Capt L A Troter
Capt E D Scbank Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuherg Lt P W Thomson Nordlingen Capt S D Lubin *LK Fussen Fussen 1st Lt O H Sager *LK Krumbach Krumbach Illertissen Capt J O Renalds *LK Illertissen Capt D G Stevens Lt P F Moskowitz Capt D J Moran *LK Kaufbeuren · Kaufheuren *LK Wertingen *LK Friedberg Wertingen Friedberg Capt T B Greaves *LK Schwabmunchen Schwabmunchen

# US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for
US Sector Berlin District
Berlin
Col F L Howley

# BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen Enclave (US)
Wesermünde Detachment

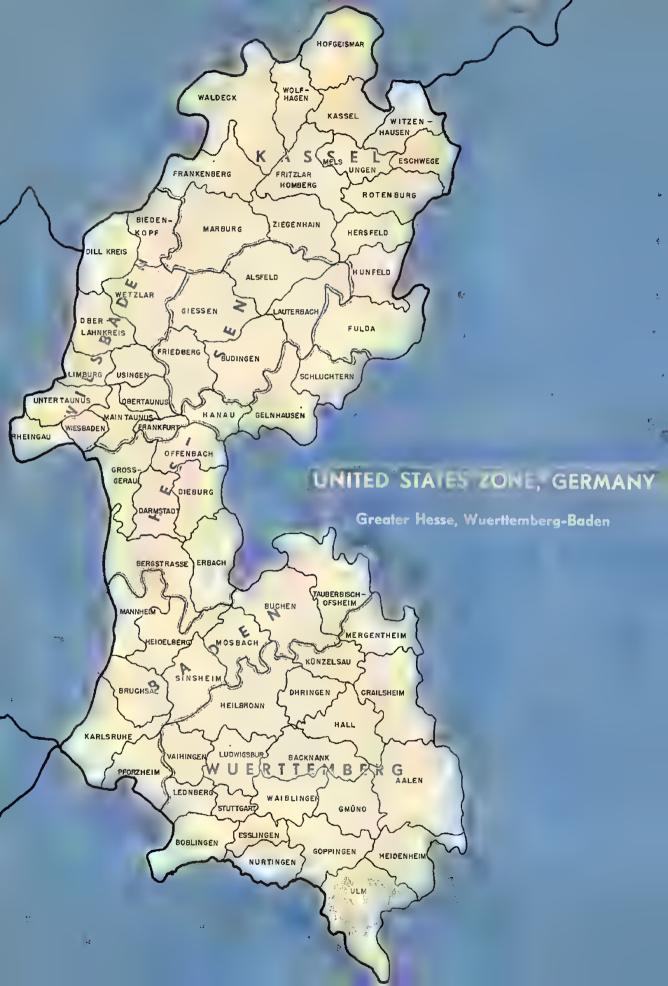
Bremen
Wesermünde

Col B C Welker
Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*} Liaison and Security

MILITARY GOVERNMENT NUMBER 52 / 29 JULY 1946





# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Counterfeit Allied Military Marks	AG 125.7 GAP-AGO 2 July 1946, USFET
Travel to England	AG 210.482 GAP-AGS 3 July 1946, USFET
CROWCASS - Administration and Supervision	AG 322 GAP-AGO 4 July 1946, USFET
Regulation No. 2 under Military Government Law No. 2 — Change 12 to Title 23, Military Government Legislation	AG 014.12 (CO) 5 July 1946, OMGUS
	AG 221,02 GAP-AGP 5 July 1946, USFET
Appointment of Second Lieutenants, AUS	Circular No. 100 6 July 1946, USFET
Currency Exchange	AG 123.7 FDD-AGO 6 July 1946, USFET
Shipment of Pets from the US to the European Theater	Circular No. f05 13 July 1946, USFET
Directive for Implementation of Directorate of Transport Decision on Uniform Nomenclature of Budget Headings for Transport	AG 130 (TD) 15 July 1946, OMGUS
Report of Captured Documents	AG 381.3 (DI) 22 July 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

CAMERA-MAKER — The picture on this week's cover shows a Zeiss Ikon employee mounting a lens in an Ikoflex camera. 300 such cameras are being manufactured monthly by the tirm in its Berlin plants. Four other Zeiss Ikon plants, three in Dresden and one in Stuttgart, are turning out cameras and motion picture projectors. For other pictures of products being manufactured by this concern see "Zeiss Ikon" on page 14 of this Issue.

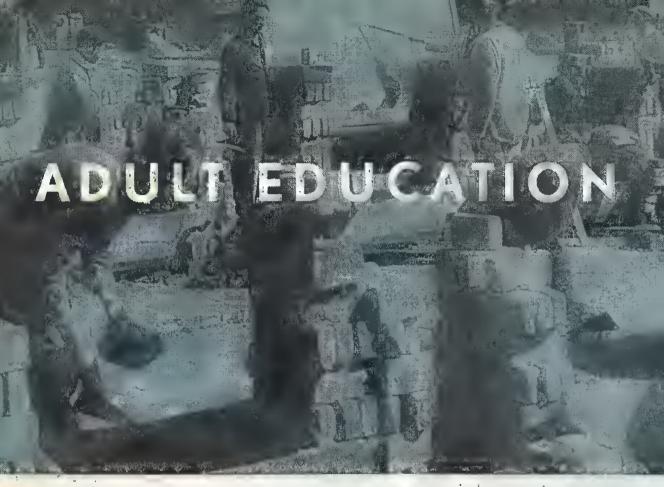
# **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

"Towards a Free Press in Germany" is a condensation of the recent orientation lecture delivered by Lt. Col. W. H. Kinard, deputy director of Information Control, OMGUS. A graduate of West Point in 1936, Colonel Kinard taught economics, political science and history at the Military Academy. During the war, he served with the Psychological Warfare Division and helped set up the 6870th DISCC team for Bavaria. He has been with the Office of the Director of Information Control since last summer.

Herbert Maccoby, who prepared the article "Adult Education," is an education specialist in the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, IA & C Division, OMGUS. A graduate of Western Reserve University to 1943, Mr. Maccoby served as an enlisted man in the 44th Infanfry Division during the war. Before joining OMGUS a year ago, he was with the Civil Affairs Regiment in Bad Homberg.

# THIS WEEK

- 보고 사용 경기를 통통하는 것이 보고 있다는 경우 사용을 보냈다. - 보고 사용 기를 보고 있는 사용 등을 보고 있다. 기를 보고 있다.	PAGE
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A group of men learn masonry at the trade school operated by the Magistrat of Berlin

Signal Corps Photo

ne of the chief aims of Military Government is to teach the German people democratic principles and ways of life and to show them the fallacies of Nazi doctrines. Providing educational opportunities for adults through evening schools, university extension courses and residential high schools figures prominently in MG plans for achieving this goal.

Adult education in Germany was encouraged after World War I by the Weimar Constitution which stipulated that adult education be promoted by all levels of government "to give the citizens of the new republic that equipment in knowledge and in capacity to do their own thinking which they must have in order to discharge their civic duties and responsibilities." The Nazis also realized the importance of adult education as a propaganda weapon, and when

they came to power in 1933, all popular education was placed unconditionally at the service of the Nazi State to form part of the program for training "leaders." Nazi statistics for the period 1936 to 1945 indicate that 52 million persons participated in the lectures, courses, film demonstrations and discussion groups held under the auspices of the "Volksbildungswerk."

# STEPS TAKEN BY MG

On laying the groundwork for organization of post-school educational institutions, MG officials started by dissolving all former adult education establishments and screening their directors, teachers, and textbooks. As far as this could be done schools were reopened, and at the present time twenty-nine evening schools for adults (Abend Volkshochschule) are authorized to operate in the

US Zonc, the Bremen Enclave and the US Sector of Berlin. Approximately thirty thousand students attend these schools. The curricula include foreign languages, fine arts, natural sciences, social sciences and practical courses such as typing and stenography. Only a comparatively small percentage of the students, many of whom are under twenty-five, are interested in social sciences.

# COMPANY-OPERATED SCHOOL -

Onc interesting development in adult education is the combined Day and Evening School for Adults established by the city-owned Berlin Streetcar Company for its employees and their families. The various shops and offices of the company, located in several sections of the city, serve as class-rooms where two-hour courses are given in the morning and in the evening.

A Young People's High School for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five has been formed in Bremen Each Schator of the Bremen civil administration lectures on his own field of activity, and prominent men such as Heinrich Wulff, of the Bremen Teacher Training Institute; Hans Alfken, deputy chief of the Bremen

Labor Office: Wilhelm Busch, director of the art museum; and Wilhelm Kaisen, the burgomaster, are giving a series of lectures on government, politics, current events, cirors in German history, and youth in the professions and in economics. Another project in that city is a four months' rehabilitation course for former members of the Hitler Jugend and of the Bund Deutscher Maedchen who have been dismissed as teachers or from teacher training institutions

Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, and the Neukoelln District of the US Sector in Berlin have evening schools which are primarily concerned with giving religious instruction.

# HIGH SCHOOL FOR ADULTS

On 31 July, the first residential High School for Adults is scheduled to begin its program at Comburg, near Schwaebisch Hall in Wuerttemberg. This school will offer former German soldiers a two-month course in political reeducation. The program includes lectures and discussions which will occupy four hours daily; the remainder of the day will be spent at farm work Some of the foremost German public officials and educators will address the students during (Continued on page 23)

S. A. S. S. S. S. S. S.

Adults are instructed in carpentry at the Magistrat of Berlin's trade school

Signal Corps Photo



ne of the principal differences between ocracy lies in the field of information. The totalitarian government assumes the right of directing and forming public opinion. It was relatively simple for the Nazis to gain such control over the German people, for even in pre-Nazi Germany, the radio was state-owned the press was under pressure from political parties, and the Nazi Party had already organized its own Propaganda Despartment prior to 1933

When the Nazis seized power in 1933 one of their first steps was to gain control over all fields of information in Germany. To preserve some forms of legality, certain administrative measures were set up by law: the Nazis usually took over information media by purchase, by decree in the interest of public safety, or by some combination of the two. The objectives of their control were: First, the total control of all intellectual, political and artistic output of the nation second, the careful selection and supervision of all personnel engaged; and third a continual check on public reactions in Germany. For this purpose they included

not only the media of press and radio, but some of the media which we consider entertainment, such as theater music, art, photo exhibits, advertising and even tourist trade.

To accomplish these primary objectives the Nazis proceeded to build the most elaborate machinery the world has ever seen for influencing the mind of the people. The result: Propaganda — complete, total in escapable.

REORGANIZATION BY OMGUS

In order to undo the work of the Nazis and to reestablish information media on a democratic basis, OMGUS first promulgated a law which forbade all activity on the part of Germans in these fields since all people who were in positions where they were able to influence public opinion were ardent Nazis. Secondly, inasmuch as in many cases the military need still existed for getting news and instructions, both to the German people and to displaced persons, information media were put into operation. American occupation authorities continue to operate some of these facilities today on a much





reduced scale, and to provide all kinds of services to the developing German information media. Thirdly, we hope to dispel the average German's ignorance with regard to America, since ignorance breeds distrust and unbelief. In addition, such services help the Germans to rebuild their information services on a democratic basis.

# **ACTIVITIES OUTLINED**

In radio among other things, we are retransmitting radio programs from New York. We are preparing new documentary films and selecting some old ones to be shown in schools and universities and to adult groups, particularly on such subjects as agriculture, medicine and science. We are producing a German newsreel to give Germans a pictorial account of what is happening in Germany. We are bringing in orchestral music written by Americans. Plays by US authors are being staged. Commercial films are being shown in the theaters throughout the US Zone in Germany. Press and background material are being transmitted to Germany for use by Germans. Books by American authors are being published. These services are for the most part furnished directly to German newspaper publishers, radio stations and book publishers. However, we are ourselves producing some magazines and one newspaper. The magazines are Die Amerikanische Rundschau, which is an intellectual review; Die Neue Auslese, which is produced in cooperation with the British; and Heute, a pictorial review similar to the American magazines Look and Life. Information Control also publishes a zone-wide newspaper, Die Neue Zeitung, in an edition of a million and a half copies.

At the same time we are trying to turn over to responsible Germans the administration and operation of information fields. A great deal of time and energy has been expended by Military Government in selecting newspaper, radio and theatrical specialists who are both technically competent and politically qualified to hold jobs. Several hundred such persons have been found and have done a great deal toward reeducating

their fellow-Germans. It is planned that these specialists will form a nucleus around which full-trade organizations can form along democratic lines. Future selections of the people to man these organizations will be done by the Germans themselves.

In order to give the Germans machinery to make these selections, Information Control officers have been meeting with the German Council of Ministers-President to arrange for the setting up of German bodies who will license publishers, theatrical producers, and similar personnel in each of the three Laender, as Information Control has done in the past. All the German licensing commissions will be required to follow Military Government policy, and all of their decisions will be subject to review by Information Control.

## TEMPORARY BODIES

These licensing commissions are to be temporary bodies, established to make sure that none but the strongest anti-Nazis get in a position where they can influence public opinion through the press, radio or theater. It is hoped that eventually we will reach the situation in Germany which we enjoy in the United States, where anyone may start a newspaper or magazine, or publish a book, and say anything he likes as long as he complies with the general laws of the land. This goal of a completely free press is still several years away, however.

#### **NEW PRESS LAW**

The Council of Ministers-President is drafting a law, to take the place of the Nazi rulings of the Propaganda Ministry. The purpose of this is not to muzzle the press, but to protect the public from libel and false and malicious information on the one hand, and to protect the press from attempts by the government or anyone else to interfere with its freedom on the other. Just as the press will not be allowed to circulate false rumors, no German agency will be allowed to tell the newspapers or magazines what they can or cannot print. When the necessary laws have been passed that will set up

these licensing commissions and put the press law into effect, the Germans will make decisions and do the work, but Information Control will keep close check, will countermand German orders when necessary, and will assist with advice and information wherever possible.

# SHORTAGES IMPEDE PROGRESS

In turning a large part of this job over to the Germans we are faced with various shortages which have impeded progress toward a free press and radio in Germany. Most serious is the shortage of qualified personnel, which exists because anti-Nazis were denied permission to work in this field during the last 12 to 15 years, and most of them who are professionally competent are ill or very old, or have wasted away in concentration camps. There are few among the younger people who are both professionally competent and politically clean.

A great deal of attention has been paid to developing younger people in this field. The University of Munich has established a School of Journalism, with 160 persons enrolled. Newspapers have established similar training schools. It is not sufficient that a German newspaper publisher have a clear fragebogen, that he was not a member of the Nazi Party. He must also have some positive characteristics — he must be anti-Nazi, democratically inclined, liberal in views, and able to help in the job of reeducation. The other shortages are material ones — lead, zinc, ink, paper and book-binding material are all lacking.

#### LICENSED PRESS

Germany does not yet have a free press. In the first place, at the present time no one can start a newspaper without a license. In the US Zone, there are today 36 licensesd German newspapers. Their circulation is approximately four and a quarter million. Some of the newspapers are published two times a week, some three times a week, and one, Der Tagesspiegel in Berlin, six

times a week. The size of newspapers, because of shortages, must necessarily be limited. They are allowed twelve pages a week, and the size of each issue is therefore dependent upon the number of issues published.

One cornerstone of democracy is a free press, and one cornerstone of a free press is a competitive press. This is not as yet possible, largely because the personnel and material shortages place an almost automatic ceiling on the number of papers which can be produced. So far only one city, Frankfurt, has two competing newspapers, but it is hoped that within a matter of weeks, two and perhaps three more cities will have a second newspaper.

## REQUIRED TO BE NON-PARTISAN

The German press is not yet free for another reason - all newspapers are required to be non-partisan. None represents the special interest of any particular group, whether social, economic, political, or religious. In view of the limitations on the number and size of newspapers it is absolutely necessary that all groups receive equitable access to available column space. Though no major paper in the United States is subsidized by a political party, many certainly reflect particular views, political and otherwise. As the number of papers and the competitive press grows in Germany, we will allow more and more freedom to each newspaper to reflect its own particular ideas. Until that time, however, we must insure that they give equitable treatment to all groups. At no time will we allow the press in Germany to be financially subsidized by any group.

Other major restrictions on the press in Germany are contained in the directive from Military Government: Newspapers cannot print any material which tends to spread Nazi or militaristic ideas and doctrines; they cannot print material which tends to jeopardize security of the occupying forces; they cannot print material which constitutes hostile discussion of the Allies or United Nations. The enforcement is not done by censorship. German newspapers are not censored. They

(Continued on page 20)

# INTERZONAL ECONOMIC UNITY PROPOSAL PRESENTED BY US

The Potsdam Agreement provides that "Certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the field of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry," and that "During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit."

The United States has sought during the past year to put into effect these provisions of the Potsdam Agreement. These efforts have been blocked because unanimity has not been achieved on the Allied Control Council: Both France and the USSR still have important reservations concerning German economic unity.

The United States announced this month its determination to strive for attainment of this aim by proposing cooperation in such a program with the government of any other occupying authority. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes made public the proposal at the four-power conference of foreign ministers in Paris. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Military Governor of the US occupied areas of Germany, repeated the invitation to the other members of the Control Council in Berlin.

#### BYRNES' RADIO REPORT

Secretary Byrnes, in a nation-wide radio report to the American people 15 June on the results of the Paris conference, declared: "It is no secret that the four-power control of Germany on a zonal basis is not working well...." He pointed out that "Germany is being administered in four closed compartments, with the movement of people, trade and ideas between the zones more narrowly restricted than between most independent countries."

Declaring that "none of the zones is self-

supporting" and that Germany "is threatened with inflation and economic paralysis," Secretary Byrnes said the United States at the Paris conference "proposed that the Control Commission be instructed to establish the central administrative agencies necessary to administer Germany as an economic unit, and to arrange for the exchange of products between the zones and for a balanced program of imports and exports."

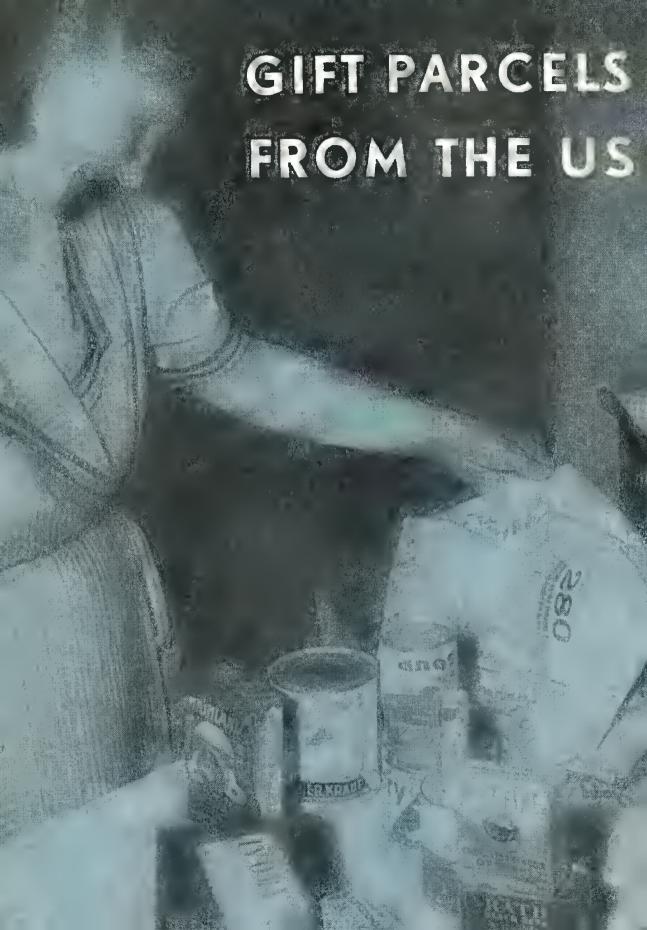
#### AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Asserting the United States was "unwilling to share responsibility for the economic paralysis and suffering we felt certain would follow a continuance of present conditions in Germany," the American Secretary of State announced, "As a last resort, we were prepared to administer our zone in conjunction with any one or more of the other zones as an economic unit." The British expressed hope of concurrence, but no view was expressed by the Soviets or the French.

Five days later, General McNarney made the invitation at the meeting of the Allied Control Council, saying: "The United States Government has authorized its representative on the Allied Control Council to join with the representatives of any other occupying power or powers in measures for the treatment of our respective zones as an economic unit, pending quadripartite agreement..."

"While the United States would prefer quadripartite agreement to implement the Potsdam decision for the establishment of central German administrative agencies for Germany as a whole, its representative is prepared to cooperate with the representatives of any or all the other occupying powers in Germany in establishing adminis-

(Continued on page 20)



Relief food packages to individual , Germans in the US Zone from relatives and friends in the United States began streaming through the port of Bremen early this month to provide additional foodstuffs to supplement the presently restricted rations.

Two distinctly separate systems for handling these relief packages are in operation. One is known as the one-way parcel post service for delivering packages made up by the senders in the United States. The other is the distribution of standard "ten-in-one" parcels by the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE).

The first shipment of the one-way parcel post service passed through Bremen shortly before 1 July, and by the middle of the month three additional shipments had arrived. These totaled more than 80,000 parcels, destined for individuals living in the US occupied areas of Germany. The operation of this system is under the supervision of the Communications Branch, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS.

# HELPS EASE FOOD PROBLEM

The one-way parcel post service will help ease the food problem for civilians living in the Zone by allowing non-perishable food-stuffs to be sent by individuals in the United States. Other authorized articles include clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and allied articles intended for the relief of human suffering. Gift parcels are limited to one parcel per week from one sender to one addressee. The maximum size authorized for posting is 11 pounds in weight and 72 inches in overall length and girth.

The first shipment of ten-in-one relief parcels, arriving 17 July at Bremen and totaling 35,000 packages containing food, soap and other items, was expedited to central distribution points in the US and British Zones for delivery to recipients. The food content in each package amounts to about 40,000 calories.

OMGUS has given its full support to the

program sponsored by CARE, a non-profit organization embracing 24 US relief agencies, in facilitating the delivery of the packages to the US Zone. The complex task of administration in the US Zone has been delegated by OMGUS to the German Central Committee for Voluntary Relief Supplies. A similar committee is used by the British MG in its Zone.

# **HOW PROGRAM OPERATES**

Under the CARE program, an individual in the United States pays the sum of \$15 for delivery of a ten-in-one package to a relative or friend in Germany. The sender later is notified that the package has reached its intented destination or, in the event it cannot be delivered because of incorrect mailing address or for some other reason, the \$15 is returned to the sender. Orders are being accepted only within the United States.

CARE purchased approximately 3,000,000 surplus ten-in-one packages, each weighing 49 pounds, of which 30 pounds is food and the balance other essential household items. When these have been distributed CARE will purchase either additional tenin-ones or a similar type of parcel in order to maintain an uninterrupted flow of essential food and non-food items into Europe. Besides Germany, CARE has contracted for similar deliveries into Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Finland, Norway, Greece, Poland and Italy. Negotiations for extension of the relief program in other food-pinched areas in Europe are underway.

#### FIVE MENU COMPONENTS

The ten-in-one parcel, probably the most popular of prepared rations issued by the Army in World War II, derives its name from the fact each is sufficient to feed ten soldiers for one day. To provide a variety in diet, the ten-in-ones were prepared in five different menu components which include various types of canned meats and meat combinations, cereals and biscuits, beverages and non-food components like cigarettes, matches and soap.

# GERMAN REACTIONS

# Berlin Editorials Discuss Political and Economic Unity

In a front page editorial on the discussions in Paris regarding Germany's future, the French licensed Kurier observed that "before the end of the Paris conference the American Secretary of State made a last attempt to obtain Molotov's consent for the formation of central administration organs in order to make possible treatment of Germany as an economic entity. He could be sure of Great Britain's consent beforehand because Britain, with its immediate program for German economy, had the same aim."

The only alternative to central administration, declared the paper, seems to be Byrnes' proposal to the other powers to unite their zones with the American zone in economic respects, for America will unite her zone with any other in order to treat these zones as an economic entity.

"It is a pity that this American proposal was not discussed at the Paris conference," declared the paper, adding that only the British foreign secretary has decided to check these proposals immediately. "The American proposal does not aim only at preventing chaos in Germany, but also at halting an autonomous development of any zone."

"Therefore Germany is uncertain whether in the near future — that means before winter — a partial economic merger between the occupation areas will be realized ...," concluded the paper.

Neues Deutschland, Social Unity Party organ in Berlin, expressed the hope that "the political broadmindedness and experience of the last three decades will be an important factor in the settlement of the future political structure of Germany."

"The economic and political dismemberment of Germany," noted the paper, "would only increase he misery of the German people. If the zonal frontiers a e maintained the present fatal consequences which ensue from the maintenance of these frontiers would be increased by a final separation of zones ... In the loopholes of the many small splinter countries reaction would again gather and strengthen itself, and the will for a peaceful democratic order would have no possibility for a free development in a confusion of frontiers . . ."

Admitting they understand very well that the victors want security against new German aggression, the paper opposed any idea of dismemberment of Germany. It pointed out that the loose union of sovereign states did not prevent aggression against France in 1870, nor did the "true federalistic state of Bismarck with its 25 foreign peoples prevent World War I."

"Not the political structure, not federalism nor particularism guarantees security to the victors against new German aggression," stated the paper. "Only a livable Germany in which the anti-fascist development is secured can do this. . . . . Only a uniform and therefore livable democratic Germany can serve for peace and progress. A separated, dismembered, economically and politically sick Germany would become a political posthole within the heart of Europe . . . "

The Neues Deutschland editorial asserted a stabilization of the Reich is impossible when the Germans split up among themselves. "... No matter what the new parts of Germany are called, the most important thing is that they are parts of a democratic republic ...," the editorial declared.

# **Party Politics**

The British-licensed Telegraph declared in an editorial on party politics that the parties should not use the increase of food supplies as a means of propaganda.

"There is no party in Germany which

doesn't desire that the food situation be bettered," asserted the paper. "It would be unfair if various parties would claim that the increase of the food rations is particularly due to them ..."

"The same," continued the paper, "applies to PWs, for no one desires that the PWs remain forever in prison camps."

"In deciding what party to favor, the voters should be given other questions than that," the paper said, noting that there are problems which show up immediately the differences between the various political parties. As an example, the paper mentioned the establishment of a planned socialistic economy and the question of the liquidation of monopoly and trust economy as well as the land reform.

Referring to the fact that Grotewohl and Pieck are now touring the British Zone speaking for the SED, the paper declared it would now be only just if Schumacher would be allowed to tour the eastern zone speaking for the SPD.

Noting that Pieck has declared that the SPD is not necessary in the eastern zone, the paper observed ironically that perhaps some people in the west will advise him that the SED is not wanted there.

# **Berlin Radio Comment**

In advising Berlin Radio listeners "What We Must Know," a speaker from the buna works in the Soviet Zone stressed the need for economic trade with the western zones. The speaker pointed out that on his trips to the western zones he had found "a great readiness for an exchange of goods," that the Soviet Zone requires important raw materials while the western zones need agricultural products.

Declaring "we shall reach our goal" the speaker reminded the listeners that insurmountable difficulties appeared a year ago, but they have been solved. "While we know we have to rely on the support of the occupation forces, we must not forget to use our own initiative," he concluded.

The Berlin Radio's "Tribune of Democra-

cy" program presented a round-table discussion among western zone members of the LDP who had attended the party's convention in Erfurt. One party member observed that on his trip through the western zone he had discovered the realization of the democratic idea operates with a stong impulse. Regarding the Soviet zone the visitors opined they had secured a favorable impression, that work in the Soviet zone is not temporary but for the future.

On its "Comments of the Day" program the radio explained to its listeners that "democracy" means: "the rule of the people."

"The idea of democracy is not rigid, though," stated the radio, citing as the finest form of democracy that which assures democratic rights and freedoms to the majority of the people and which gives to all people the same chances.

Contrary to anarchy, democracy does not abolish all order, opined the radio, pointing out that the people live in a community where the rights of others must be considered.

# Dictating to the Press

In an editorial referring to the attempts of German public officials to dictate to the press what can or cannot be written, Die Neue Zeitung, official US newspaper, declared recently, "These incidents show the enormous difficulties the press still has to contend with in its job of fact-finding and reporting. The first condition to be met, if the new German press is to fullfil its major function, namely the objective information of the German public, is a genuine atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence between the press and the authorities, regardless of whether the press praises or blames, regardless of the political shade of the journalist or the official. Where there is not this respect and trust, the press has no alternative but to resort to other sources of news, the accuracy of which would thus suffer from lack of access to direct and natural news sources."

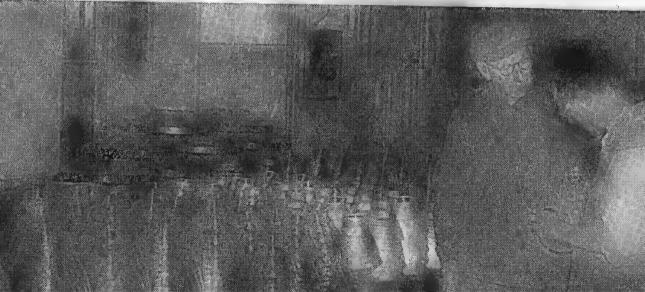




# ZEISS

(Upper left) A worker coating glass fixtures; (above women varnishing lock parts to prevent rust; (upper right) worker applying paint to lamps; (lower left) to men preparing glass reflectors for painting; (lower light) view of workers making safety locks.

Signal Corps Phot





With six factories in operation throughout the country, Zeiss Ikon is one of Germany's leading manufacturing concerns. Going back into production in October 1945, its two Berlin plants have been turning out cameras for the US Army Exchange Service, as well as office lamps, street and railway lights, and safety locks for German civilian use. When quotas are announced by OMGUS, the concern expects to begin allocating a portion of its output for export.







# US Personnel Permitted to Testify in German Courts

Persons subject to US military law or associated with the US Office of Military Government are now permitted to testify as witnesses in German courts, according to Regulation 2 of Military Government Law No. 2, approved by the Deputy Military Governor.

In keeping with MG policy of giving the Germans greater responsibility, the new regulation broadens the power of German courts by permitting the Germans to request necessary testimony from American witnesses. Previously, no American was allowed to testify in any German court. This made it necessary for cases concerning German civilians being transferred to MG courts if Americans were required as witnesses.

Written request for an American to testify must be made by the president of the German Court to the commanding officer of the detachment, company or higher command exercising direct supervision and control over the witness. The request shall include a statement of the title and nature of the action, together with a statement of the facts proposed for proof by the testimony sought.

Persons permitted to testify under the new regulation are military personnel of the United States and of the United Nations serving with the tactical armed forces of the United States, and other persons subject to US military law, including dependents.

Non-military personnel serving with or employed by the Offices of Military Government and their dependents, if subject to US military law, may be permitted to testify upon approval by a Director of an Office of Military Government, or his designee, exercising supervision over the witness.

Testimony given must not concern classified matter and must not be prejudicial to the interests of MG or of the Armed Forces of the United States. Copies of official papers and copies of reports of inquires cannot be requested or furnished.

No former member or employee of the US armed forces or former employee of MG can testify before a German court concerning any information acquired by him as the result of such membership or employment or which involves activities of the armed forces or of MG or its personnel, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Commanding Officer of his former unit or office. If testimony concerns MG, permission must be granted by the Director of the Office of Military Government for the Land in which the German court is situated.

No person subject to US military law, and no employee of MG, other than a German national, shall be subject to punishment by any German court for any contempt of court. Notice of alleged contempt may be referred by the court to the appropriate military authority for action.

# Internment Camps

Administration of internment camps in the US Zone containing persons awaiting trial under denazification laws is being turned over to German civil authorities, the Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS, has announced. Transfer of approximately 18 camps is to be completed before 1 September.

Internees held in camps or currently on trial as war criminal suspects and witnesses, those designated members of organizations indicted as criminals by the International Military Tribunal, and persons arrested by intelligence and security troops and whose liberty would be inimical to the occupation forces, will remain in MG custody.

Those internees who will be turned over to German authorities were taken into custody on varied charges of having fostered Nazi ideology and otherwise furthered the aims of the National Socialist Party. German officials will establish tribunals and appoint prosecutors within the 18 camps for processing the internees, as provided by the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, even before the change-over becomes effective.

# Department to Handle All Expellee Problems

To plan for its present refugee and expellee population of 447,000, which is expected to increase to 700,000 by the middle of October, the German Ministry of the Interior of Land Wuerttemberg-Baden has established a special Department for Refugees which will take over the program from the Public Welfare Department. The new department provides initial reception and care and coordinates the services of the labor, housing, education, welfare, food and health offices in each Kreis for the new residents.

Each refugee or expellee family coming into the Land must be medically examined and then assigned to a community. Housing must be available and, in addition, the Refugee Department attempts to locate families in communities where they will be religiously acceptable to the rest of the community, and where employment will be available, according to their skill or trade.

Although only about 35 percent of the refugees and expellees are men and only half of them fitted for hard physical labor, MG authorities state that, since last January when an acute farm labor shortage existed, almost two-thirds of the 33,000 farm workers sent out by the local employment offices were drawn from this group. Many of the women and children also volunteered to help with the harvesting.

Since more than a quarter of the new residents are children, the strain on the Land school system has been heavy. During June alone, almost 17,000 pupils, mostly refugee children, were added to the elementary school rolls, and more than 7,000 to the

vocational schools. Classes are still "unmanageably large," although 300 elementary school teachers were recruited during the month, said an MG officer. Vocational schools average 88 students per teacher. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that many of the children coming from other countries do not speak German.

# **US Liaison Group**

The importance to the industrial recovery of the US Zone of coal and steel from the Ruhr has resulted in establishment of a permanent US Liaison Group with headquarters at Essen in the British Zone. Col. Ellis F. Altman, Deputy Chief of the Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, heads the new group which is composed of specialists in coal, steel and mining supplies. Branches are to be set in Duesseldorf, steel center for the Ruhr, and in the Saar region in the French Zone.

The purpose of the US Liaison Group is to facilitate the shipment of coal and steel which is allocated to the American Zone, and also the movement of mining supplies and other equipment going into the Ruhr and Saar from the US Zone.

# I. G. Farben Control

Between 30 and 35 of the smaller properties of the I. G. Farbenindustrie in all Zones, which can be operated independently without detriment to the technical production of chemicals for peaceful uses, are to be sold on the open market, the Economics Division, OMGUS, announced.

This action is being taken in conformity with a quadripartite decision of the fourpower I. G. Farben Control Committee, and is another step toward dissolving what was once the largest chemical corporation in the world.

The first list of saleable properties includes only these that are neither affected by questions of patent and trademark rights, nor by the larger decisions involved in the eventual deconcentration of the principal

I. G. Farben holdings. Although these plants represent only a small fraction of the I. G. Farben assets, their disposal is expected to furnish a precedent for subsequent measures.

# Award to French Officer

The Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, was presented to General de Division Roger Jean Noiret, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the French Group Control Council in Germany, at ceremonies 19 July in front of the Director's Building, OMGUS Headquarters, Berlin.

The award, presented by the Deputy Military Governor, cited General Noiret's "outstanding service from April 1944 to May 1945 as Deputy to the Commanding General of French troops in Great Britain, Chief of Staff in the Northern Zone and as Military Attache in London."

# Swords into Plowshares

Through arrangements made by MG for Wuerttemberg-Baden, the firm of Eberhardt Brothers at Ulm and the forging and hammer works of Karl Schneider at Aalen are manufacturing plow points and plowshares from armor plate which had been rusting at Mannheim, Ulm, Neckarsulm and other places in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Experiments made in reclaiming armor plate, designed to relieve the shortage of steel for needed farm implements, disclosed that armor plate varying in thickness from 8 to 23 millimeters could be reclaimed profitably. Through a series of heat treatments, the armor plate's hardness is reduced to the point where it may be forged into steel of the durability demanded of farm implements.

# Removal of Documents

Two consignments of valuable documents and records which had been stored 900 feet underground during the war in the Kochendorf salt mine in Heilbronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden, were moved in the past two weeks to the British Zone.

Archives belonging to Schleswig-Holstein and comprising 3,200 loose packages and

550 cases of bound archives estimated to contain 10,000 volumes required ten trucks to take them to north Germany.

Vital documents containing in many instances the only existing record of the former inhabitants of the city of Cologne were returned to that city. The 280 cases of materials required 14 trucks to make the transfer.

# Wearing of Allied Uniforms

OMGUS field officers have been instructed to deal severely with violators of MG Ordinance No. 1, Section 8 (Unlawful Wearing of Uniform of Allied Forces).

As a general guide, it was recommended that simple violations be punished by one-year confinement and that unlawful wearing of the uniform in furtherance of a criminal act be punished by five-year confinement but punishments will be modified to fit each case.

# **Export Exhibition**

Three hundred exhibitors are arranging thousands of samples for the special export exhibition to be opened 1 August in Stuttgart, according to the Export-Import Section, Economics Division, Regional MG, Wuert-temberg-Baden.

Among the highlights of the displays will be a small story-and-a-half pre-fabricated house. The finished house, with a special cut-away section showing the construction of the building, has insulation of concrete and glass wool.

One exhibition room will be devoted to wooden products made in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Most of these items will fall in the non-luxury class, with samples of bowls, plates, fine inlay work and domestic furniture being displayed.

# Children's School

With the enrollment of 90 children, the first summer school for American children in Germany opened 23 July in Berlin. Children of US military and civilian personnel and children of personnel of the Allied missions attached to the US headquarters

are eligible to attend the courses offered under the supervision of the Information and Education Section, Headquarters Command, OMGUS, during the remainder of July, August and September.

Approximately 50 children, ranging in age from two to six years, have been enrolled for the morning nursery school. Children in the 7—14 age group will attend afternoon classes in history, geography, reading, spelling, arithmetic, German and Russian. Historical travelogues are planned in conjunction with the history and geography classes, particularly films pertaining to the United States, to keep the children informed about their own country.

# Removal of US Dead

Disinterment operations for the removal of American dead in the Soviet Zone was started 22 July under an agreement between American and Soviet authorities. Upon identification, the bodies will be buried in American cemeteries in Belgium pending decisions concerning the repatriation program.

Three teams, consisting of three men each, which have been operating in the Soviet Zone, have to date found the graves of 300 American military dead. Previous arrangements with the Soviet officials did not permit disinterment. As a result of the recent negotiations, the teams were increased to 13 men each.

# **OMGUS Officers Honored**

The Legion of Merit was awarded 23 July to Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, Director of Information Control, OMGUS, and to Col. Marcin Boyle, Chief of the Policy Enforcement Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. The presentations were made by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, at ceremonies in his office at OMGUS Headquarters.

General McClurc was honored for "exceptionally meritorious service as Military Attache to England during the period February 1942 to September 1942." Colonel Boyle was cited for "exceptionally meritori-

ous conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Director of Civil Operations and later as Headquarters Commandant, Bremen Port Command, Bremen, Germany, from 6 May 1945 to 6 February 1946."

# Interzonal Activities

The Quadripartite Railway Committee agreed 16 July that uniform through-traffic rates should apply throughout all zones of Germany and that equal distribution of the revenues should be made between the zones on the basis of services performed.

An arrangement was concluded by which empty open-top cars will be furnished to the British Zone for moving steel billets to the French Zone, where the billets will be used to manufacture cans for preserving fruits, vegetables and other commodities in the US Zone.

An appendix to the quarterly balance sheets for banks has been distributed to all banks in the three western zones of Germany. This will permit quarterly information beginning 31 March 1946 to be supplied on all interbank accounts of banks in the three zones.

Since all clearances with Berlin and the Soviet Zone funnel through the Stadtkontor, whose statement is already available, there is no need to use this form for the Soviet Zone.

Pending four-power agreement on the interzonal exchange of newspapers, distribution of American-licensed German newspapers to the other occupation zones of Germany has been stopped. The commanders of the other zones have been requested to halt the flow of German newspapers from their zones into the US Zone until an agreement is reached.

A group of British officials made a three-day tour of the US Zone last week to examine the structure and organization of government in the US Zone. The group conferred with MG and German officials in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich.

# TOWARDS A FREE GERMAN PRSS (Confinued from page 8)

are given specific directives and guidances, and the responsibility for conformance is placed on the German editors. However, there is post-production scrutiny by a board of experts. There have been violations, but in only one case has the violation been particularly serious. Many have received reprimands in one form or another for slight violations, most of which were due to lack of experience.

Except for these violations the technical quality and journalistic practices have improved considerably in the past several months. The makeup of the papers has improved. Under the old German system news and opinion were combined. We are teaching them to separate news from opinion and comment, and to treat it in an objective, factual manner.

Up to a few days ago the only access to world news that German papers had was through the official Military Government news agency, DANA, established, operated and controlled by Information Control. DANA furnished the licensed press with the wires

of the major services of America, and all news from outside Germany came through this source. There were two reasons for this. First, the American agencies themselves were prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act from trading diretly with the Germans. Second, German editors had not reached the point where they could be given complete freedom in selection and treatment of news. Working with DANA were experienced American newspapermen who could exercise discretion, caution and judgment in selecting and treating world news. DANA is now to be licensed, and will continue as the main source of internal German news. This is a very real contribution to the mission of Military Government in Germany, and has become possible because most German editors have demonstrated that they are able to handle world news unaided.

German editors and publishers themselves are now playing a major role in the establishment of a free press in Germany, and consequently in the reeducation and reorientation of the German people toward democratic ideals and practice.

# ECONOMIC UNITY PROPOSAL (Continued from page 9)

trative arrangements to secure economic unity," General McNaruey stated, adding that the Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and his staff would be available at any time for discussions on this proposal with representatives of any of the other occupying powers.

Secretary Byrnes, in his radio address, raised the questions: "Is German militarism going to be used as a pawn in a struggle between the East and the West and is German militarism again to be given the chance to divide and conquer?" He said equivocation in answering "will increase unbearably the tension and strains which men of good will everywhere are striving to relieve."

Pointing to past experiences of "rounds of verbal combat" to reach "understandings,"

Secretary Byrnes said he did not believe "the Soviets realize the doubts and suspisions which they have raised in the minds of those in other countries who want to be their friends by the aloofness, coolness and hostility with which they have received America's offer to guarantee jointly the continued disarmament of Germany."

Secretary Byrnes also told in his radio report of four-power discussions concerning the peace treaties for Italy and former satellite states of the Axis, the questions of the disposition of Trieste, Italian colonies, Italian reparations and a treaty for Austria. His speech was accepted by the American press as a "frank" report of the ministers' successes and failures.

# PRESS and RADIO COMMENTS

# PRESS FINDS BRITISH LOAN PASSAGE AS REFLECTION OF US PUBLIC OPINION

A pproval by the House of Representatives of the three and three-fourths billion dollar credit to Britain was generally interpreted by US newspaper comment as evidence that Congress recognizes that international economic cooperation is essential to the maintenance of world peace.

The point was made that, despite long and sometimes bitter debate on the proposed British loan, Congress has acted in a statesmanlike manner in taking action that reflects the international outlook of the majority of people of the United States.

Comment also generally recognized the value of the loan in US-British economic relations, but subordinated this two-nation gain to benefits for world economic relationships.

The Louisville Courier-Journal said in part: "Approval of the proposed loan means not that an act of charity has been consummated, but that one chance to establish a sound economic base for peace has been accepted by the United States."

According to The New York Times: "We are aiding Britain because we think her recovery essential to our own welfare. this is not the only reason. We are not building an Anglo-American economic bloc. Wc believe this aid to Britain is also aid, first, to all Britain's customers; second, to all nations which wish to buy and sell in the world's markets. The USSR, with her closed domestic economic system, can still take advantage of greater freedom of world trade. She will not pay more for what she has to import, nor receive less for what she has to export, because of this agreement. In global exchanges she will be in the same position as any other large buyer or seller. She will gain, as all nations will, if those exchanges

are stabilized."

"We do not pretend that a credit of three and three-fourths billion dollars carries magic that will bring on the millennium. We do feel sure that the danger of a trade war has been averted, that economic cooperation among all members of the United Nations has been brought closer, that one obstacle to mobilization of the earth's productive forces against fear and war has been removed."

"In approving the British loan, the House of Representatives proclaimed that the United States is not going to renounce its world leadership by skulking into isolation," declares the Philadelphia Record. "We are proud because the representatives had courage to put sense before sentiment, and wisdom to place the welfare of our country ahead of sectional and group interests . . . What we have done has been to lay a solid foundation for post-war economy . . . With this aid, Britain now can enter wholeheartedly into the Bretton Woods program, otherwise, she would have to drop out. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund can now operate as planned - to stabilize currencies, and, through other loans, help other nations help themselves in recovering from the war."

The Washington Post said: "Approval of the loan agreement carries with it a clear mandate from Congress to press vigorously toward attainment of those long-range economic objectives to which British and American policy-makers are committed by virtue of the agreement — namely, lowering of trade barriers, elimination of discriminatory trade regulations, progressive abandonment of exchange controls, and stabilization of

world currencies. These goals cannot be reached overnight, but the loan clears the way for Great Britain to cooperate with this country to that end. It likewise makes it possible for her to become a participant in the International Monetary Fund and other world agencies designed to regularize international trade and prevent economic warfare . . ."

"The fact that the House voted not merely for this particular loan, but for less tangible benefits to the world at large that are expected to follow should give fresh strength and courage to those liberal elements at home and abroad who are leading the fight against postwar reactionary, separatist tendencies."

# Editorials Discuss Waiver of Veto Power on Atom Problem

US Newspaper editorial comment, following presentation to the UN Atomic Energy Commission or the new US memorandum further defining American recommendations concerning relations between the proposed International Atomic Control Authority and organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, reiterated previously expressed opinions that the Big-Five veto power must be waived in the work of proposed atomic authority.

Singled out for most comment was the memorandum's proposal for a treaty, freely entered into by UN nations, covering formation of the Control Authority.

The New York Times said. "The US memorandum goes far to meet the Soviets on matters of form without surrendering the substance of the American offer — demand for effective inspection and control of all atomic work before the United States surrenders either the bomb or knowledge of how to make it."

"The new American proposal agrees to two points of the Soviet plan. It agrees to outlawing atomic weapons by international treaty and it makes the Security Council the supreme authority in dealing with violations of the treaty."

"But it also insists on three other points

which the Soviets have opposed thus far. First is the necessity of establishing a special international atomic authority to supervise all atomic developments which the Security Council is not equipped to do, but this authority could report all violations of the bomb to the Security Council for action under the United Nations Charter . . . Second is that the treaty must provide for effective international control instead of leaving its enforcement to the various governments within their own jurisdiction. Third and most important is that the treaty which outlaws atomic weapons must also outlaw the veto power in the Security Council in all matters affected by that treaty."

Of different opinion is New Orleans Times-Picayune which said: "We can think of no reason why the USSR should have been expected to agree to give up the veto right by independent treaty, if she was unwilling to forego it by charter amendment."

# Foreign Service Board

An editorial in the Washington Post recently advocated permanent representation for several government agencies on the new Board of Foreign Service, as established in the pending Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The editorial said: "In reporting on . . . the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the House Foreign Affairs Committee wisely broadened the basis of representation on the new Board of Foreign Service. The Board is charged with making recommendations to the Secretary of State concerning policies and procedures to govern administration and personnel management of Foreign Service. In addition to including the three Assistant Secretaries of State and one representative each of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture - who made up the old Board of Foreign Service Personnel - the new bill wisely provides that the President may give representation on the board to any other government agency. Members from outside the State Department, however, would sit only when matters of interest to their respective agencies are under consideration."

the opening weeks on denazification, reconstruction of political institutions, present-day economic problems and future political tasks.

This program will be assisted by 50 men who were trained in democratic principles while they were prisoners of war in American camps. During their war-time internment in America, these former PW's studied various skills and trades and attended camp classes on democracy, political sciences and related subjects. These 50 men also plan a four-day conference beginning 3 August at Comburg Castle to lay plans for utilizing in Germany the ideas and instructions they received in the camps in the United States.

In addition, a volunteer speakers' bureau of American military and civilian personnel has been established in Wuerttemberg-Baden by the Adult Education Branch of the Land MG Education and Religious Affairs Division. Twenty Americans have volunteered to speak at German school, club and other group gatherings on American political parties, government, schools and universities, finance, German-American relations, democracy, history, labor and labor problems, agriculture, public health, nutrition, employment and training practices, prison management, student self-government and the purpose of MG.

University extension courses are rather limited in scope because of the inadequate facilities available. However, some universities in the US Zone are overcoming the difficulties which exist by permitting a small

number of adult students to attend their regular classes and by sponsoring public lectures and public forums. Noteworthy in this respect is the Forum Academicum which has been established under the joint auspices of the universities of Frankfurt and Marburg and holds weekly public forums in each of these university towns.

Preparations are now being made to reopen the Labor Academy (Akademie der Arbeit) which before the Nazi regime had been affiliated with the University of Frankfurt as a labor college. The Nuremberg trade unions have established a residential labor school for youth in Konstein, Bavaria. This school offers a one-week program of political orientation and vocational training and guidance.

## OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

In addition to these adult education programs provided by institutions, there are a large number of other facilities in the US Zone such as public libraries, discussion groups, lectures, historical research and other activities sponsored by MG-approved cultural societies.

The extent to which reorientation and reeducation of the German people will bear fruit is difficult to foretell. Only after years of consistently progressive teaching of democratic principles will it be possible accurately to evaluate the contribution of adult education to the rehabilitation of the Germans.

# GIFT PARCELS (Continued from page 11)

While the CARE program is designed primarily to enable an individual in the United States to send a package to an individual in Germany, a certain percentage of all CARE packages will be turned over to German welfare agencies for distribution to the most needy. Individuals in the United States, when placing an order, are urged to state that if the named recipient cannot

be located, the package can be turned over to welfare agencies for distribution to needy persons.

Both the one-way parcel post and the CARE programs are supplementary to the program for the importation of relief supplies from welfare agencies in the United States for distribution by German welfare agencies to the needy.

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

# 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq lst Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

'Stuttgart Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson lst Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart *LK Böblingen *LK Esslingen *LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen *LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart Böblingen Esslingen Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Leonherg Nürtingen Vaihingen

Mannheim

Buchen

Mosbach

Sinsheim

Heidelberg

Lt Col C L Jackson 1st Lt O P Johnson Capt N Semaschko Maj S A Warren Capt J B Cress Ist Lt R R Mayer Capt W J Vallaza Capt P F Sullivan 1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt G H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barher 1st Lt D E Bedard

#### Karlsruhe Area

Tauberhischofsbeim

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L Coldman

#### Heilbronn Area

Heilbronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau : Mergentheim Ochringen

Maj M W Terry lst Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena Capt C E McGaffey Capt R Forrest 1st Lt M Korsun

*SK Mannheim

*SK/LK Heidelberg

*LK Buchen

*LK Moshach

*LK Tauberbischofsheim

*LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

*LK Heilbronn

*LK Crailsheim

*LK Schw. Hall

*LK Kuenzelsau

*LK Mergentheim

*LK Ochvingen

*LK Ochringen

* Liaison and Security

#### Ulm Area

*LK Ulm *LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim

Capt R N Tbarp
Capt R H Nation
1st Lt J E Switzer
Capt R Kennedy Ulm Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen Heidenbeim Capt B V Bloom

# LAND GREATER HESSE

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

# 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Oberursel

Lt Col S S Grabam Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt R Gutzwiller

#### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

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Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris Capt E M Jacobson

#### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

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Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick Capt D W Shea Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore Capt A Quam Maj M Baymor Capt G W Davis Capt L R Allen Capt H A Karas

#### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

2 *** p. 15 4 4 4 5 *

Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erbach Büdingen

Maj W R Sheeban Capt G E Schmoeker Lt Col J C Rose Maj R A Gish Capt R O Didlo Maj D M Easterday

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) US Ln Det (Rubr) US Ln Det (Saar)

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*LK Dill

*LK Gelnbausen *LK Biedenkopf *SK/LK Hanau

*LK Oberlahn *LK Limburg *LK Maintaunus

*LK Rheingau *LK Obertaunus *LK Usingen

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*LK Melsungen *LK Fritzlar-Homburg *LK Ziegenbain

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*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld *LK Rotenburg

*LK Hofgeismar *LK Wolfhagen

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## LAND BAVARIA

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for Bayaria	Munich	-

# 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgen
Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt Hq Company	Munich	Capt J W Preston
Sv Company :	Municb ·	Capt L R Clark

# Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

	. 4 .	
*SK/LK Wurzburg  *SK/LK Aschaffenburg  *SK/LK Schweinfurt  *LK Kissingen  *LK Kitzingen  *LK Alzenau  *LK Bruckenau  *LK Ebern  *LK Gemunden  *LK Gerolzbofen  *LK Hammelburg  *LK Hassfurt  *LK Hofheim  *LK Karlstadt  *LK Konigshofen  *LK Markt Heidelfeld  *LK Maltrichstadt	Wurzburg Wurzburg Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Alzenau Bruckenau Ehern Gemunden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Konigsbofen Lohr Markt Heidelfeld	Maj I P Chestnut Maj M B Voorhees Capt J R Hurst Maj G M Marsh Capt M A Potter Capt M Colbert; Capt A T Neumann Capt Grodzinski 1st Lt G E Mair Capt J J Cotter 1st Lt G F Fechan Capt K E Hellmig Capt R E Hellmig Capt F L Beelby Capt W E Brayden Capt C Boden Capt E E Kelly Capt Griffin 1st Lt L K Owens
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		Capt W E Brayden
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*LK Lobr		Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt E F Warnke
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell
MIL OVODORIUI	Comparate	owpt 2 22 20 Hote

#### Regierungshezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken			
Co B SK/LK Nurnberg *SK/LK Bamberg *SK/LK Bayreuth *SK/LK Erlangen	Ansbach Nurnberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen	Col E M Haight Lt Col C Klise Lt Col J R Case Capt D F Stroup, Actg Lt Col F M Guild	
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^{*} Liaison and Security

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

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*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbubl
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenbausen
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck
*LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg
*LK Schwahach	Schwabach
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld
*LK Uffenbeim	Windsheim
*LK Lauf	Lauf
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch
*LK Naila	Naila
	the 1 Accounts

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Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt
Capt R J Towle
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj R J Nielson
1st Lt L D Franklin
Capt R E Peters
1st Lt W C Williams
Maj F K Hinchey
Maj R E Stringer
Capt G B Jones
Capt L C Wheeler
Capt N A Carr
Maj C J Cody
Capt G N Hultren
Capt H C Moore

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	regieru
Co D	
*SK/LK Regenshurg	
*SK/LK Regensburg *SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a	d. Wald
*SR/LK Passau	
*SK/LK Amberg	
*SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Amberg *SK/LK Landshut	
*SK/LK Straubing	
*LK Cham *LK Burglengenfeld *LK Parsberg	
*LK Burglengenfeld	
*LK Parsberg	
*LK Tirschenreuth	
*LK Neunherg vorm Wald	
*LK Eschenbach	
*LK Deggendorf	
*LK Eggenfelden	
*LK Grafenau	
*LK Parsberg  *LK Tirschenreuth  *LK Neunherg vorm Wald  *LK Eschenbach  *LK Deggendorf  *LK Eggenfelden  *LK Grafenau  *LK Kelheim  *LK Landau a. d. Isar  *LK Pfarkirchen  *LK Regen  *LK Vilshofen	
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	
*LK Pfarrkirchen	
*LK Regen	
*LK Vilshofen	
*LK Vilshofen *LK Vilsbiburg *LK Wolfstein	
*LK Wolfstein	
*LK Wolfstein *LK Kemnath *LK Nabburg *LK Oherviechtach *LK Riedenberg *LK Vohenstrauss *LK Roding *LK Waldmuenchen *LK Beilngries	
*LK Nabburg	
*LK Oherviechtach	
*LK Riedenberg	
*LK Vohenstrauss	
*LK Roding	
*LK Waldmuenchen	
*LK Beilngries	
*LK Beilngries *LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf. *LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	
*LK Bogen *LK Dingolfing *LK Griesbach	
*LK Dingolling	
*LK Griesbach	
*TIK Kotzting	
*LK Mainburg	
*LK Kotzting  *LK Mainburg  *LK Mallersdorf  *LK Rottenburg  *LK Viechtach	
*IV Vicebree	
*LK Viechtach *LK Wegscheid	
DIY AA GRACHEIU	

*LK Stadtsteinach

Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut Straubing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsberg Tirschenreuth Neunberg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a. d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen Vilsbiburg Wolfstein Kemnath Nahburg Oberviechtach Riedenberg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmuenchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenburg Bogen Dingolfing Griesbach Kotzting Mainburg Mallersdorf Rottenburg Viechtach Wegscheid

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lst Lt N Ugland
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^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E *SK/LK Munich *SK/LK Rosenheim *SK/LK Ingolstadt *SK/LK Freising *LK Miesbach *LK Traunstein *LK Altoetting *LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen *LK Erding *LK Laufen *LK Muhldorf
*LK Wasserhurg
*LK Toelz
*LK Aihling
*LK Fuerstenfeldhruck
*LK Landsberg *LK Pfaffenhofen . *LK Starnherg *LK Starnnerg
*LK Weilheim
*LK Wolfratshausen
*LK Berchtesgaden
*LK Ehersherg
*LK Aichach

*LK Schrohenhausen

*LK Dachau

*LK Schongau

Munich Munich Rosenheim Ingolstadt Freising Mieshach Traunstein Altoetting Partenkirchen ... Erding Laufen Muhldorf Wasserhurg. Bad Toelz Bad Aihling Fuerstenfeldhruck Landsberg Pfaffenhofen . Starnberg Weilheim Wolfratshausen . Berchtesgaden Ehersherg Aichach Schrohenhausen Dachau Schongau

Lt Col R J Philpott Lt Col E Keller Capt R H Necel Capt K H Necel
Lt Col J H Kelly
Lt Col H E Blakeley
Capt W T Loyett
Capt V L Thom
Capt C W Larimer
Maj M W Nitz Maj C A Brown Capt N W Borring Capt W M Forys Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeyer
1st Lt C C Boatwright Maj C A Rein Capt O M Cole
Maj C E Carlsen
Capt M J Groves Capt M J Groves
Maj P L Steers Jr
Maj M Lawrence
Capt E J Pennetto
1st Lt H J Thompson
Capt H J Bierman
Maj A G Snow
Capt C S Garber

## Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G Augshurg *SK/LK Augshurg *SK/LK Kempten *LK Dillingen *LK Neu Ulm Augshurg Kempten Dillingen Weissenhorn *LK Sonthofen Sonthofen *LK Donauwörth Donauwörth *LK Donauworth
*LK Gunzberg
*LK Markt Oberdorf
*LK Memmingen
*LK Mindelheim
*LK Neuherg
*LK Nordlingen
*LK Fussen
*LK Fussen Gunzherg Markt Oherdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuherg Nordlingen Fussen *LK Krumhach Krumhach *LK Illertissen Illertissen *LK Kaufheuren Kaufheuren *LK Wertingen *LK Friedberg Wertingen Friedberg *LK Schwabmunchen Schwabmunchen

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Lt Col R A Norton
Lt Col R S Wagner
Maj R J Paul
Capt J A Morris
Maj J E Rhea Capt R Glass Ist Lt E A Eaton Capt B M Green 1st Lt W M Toepser Capt L A Troter
Capt E D Schank
Lt P W Thomson
Capt S D Lubin 1st Lt O H Sager... Capt J O Renalds Capt D G Stevens Lt P F Moskowitz Capt D J Moran Capt T B Greaves

# US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

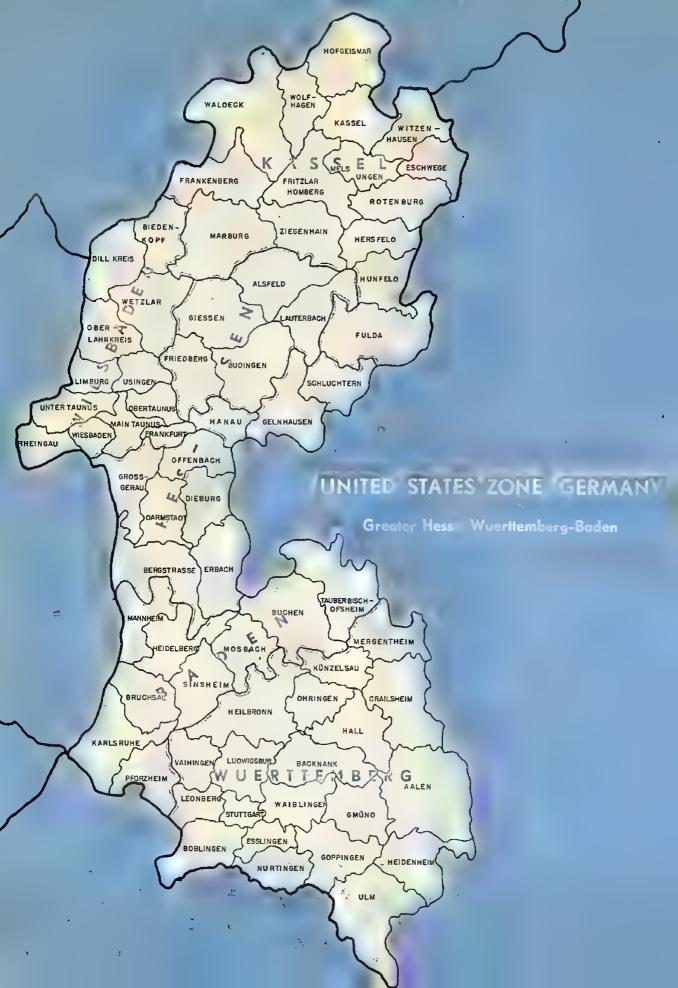
# BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen Wesermunde Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

* Liaison and Security





### MILITARY GOVERNMENT



### OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Third Replacement Depot	AG 322 AGO
	10 July 1946, USFET
Ordinary Leaves and Furloughs to the US	Circular No. 104
	13 July 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Classified Records	AG 312.1 GCT-AGO
	20 July 1946, USFET
Representation of Foreign Interests	AG 014.12 (DP)
	22 July 1946, OMGUS
Channel for Communication with the Reichspost	AG 311 (IA)
	22 July 1946, OMGUS
Tables of Distribution and Allowances	AG 320.3 (CO)
	23 July 1946, OMGUS
Personnel Recruiting Rapresentatives	AG 230 (PO)
Taisbille Residing Representatives 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24 July 1946, OMGUS
Publication of Regulation No. 1 issued by the German External	AG 014.12 (FD)
Property Commission	24 July 1946 OMGUS
Control Council Law No. 33. "Census of the German Population".	AG 010 (CA)
	26 July 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

NOON-DAY MEAL — The picture on this week's cover shows a group of boys sitting next to the 18th Public School Building in the Friedenau District, US Sector of Berlin, eating their lunch which consists of soup made from asparagus, spinich and other vegetobles.

### **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Edward O. Strobel wrote the article "Potsdam" after a recent conducted tour of the site of last year's historic conference. Mr. Strobel, who is with the External Assets Branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS, mode his first trip to Potsdam in 1937 while he was studying in Germony as on exchange student at the University of Goettingen.

The materiol for "Coal: A Four-Zone Problem" was furnished by Carl W. Cloe, a coal research analyst for the Coal and Non-Metallic Metals Section, Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. A graduate and former instructor of economics at the University of Iowa, Mr. Cloe served with the Foreign Economics Administration before joining OMGUS.

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# MAXIMIZING GERMAN

# AGRICULTURE

More southern German soil will feel the bite of the plow in 1947 than in any year since 1938, as the most intensive food production program yet attempted is begun in the US Zone.

Prepared through the joint efforts of agricultural specialists of the Laenderrat and the OMGUS Food and Agriculture Branch, an agricultural production plan for 1947, which has received MG approval, envisions the exploitation of every acre of cultivatable land in the US Zone for the growth of food products.

The program will be supervised by farmers committees, three to be assigned to each Gemeinde in the Zone. It embraces three principal objectives, as follows:

1. The maximum area possible including unproductive meadows and pastures, to be devoted to crop land.

2. Direct consumption crops to be increased to the maximum especially potatoes, sugar beets, oil seeds, and vegetable crops.

3. Livestock numbers to be reduced by approximately nine percent below the level as of 3 December 1945, to bring livestock numbers into line with available fodder, the supply of which will be reduced by concentration on direct-consumption crops. This is to be accomplished by selective culling and by eliminating unproductive animals.

### **MAXIMUM CULTIVATION**

The program provides for a total area of land under cultivation approximately equal to that of 1938, which marked the maximum ever under cultivation in the Zone. The total area planted crops this year will be 612,808 acres greater than 1945.

In Table 1 a comparison is made between

the proportion of the arable land previously planted to each product and that proposed for late 1946 and 1947. Breadgrain acreage will be increased by 17 percent over 1944-45; potatoes by 40 percent; commercial vegetables by 57 percent; oilseeds by 45 percent; and sugar beets by 211 percent.

During the past year OMGUS fostered many other measures designed to increase food production in the Zone. Great effort has been directed toward improving the supply, of commercial fertilizer and seeds. In addition, efforts have been made to increase the production of spare parts for agricultural machinery, to reorganize the agricultural extension service, and to support the work of German farm cooperative societies.

### INCREASING FERTILIZER SUPPLY

To increase the supply of fertilizer, action has been directed both toward enlarging domestic production and toward facilitating imports. Potash mines in the US Zone have been reactivated, and the calcium cyanamide production at Trostberg has been expanded. Arrangements have been made with the French to ship ammonia water to Hoechst to be made into calcium ammonium nitrate. From the British Zone, phosphates - have been shipped into the US Zone in the form of basic slag; 16,000 tons of the 40,000 tons of phosphate rock imported from North Africa have been processed in the British Zone. Further imports have consisted of 5,000 tons of ammonium nitrate from England and 10,000 metric tons of superphosphate from Belgium.

Due to the shortage of fertilizer this spring,

first priority was given to oil seeds, sugar beets and vegetable crops. Sufficient nitrogen and potash were available to cover the planned acreage for these crops and for

a portion of the potato crop. Thus, no nitrogen or phosphate was available for spring use on grains and other crops and decreased yields must be anticipated, partic-

Table 1: Comparative Use of Arable Land (US Zone)

			Percent	·	Percent	Percent
Land Use	1938	1945	of 1938	1947	of 1938	of 1945
	(I1	thousand	_	_ 1 hectar		
Breadgrains	1,227.7	1,011.0	82	1;186.2	97	117
Other grains	1,005.4	836.4	83	759.7	76	91
Potatoes	512.7	418.2	82	589.2	115	141
Pulses: as fodder	18.6	24.2	130	31.0	167	128
as food	6.6	14.2	215	36.5	553	257
Vegetables	27.9	34.7	124	54.5	195	157
Oil seeds	11.6	50.7	437	73.5	634	145
Sugar beets	35.3	16.1	46	50.0	142	311
Fodder beets	238.1	292.7	123	256.6	108	88
Other root crops	9.3	5.2	56	3.3	35	63
Flax and hemp :	11.6	6.2	53	14.4	120	232
Tobacco	6.0	0.7	12	4.8	80	687
Other industrial crops	0.8	3.0	375	4.5	563	150
Legumes and grasses on				-		
cropland and temporarily uncultivated land	606.1	735.7	121	633.0	104	86
Total cropland	3,717.7	3,449.0	93	3,697.2	99.4	107
Meadows and pastures	2,191.0	2,337.0	107	2,183.3	99.6	93
Vineyards	22.8	19,4	85	16.8	74	87
Orchards etc	130.2	135.2	104	145.7	112	108
Hops	7.5	4.1	55	7.2	96	176
Total hectarage for agricultural purposes	6,069.2	5,945.6	98	6,050.2	99.7	102

ularly in grains which are already showing the effect of lack of adequate fertilizers.

The US Zone of Germany has always been dependent on imports from other zones of Germany and from other countries for about 90 percent of her field and vegetable seeds.

### US CONTRIBUTION

As of 31 May, a total of 17,800 metric tons of seed — 14,500 tons of fields and 3,430 tons of vegetable — had been imported into the US-occupied areas of Germany and released for civilian use. About 70 percent came directly from the United States. Approximately \$6,500,000 has been spent for seed to meet the 1946 production plan. The most important seed imports are shown in Table 2, together with the country of origin.

A seed import from the US with great potential importance was hybrid corn, a hither-to unknown crop in Germany. It was introduced this year in the US Zone as an experiment to help alleviate the inability of southern Germany to grow sufficient grains to meet its own needs. A total of 4,340 metric tons of corn, seed was imported, mostly for fodder growing purposes.

Among other production requisites imported for agriculture were 500 tons of arsenic for insecticides, 5,000 tons of cotton

for sacks and twine, 3,000 tons of hemp for binder twine and 5,500 tons of sulphate pulp for sacks, binder and paper.

During the last four war years the production of farm machinery declined, the materials being diverted to war purposes. Efforts have been made to reestablish this industry, but with shortages of steel, coal and other materials, the industry at present is only operating at about eight percent of pre-war capacity. The available steel and iron is being used principally for the manufacture of spare parts in an effort to keep machines now on farms in operation.

### REBUILDING EXTENSION SERVICE

After dismissing about 70 percent of the agriculture extension agents because of their Nazi affiliations MG is also concerned with rebuilding the extension service. Approximately one-third of the 162 agricultural schools have been reopened. At one in Bavaria prospective agents have been given a special training course. If they are appointed, there would be enough agents to staff two-thirds of the schools. Agricultural cooperatives, through their newspapers and community meetings have helped to maintain production and delivery morale and to fight the black marketing of commodities.

Table 2: Seed Imports (US Zone)

Country of origin	Seed import (metric tons)	Type of seeds
United States	12,350	Vegetable
Soviet Zone	1,450	Sugar and fodder beet
United Kingdom	1,410*	Sugar beet, field turnips
Netherlands	1,345	Peas, vegetable, flax
Denmark	825	Vegetable-grass, fodder
France	300	Alfalfa
Czechoslovakia	100	Red clover
Italy	100	Hemp

^{*} Including 390 tons from US lend-lease to UK.



Germans, like these two children above, must scrounge for coal in the rubble of ruined buildings because of the present shortage of the commodity in the US Zone.

Signal Corps Photo

The lack of sufficient indigenous coal for essential German industry, transportation and civilian use is a four-zone problem and this fact has been now recognized by the naming of a committee of experts from the occupying governments to make a comprehensive study of the situation and to report its recommendations.

Germany, as a whole, is a coal-rich country, but the region comprising the US Zone is nature's stepchild — its deposits are scant, of poor quality and widely scattered. The areas to the west, north and east were more liberally endowed. However, the number of available miners, working conditions, equipment and transportation also have an important effect on coal production.

Concerning the lack of indigenous coal in the US Zone, the June report of the Military Governor said: "Over-all output is inadequate to supply either essential requirements in the industrial field or a minimum
of consumer goods, to provide work for all
seeking employment, or to provide an overall zonal industrial income sufficient to
assure the standard of living provided for
in the Potsdam Agreement and in the Plan
for Reparations and the Level of Postwar
German Economy."

### QUADRIPARTITE COAL COMMITTEE

To determine what should be done to improve coal production, the Allied Coordinating Committee at its meeting 23 July approved the establishing of a coal committee. Mr. Max H. Forester of the OMGUS Economics Division was named the American rep-

resentative. The representatives of the other occupying powers are Mr. Kurnashov, USSR; M. Parisot, France; and Brigadier Marley, United Kingdom.

The committee was directed to submit to the four governments by 10 August a report on measures which should be taken to increase German coal production and on the basic principles for the allocation of the coal between home consumption and export. The Council of Foreign Ministers has ordered that the report, after consideration by the Allied Control Council, is to be submitted to it by 1 September.

### PRODUCTION DURING WAR

During the war, more than 13 million tons of hard coal and 21 million tons of brown coal were dug each month out of the mines in the area now included in the four zones of occupation. The June report of the US Military Governor showed that in May the production in the same area was 5,165,000 tons of hard coal and 13,353,000 tons of brown coal.

Manpower was an important factor in wartime German coal production. Into the mines went hundreds of thousands of slave laborers from the over-run countries, prisoners of war from the United Nations armed forces, previously superannuated German miners, young boys not much taller than the picks they carried, and women and girls.

### **COMMERCIAL STATUS**

On the commercial side, state-dominated companies accounted for approximately a quarter of all coal produced in western Germany. All other companies were, of course, subject to strict compliance with the Nazi political and economic principles. For many years before, however, coal distribution had been completely dominated by the highly cartelized coal syndicates, membership in which was made compulsory by the state.

After the end of the hostilities last year coal production had shrunk to a few hundred thousand tons a month. This was both symptomatic of, and in part the reason for,

the general economic breakdown confronting the Allies.

Other difficulties also developed in organizing the producing and distributing functions of the German coal industry. Decentralization of operation and ownership has required the distributing agencies to adopt business practices and methods which are largely unfamiliar to men accustomed to cartel methods. Abolition of the powerful and exceedingly complex Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Kohlen-Syndikat, which dictated price and production quotas, and regulated distribution activities of all hard coal mining companies in the Ruhr-Aachen-Saar districts, forced new problems upon the individual companies.

The denazification program has also had its effect, especially on management. Practically all the directors and managers of the Rhine-Westphalian syndicate have been separated from their positions in the industry and interned.

### TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Transport problems were of primary significance in coal distribution between June 1945 and March 1946. Disruption caused by wartime destruction of bridges and tracks, lack of rolling stock and difficulties of interzonal coordination made it necessary to impose a ceiling on coal distribution. Since coal cannot be stockpiled in unlimited quantities, this in turn affected output requirements. Coal and coke stockpiled by the Germans during the war amounted to about six million tons, not including Silesia. With the easing of the transport difficulties, withdrawals during 1946 have reduced these reserves by more than half.

Lack of mining supplies and deterioration of equipment have decreased both efficiency and safety. Efforts have been concentrated on overcoming these handicaps during the third quarter of 1946. The immediate loss of manpower through liberation of imported slave labor and prisoners of war has been further complicated by factors reducing the

production of the remaining German mine workers.

Well aware of the urgency of providing sufficient coal for the civilian economy, the occupational troops and the surrounding countries which depend largely on German coal, the four occupying powers have concentrated on getting that coal out of the pits. Despite reduced capacity resulting from all causes, production has been steadily increased. Yet a year after capitulation, hard coal was being brought out at the rate of slightly less than half the wartime production, and the monthly production of brown coal represented two-thirds of peak production. A total of 6,037,600 tons of saleable solid fuels were loaded in the four week allocation period of May; of this amount, 5,068,216 tons were for Germany and Austria - including military loadings - and 969,384 tons for export.

### RUHR AND SAAR OUTPUT

All hard coal needed in the US Zone must be brought in from the Ruhr and Saar. Pithead output of hard coal in these two main German producing areas has fluctuated around 45 percent or less of 1938 output, and around two-thirds of present capacity. Of this output, about one-quarter has been used in the mining of coal and for mine power generating stations. A further substantial percentage has gone to high priority coal consumers - the railroads, the public utilities and the occupying forces. The result has been that the US Zone in the first five months of 1946 received less than one-third of the coal tonnage normally consumed in this area in pre-war days.

### ALLOCATION FOR TRANSPORT

Transportation facilities are now receiving about one-fourth of the total coal allocation, and tonnage provided exceeds actual 1938 tonnage by 15 percent. This seemingly large allocation is partly due to the basic position of transport in any exchange economy, but more largely to the fact that the present poor condition of German transportation equipment requires the use of unusually large

quantities of fuel. The amounts of coal allocated for other public utilities in 1946 compared favorably with consumption in 1938.

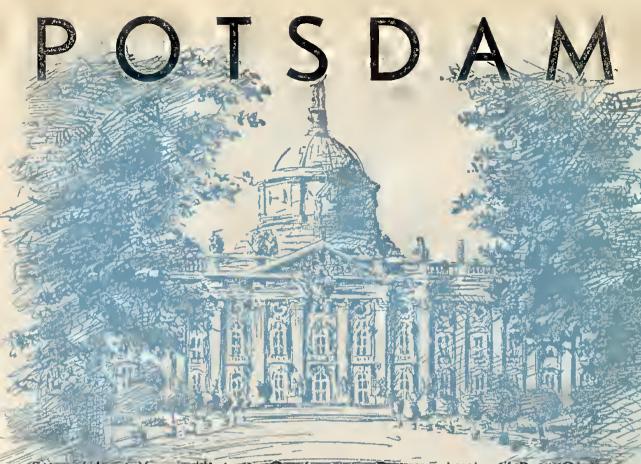
Substantially reduced this year are allocations for industrial consumption. This category includes all types of industrial and commercial consumers except transportation and public utilities. Allocations are less than half the 1938 level, and are channeled to those industries which are deemed essential to maintenance of a minimum subsistence level and prevention of unrest in occupied areas.

Priorities go to steel production for reactivation of essential industry, particularly transportation and mining, where equipment maintenance was largely neglected during the later war years. Fertilizer plants are also given top priority, as are food processing and agricultural machinery industries. No coal has been allocated for space-heating or general household use by the German civilian population, even during winter months, but hospitals, schools and community kitchens were furnished necessary supplies.

### CONTENTS OF REPORT

The Allied Coordinating Committee in its instructions to the committee of coal experts listed seven points to be covered in the report. These included: The number of additional miners necessary, means of attracting to the pits the greatest number of miners and of insuring the maximum output, the sufficiency of present equipment and measures for obtaining necessary supplementary supplies, the extent of possible reduction of consumption of coal in the mines, the examination of methods used to establish production programs and levels, and a statement on production level to be attained.

Under the point on means of attracting more miners to the pits, the committee is to study miners' rations, supplementary consumers goods for the miners, bonuses and special inducements such as transportation, tobacco and beer, housing conditions, increase in wages, technical supervision, discipline and psychological methods to encourage output.



Site of Last Year's Historic Conference Retains Little of Past Glory; Formerly Symbol of German Militarism, Residence of Reich's Rulers

Potsdam, last bulwark of Prussian militaristic traditions, is today but a shell of its former self. The bronze monument of General August von Steuben, replica of the original in Washington's Lafayette Park, no longer stands. The long bridge, with its figures of great Prussian military leaders, is gone. The Palace of Sans Souci, though little touched by war, has been shorn of many of its treasures. The Garrison Church, whose famous chimes echoed the exploits of the German army, is gutted. The crypt below the altar, final resting place of Frederick the Great and his father, can still be seen; but it is said that their remains were spirited away before the arrival of the conqueros.

It was in the Cecilienhof Palace at Potsdam, only a few miles southwest of Berlin, that German militarism saw its fate sealed during a dramatic series of conferences held from 17 July to 2 August 1945, less than three months after Germany's unconditional surrender. There in the former residence of Crown Prince William of Prussia, the chiefs of state of the United Kingdom, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States of America discussed the main issues resulting from the end of the war in Europe and agreed to carry out the principles laid down at Yalta six months before. Chief among these was the determination to extirpate German militarism so completely that it could never again become a threat to world peace.

That Potsdam was chosen as the stage for this historic drama is significant not because it was a charming city of beautiful palaces, parks and churches; not because it was the former residence of Prussian kings and German kaisers; nor even because it is the administrative capital of Brandenhurg province, heart of Prussia. For more than two hundred years, ever since the time of the soldier-king, Frederick William I, Potsdam was the symbol of a spirit that hovered over her peaceful palaces, parks and churches — the spirit that created Prussia and sustained Prussianism.

A thonsand years ago Potsdam was a sleepy, slavic fishing village named Poztupimi, meaning "mountain slope." It was first mentioned in a document back in the year 993, but didn't receive a city charter until the 14th century. Even then it remained unimportant until the time of the Great Elector, Frederick William, who built a palace there between 1660 and 1682. Three years later, as a result of religious differences with King Louis XIV of France, he issued the Edict of Potsdam inviting the exiled Huguenots to settle in Brandenburg province.

### PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT ...

. But the real importance of Potsdam began with Frederick William I, grandson of the Great Elector and second king of Prussia, who enlarged and beautified the city and developed its economic life. Himself a soldier, with a mania for regiments of giants, he was a stickler for order and discipline and his stiff military tastes are still reflected in the monotonous uniformity of the streets. Being an unpretentious person with simple tastes, pomp and circumstance soon disappeared from his court. Upon his death he bequeathed to his son, Frederick the Great, a well organized state with loyal civil servants and an army of 80,000 men.

· The steel that was forged in Potsdam hy Frederick William I was not only firmly held by his son; it was tempered and sharpened to a keen edge. Once he ascended the throne, Prussia marched the road to militarism. Still, young Frederick had time for Potsdam between conquests.

In 1745, after he led the Silesian campaigns, resulting in the addition of Silesia

and East Friesland to Prussia, he laid the plans for the most famous of its palaces, Sans Souci. Here, in his favorite residence, he thought he could retire from the everyday cares of the world. But his turbulent spirit and affairs of state made such an escape from reality no easy matter. After the Seven Years' War he again had the urge to huild. From 1763 to 1769 he erected, at enormous expense, the New Palace, largest and most sumptous of Potsdam's edifices. It is said that Frederick the Great wanted to show the other powers that even after a long and costly war the coffers of the Prussian treasury were still not empty.

### FOUNDER OF FIRST REICH

As builder of palaces and lover of the fine arts, as philosopher and diplomat, as war lord and battle leader, he ruled Prussia with an iron hand for almost half a century and laid the foundation for a united empire. He was, in a sense, the founder of the First Reich.

During his reign he engrained his love of war and militarism indelibly upon the character of his people. And when he died, in 1786 — a sick and lonely old man — a city of 28,000 had grown out of the once provincial village of Potsdam. Prussia had hecome a power to reckon with in European politics.

### VISIT OF NAPOLEON

But Prussia had her vicissitudes even though the trend, until the First World War, was always toward greater power. In 1806, when she was at the ebb tide of her glory, Napoleon stood awe-inspired before the crypt of Frederick the Great in Potsdam's Garrison Church, built by the latter's father five years before his death. "Were he living today," Napoleon is said to have remarked, pointing to the coffin of the great king. "I would not be here."

At that time, however, Prussia stood on the threshold of a militaristic resurgence. Out of the oppression and poverty in the land, the old spirit of Frederick the Great, embodied in German militarists like Bluecher, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, came to

# DEMOCRATIZING OF INFORMATION SERVICES AIM OF PROPOSED LAWS

The power over all German information services will ultimately rest with each individual German, but the progress toward attaining this democratic aim will be gradual in order to assure that the transition is in full comformity with the intentions of MG policy.

The importance of the current step in the drafting of German information control laws by the Laenderrat and the retention by MG of the right of review of the German administration were explained in a recent issue of Die Neue Zeitung, official MG zonewide German-language newspaper.

In describing the progress of turning over to German authorities certain administrative functions in the fields of press, radio, publishing, theater and music control now exercised by MG, Neue Zeitung said the proposed licensing and press laws will be operative for about two years — until they can be reviewed by elected representatives of the German people.

### **PURPOSE OF STATEMENT**

The Director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, stated that Die Neue Zeitung printed its summary in order to advise every German concerned of the proposed legislation and to afford an opportunity for popular comment before final enactment.

"It is the hope of Military Government that the time will come when restrictions imposed on the information services by German Government, as well as by Military Government, will be completely abolished," the article stated. "The goal of Information Control is to create a situation where the individual will decide what he wants to read, see or hear without being told by any authority and where any man may engage in publishing or theatrical work, or even start a radio station as long as he adheres

to the general laws of the land.

"Then the power over all information services will rest where it ought to be in a truly democratic state — with each individual."

Commenting on the work being done by Laenderrat committees in drafting information control laws for German admistration, the article emphazised that "this is a long step in the direction of a free press and radio in Germany, but it does not yet mean complete freedom."

### MG'S FUNCTION

Military Government will retain the right to review the work of the German licensing and registration bodies and to maintain a check on the type of material being broadcast, and will continue to formulate the general policies which must be followed, although actual administration of information control be performed by the German bodies with the help of the courts.

"It is expected, however, that Military Government will be called upon to exercise its powers in this field with less and less frequency and that these laws will pave the way for completely free German information services."

### LAENDERRAT COMMITTEE

In explaining the work of the Laenderrat Information Control Committee and its three subcommittees for press, publications and radio-theater-music, the article stated that each of these groups includes technical experts, lawyers and businessman, as well as representatives of state governments.

The press subcommittee includes representatives of the press associations of the three Laender and independent journalists. Licensing and registration procedures, now

# CONSTABULARY RAID





(Upper left) Germans are detained for having GI equipment in their homes; (upper right) a civilian is held for not complying with orders to get off the street during the raid; (above) GI clothing is checked by constabulary troops in a German home; (lower left) a German is booked for having five sticks of dynamite in his home; (lower right) a CIC agent questions two men for not having proper indentity papers.

Early one morning last month US constabulary units placed guards around the entire town of Rhinau, Germany. After sound trucks had cruised the streets and told the people to return to their homes, the troops began, a house-to-house search for black market items, US Army equipment, firearms and other prohibited material. The owner of each house was present while his home was being searched and, when the search was completed, he signed a certificate stating that there had been no looting during the proceedings. By noon all that remained was the questioning of people who had been brought. to the Command Post for investigation by CIC agents.









# Local German Authorities To Take US Zone Census

The four-zone German census, ordered for late October by the Allied Control Council, will be taken in the US Zone by the local German authorities under the control of MG. Control Council Law No. 33 directs the census to be taken on the basis of the situation existing at 2400 hours on Tuesday, 29 October, 1946.

All policies and action affecting the census in the US Zonc will be the responsibility of the Civil Administrative Division, OMG-US, while the Director of each Land OMG will name a census officer from his staff to coordinate the census activities within the Land and between the Laender. The census in the Bremen Enclave will be conducted by British authorities and in Berlin District under direction of the Kommandatura.

The ministers-president of the three Laender will arrange for coordination and establishment of a uniform plan through the Laenderrat, according to an OMGUS directive. The entire census operation in the US Zone, including procurement of supplies, personnel and equipment, and tabulation of facts gathered in the census, will be under the supervision of the Laenderrat operating through its committee on statistics and through the appropriate agencies of the Laender. The cost of the census will be borne by the German agencies.

Fourteen questions are specified by Control Council Law No. 33 to be asked of each German. These questions include: Name, sex, date of birth, marital and family status nationality, native language, religion, education, trade or profession, residence now and on 1 September 1939, and military service.

Three categories of persons in Germany excluded from the census are: (1) members of the Occupational Forces, (2) non-German civilians affiliated to the Occupational Forces, and (3) certain non-German civilians

admitted to any zone by the Occupational Forces. The Occupational, and not German, authorities will take the census of prisoners of war, displaced persons under any Allied authority and civilian internees.

The OMGUS directive requires the collection of the census of household lists be completed by 3 November 1946. A head count of the population by sex and political subdivision will be completed by 13 November 1946. The date for the completion of preliminary data will be 1 May 1947; for providing a breakdown of large groups of occupations provisionally 1 September 1947; and for all information on the census 1 February 1948.

### **Artists' Meeting**

The Guild Society of German Artists held its first meeting since 1932 in Weimar, Thuringia, in the Russian Zone, last week with approximately 200 delegates, including about 60 from the 15 locals in the US Zone, attending, Actors singers, members of theater orchestras, conductors, ballet dancers, stage directors, designers, and chiefs of the stage and technical departments are included in the membership of the organization.

American MG encouraged attendance at the meeting, but because union operations are recognized in the US Zone only up to Land level, delegates went as individuals, but could not vote in any official capacity or accept office.

The convention marks the first Germany-wide effort to reestablish the German theater in its original democratic traditions. In pre-Hitler days there were locals in all principal cities in Germany, but the organization was banned during the Nazi regime because of its high democratic standards which placed freedom of action in the individual artists ahead of the central state authority. Since the occupation of Germany, locals have been established in all four zones of Germany.

### **OMGBD Aids German Press**

A policy of aiding the German press in the securing of correct information from MG sources in the US Sector of Berlin was announced by Col. Frank L. Howley, Director of OMG Berlin District.

The plan provides that news releases and other information compiled by the OMGBD Public Relations Office will be released to the German press through the district Information Control Branch. In addition, German newspapermen will be permitted to contact branch chiefs and other OMGBD news sources for Information through the Public Relations Office.

"I feel that the German press must be given every assistance if it is to obtain the information it needs to help combat tuberculosis, venereal diseases, malaria and other diseases, Colonel Howley said, he added that "correct information is the only effective tool against rumors."

### Land Constitutions

The constitution being drafted now in each of the three Laender of the US Zone is to include ten provisions to which particular attention is to be given by MG in reviewing the draft and approving or recommending changes. These provisions are listed by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, as follows:

1. Relation of the Laender to the Laenderrat or to future German central government; 2. position of the Land president; 3. responsibility of the legislature; 4. system of elections; 5. second chambers or senates; 6. civil servants and other governmental employees; 7. guarantees for local self-government; 8. social philosophy and legislation; 9. protection of fundamental rights; 10. relationship of each Land to Military Government.

Each Land constitutional assembly is being provided with recent American and English reference works on constitutional subjects under an arrangement by OMGUS.

### Cattle Slaughter

The slaughter of 256,000 additional cattle and the release of 100,000 head for interzonal trade during the remainder of the year have been authorized by the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division,OMGUS.

Of the 13,000 head of cattle contracted to be sold to the Soviet Zone, 6,500 have already been delivered.

Some of the meat made available by the increased slaughtering will be preserved for consumption next winter in the US Zone.

### **Decartelization Findings**

Five German banks — Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Commerz-Bank, Berliner Handelsbank and Reichskreditgesellschaft — dominated the Allegemeine Elektrizitaetsgesellschaft (AEG), second largest electrotechnical firm in Germany, according to investigation by the Decartelization Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

AEG participated before the start of occupation in more than 100 cartels and owned Telefunken, 90 percent of whose 1944 production of radios was for the Wehrmacht.

The five banks listed as dominating the AEG were the same that voted as much as 93 percent of I. G. Farben stock and whose directors were also directors of 128 other companies producing war materials.

### Tax Collections

Collections in Greater Hesse of former Reich taxes amounted to RM 220,000,000 in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1946 (April-June 1946), as compared with RM 188,000,000 in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1945 (January-March 1946).

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, similar tax income during April and May averaged RM 83,000,000 per month as compared with RM 67,000,000 per month in the last quarter of the 1945 fiscal year.

In Bavaria, however, comparison of April collections with those in March showed a drop from RM 131.000,000 in March to RM 123,000,000 in April.

### **ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

A daily broadcast of the names of missing children has been inaugurated by Radio Munich, with rebroadcasts by Radios Frankfurt and Stuttgart. The program was arranged in cooperation with the Bavarian Red Cross and UNRRA.

An additional 375,000 bottles of wines has been released for August interzonal trade and German consumption. This wine is not suitable for export and is in excess of requirements of US occupation personnel.

About half of the 5,000,000-dollar collection of gold coins taken by the Nazis from 12 Austrian and Czechoslovak monasteries has been returned. Approximately one-half of the Austrian portion is in the custody of USFA.

Integration of Berlin's economy with the rest of Germany is being attempted by means of a quarterly interzonal trade program. Totals of 47 tons of textiles and 29,500 pairs of footwear have been reserved in the US Zone for the US Sector of Berlin.

### TELETYPE NETWORK PLANNED

A teletype network for the exclusive work of city, rural and border civil police in the US Zone has been engineered and plans have been coordinated for its rapid implementation. A substantial portion of this network is already operative in some parts of the Zone.

Twenty thousand copies of Information and Education textbooks, declared surplus by the I & E depot, have been taken to Wiesbaden for distribution to teacher training colleges, secondary schools and vocational schools. They will serve as reference books on history, English literature and science. These books were turned over to the German authorities as a loan. Thirty tons of books, written in English, have been sent from OMGUS to Munich for use in Bavarian high schools and universities.

Athletic facilities which the US Army has recently agreed to release or share with German youth include the Frankfurt Sports Club and Victory Field, as well as miscellaneous facilities in Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Kassel and Marburg.

### TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED

To implement the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, 103 denazification tribunals, including 10 appellate bodies, have been established in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Up to 10 July, 243 citizens of the Land have been brought before the tribunals, with four adjudged to be "offenders," seven as "lesser offenders" and 88 as "followers."

A trade union for postal and telegraph employees in Greater Hesse has been given provisional recognition by the OMG for Greater Hesse. This enables the group to hold meetings, recruit members, elect officials and collect nominal sums of money for carrying on temporary administration.

A campaign in Wuerttemberg-Baden urging voluntary treatment for venereal diseases resulted in a slight decrease in the rates during the past month. Civilian centers for treatment of the diseases have been set up in every Kreis of the Land, and German VD experts in each center have been given adequate supplies of penicillin.

### AGENCY AIDS PERSECUTEES

A private welfare agency in Stuttgart has been licensed by the German Public Welfare Office of Land Wuerttemberg-Baden to give personalized care to persons who had been persecuted by the Nazis. A partial survey has shown that 5,880 persons have been declared eligible for benefits given persecutees, but it is expected approximately 9,000 will be approved by the time the survey is completed.

Sufficient leather to manufacture 500,000 uppers for shoes has been withheld from export from the US Zone and assigned to shoe manufacture.

### GERMAN REACTIONS

# Licensed Press Discusses Paris Conference Issues

The Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers received considerable emphasis in the licensed German press of the US Zone, according to an ICD analysis, which, pointed out that this subject evoked some of the most extensive editorial reactions in recent weeks.

The Schwaebische Landeszeitung said: "The German speculators, the Nazi underground, the idle whisperers and ear-benders, who longed for a fiasco in Paris, are horribly disappointed." The Heilbronner Stimme asserted, "How often were the negotiations of the Foreign Secretaries in Paris on the verge of breaking down . . . . But step by step one point of contention after the other was removed."

"The word 'compromise' is distasteful to many Germans — wrongly so," said an editorial in the Stuttgarter Zeitung. "In reality, compromises in the fields of foreign and home politics are certainly better than wars or civil wars. Trieste, for instance, has not led to the outbreak of a war... Taking into account the mixed population of Trieste and its surroundings and the international importance of its harbor, it seems to be a very good compromise."

In discussing the US proposal for the occupying authorities of any of the other zones of Germany to confer with the American authorities of the US Zone on treatment of their areas jointly as an economic unit, the Wiesbadener Kurier said:

"This program means considerably more than a silver stripe on a clouded horizon. If the zonal boundaries do not disappear soon, Germany faces an economic collapse. It is no good trying to find a palliative for this truth. All the progress we made in the political sphere, the contributions of the Laender and the free elections are useless as long as we lack the very air we need to

breathe in the economic field. Byrnes proposal is based on political and economic commonsense: assuming a decent treatment of defeated Germany it is based on a compelling logic and serves the purposes of the Allies. The reconstruction of Europe is unthinkable without German economics and German industry. Any interpretation of the Potsdam decisions will have to take this fact into account."

### Constitutional Assemblies

Concerning the constitutional assembly being held now in each Land, Der Morgen, newly-licensed Mannheim newspaper, said: "As long as the majority abandons itself to the belief that they 'can't do anything, anyway' and that they will be 'governed,' whatever happens, even the best constitution runs the risk of becoming a voice crying in the wilderness. It should, therefore, be the task of the press and of all other organs of information to shift the accent from the expert discussion and comparison of constitutional rights to the practical effects of the various points, so that they will appeal to the average person."

### Return of Soviet-held PWs

Both through news and special broadcasts Radio Berlin publicized the news that two first groups of 120,000 PWs from Soviet Russia had arrived in Germany.

The Radio used the occasion to point out that the rumors which had been spread about Soviet PWs is untrue.

". The first of the 120,000 prisoners of war have testified that all rumors were utterly unfounded and that Soviet Russia has not been guided by revenge, paying back in the same coin," declared the radio. "All those who did not want to believe it will now have the opportunity to hear the truth directly."

### Stateside Press Supports Economic Unity Decision

The decision of the United States government, as announced by Secretary of State Byrnes at Paris, to proceed with the economic unification of Germany with any or all of the occupying powers, was generally supported by US newspaper comment as a practical move.

The point was made that US policy follows the Potsdam Agreement and would not only contribute to Germany's rehabilitation but also to the stabilizing of peace in Europe.

The New York Times said: "The Potsdam Agreement, by which the victors abolished German sovereignty and transferred it to themselves, is at present the only German constitution there is. It is also the fundamental legal basis for Allied cooperation in both Germany and Europe, where all world problems meet . . .

"Importance of the American move lies in the fact that it now calls for a showdown on this situation. What it does in effect is to serve notice that the Potsdam Agreement will either be enforced as a whole or not be enforced at all. And the consequences of the Allied answer on that point are likely to be even more important, for better or for worse, than the peripheral peace treaties with Germany's satellites to be considered by the Peace Conference."

"Secretary Byrnes' announcement is a realistic first step away from appeasement diplomacy and toward practical peace-making in Europe," the Houston Post declared.

"At best, General McNarney can expect no more than a loose sort of economic unity ... There would still be little immediate hope of achieving the kind of administration the United States seeks. For conditions already existing would make economic unity difficult and complete unity impossible."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "France's

objection to a centralized economy, for ear it might prejudice future separation of Ruhr and Rhineland, is at least understandable. She has suffered three wars partly because of an overwhelming industrial power of those areas. But what the French are doing is; to promote an issue which must wait for the final peace agreement. While it waits, partition of Germany causes Europe to suffer from lack of productive help in its reconstruction.

"Cannot the French agree to help manage German economy at a certain temporary level, dangerous to no one but helpful even to themselves? That would permit eventual political shape of Germany to be determined where it should be at the Peace Conference."

"Our immediate objective must be a modus vivendi and one which makes fewer demands on our patience and our resources than the present state of things. No American likes to think his nation is a party to an agreement which condemns millions of people to unproductive lives, to lives just a dreary inch above starvation level."

### "Forgotten Women"

The women who have taken off their wartime uniforms to return to civilian life do not want to be thought of as the "forgotten women," said the Manchester Union. Its editorial follows:

"Column after column has been written about the returned male veteran. What about the gals who played such an important part in the war? Is it possible that their problems of transition to peacetime living are so simple that there is no reason for paying attention to them? Apparently this is not the case.

"As a reminder of the part women played in the war, it is interesting to point to the following facts and figures: Of the 350,000 women who served in the armed services during the war, only about 65,000 are still in uniform, and the number is decreasing so rapidly that the Coast Guard (Spars), for instance, has none left at this time.

"The women who made this break from their usual existence now want to carve their own futures; they-want satisfying jobs with the opportunity to use their new-found experience and knowledge; and according to a recent survey, they want to be considered on a par with men when it comes to privileges, opportunities and if necessary, competition, under the GI Bill of Rights. Of course, they are given equal treatment, but according to the questionnaire answered by the ex-service women recently, they don't want to be thought of as the 'forgotton women.' We'll be hearing from them, it seems."

### China Civil War

Christopher Rand of the New York Herald Tribune writes that the China civil war in the Yangschov area is exaggerated; he says during two days in the vicinity he has "been unable to find any traces or substantial reports of any local military action larger than light patrol clashes."

### **Red Army Discipline**

According to an AP dispatch in the Washington Post stricter discipline in the Red Army and Navy, including rigid observance of "the rules of military politeness and saluting," is required by a new degree signed recently by Generalissimo Stalin.

"The Red Army decree, requiring military personnel strictly to fulfill orders of their superiors and if necessary, suffer hardships or give their lives in the performance of their duties, will advance military might in the Soviet state' by redefining the relationships of officers and men and their obligations to the state," the dispatch quoted the army paper, Red Star, as saying.

"The regulations require army personnel strictly to 'keep military and state secrets, to be honest, truthful and conscientious, to study military requirements, protect the military state, properly respect superiors and chiefs and strictly observe the rules of military politeness and saluting.'

"Orders of superiors must be obeyed promptly, but subordinates must not be humiliated or caused to lose personal dignity, the decree states. Courts of honor are created to keep 'the dignity and honor' of the officer rank, and 'to investigate faults unworthy of the officer rank which lower military honor or which are incompatible with the conception of morality."

### Views German Reconstruction

In an article appearing in the New Republic, Alan Barth examines the problems facing US Military Government in Germany and the advancement made toward the eventual reconstruction of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis.

"In certain respects," Barth writes, "effective steps towards realizing the assurance of the Potsdam Declaration that the 'German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis,' have been taken in the American Zone of Occupation . . .

"Denazification is now being pressed with real vigor. American Military Government has . . . encouraged German self government and the establishment of democratic processes. The three Laender into which the American Zone has been divided, and the Laenderrat which serves them as a coordinating body, have laid the groundwork for a future German federal system, with emphasis on local autonomy. While all the actions of the Laenderrat are subject to MG approval, the practice has been to recommend and advise, not dictate to the German officials. In this, and in the encouragement of free political parties, democracy has been much more effectively advanced in the American Zone than in any other part of Germany.

"Unhappily, there has been no comparable advance in economic democracy . . . The zonal partition of Germany was made without taking economic considerations into account. Interzonal exchange is almost at a standstill. In consequence, very little production is possible. Opel cars, for example,

are assembled in the American Zone. But they require magnetos which are made in the French Zone and carburetors which are made in the British Zone. For the manufacture of either of these, steel is required from the British zone. To produce steel, coal must be mined, and miners must be fed. But the only part of Germany which has a food surplus is occupied by the Russians, who do not let their zone supply others.

"Potsdam and the Control Council plan, if actually carried to fulfilment, would permit Germany, at best, to achieve a standard of living equal to that which was obtained there in 1932. The plan provides for maintenance in Germany of average living standards not exceeding the average standard of living of European countries, excluding the United Kingdom and the USSR. Before the war, Germany lived about 30 percent better than her neighbors. When the other countries reach their 1938 standards, Germany is to be restricted to a national income 30 percent lower than she enjoyed in that year. We should not forget that mass unemployment, economic atrophy and the general hopelessness of the German people in 1932 were among the factors which brought Hitler to power.

"But even a 1932 living standard is a vain hope if the German economy remains segmented. Under present conditions, the Germans have nothing to look forward to but progressive malnutrition and dependence upon the magnanimity of their conquerors to escape actual starvation. It will not suffice to give the Germans the forms of democracy and deny them the substance. Democracy has its roots in opportunity; its essence is the chance it affords for realization."

### Revival of Reich Imperialism

A special Tass correspondent, writing from Paris, said recently "neither the division of Germany nor the preservation of its state of unity offers in itself a guarantee from the danger of rejuvenation of the aggressive forces of German imperialism."

"The real solution to the German pro-

blem," he added, "lies in the actual destruction of fascism . . . . the demilitarization of Germany and the destruction of its armed forces . . . . and the real democratization of the state in public and economic life."

### Defeat for Isolationism

A growing interest in the principle of world cooperation was seen by a large part of the US press as responsible for the defeat of Senator Burton K. Wheeler in the Montana Democratic Party senatorial primary elections. Editorial comment linked Wheeler's unsuccessful bid for renomination with the defeat of Senator Shipstead in the Minnesota Republican Party primary the previous week as evidence that there is an increasing bi-partisan sentiment towards following a policy of internationalism.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press said: "The fact that the defeat of Wheeler following so closely on Senator Shipstead's loss in Minnesota is indicative of the growth of a truly American foreign policy having the backing of both major political parties."

"If there were any truth to the claim that 'nationalism' is resurgent and growing in the West, Wheeler, of all persons should have won," according to the Chicago Times.

"(Wheeler's liberalism, like Shipstead's, did not carry) over into the international field," observes The New York Times. "To him every step that President Roosevelt took to defend the country was an incitement to war . . . Unlike Shipstead, he voted for the charter of the United Nations, but he damned it as a 'declaration of pious intentions' and indicated that he would do what he could to limit its effectiveness . . . We have to conclude that the voters were turning thumbs down on isolationism."

The Pittsburgh Post Gazette also observed that "like the recent Minnesota primary and the approval of the British loan, (Wheeler's defeat) reflects the growing realization that the interests of America are inextricably linked with those of the world."

### INFORMATION SERVICES (Continued from page 13)

in use by MG, will be continued under the German laws for information control.

According to tentative plans, each licensing body would consist of one representative of the state government, several representatives of trade organizations involved, and one or more independent representatives of the cultural and political life of the land. The licensing bodies will be required to consider each individual case on its own merits.

"Only persons who are eligible under the terms of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism will be considered for licenses," it was stated. "High standards of political integrity and professional competence will be required."

Registration of bookstores and distributors, as now required by MG, will also be continued under the supervision of these licensing bodies.

"The draft of the new German press law, being discussed, is based on the former press law of 1874, but includes additional safeguards to protect the press from having its freedom limited by orders of public officials, on the one hand, and protect state institutions and the public from maliciously untruthful reports on the other," the account said. "It is planned that the licensing laws and the press law be of a transitional nature, valid for only about two years. At the end of this time it is hoped that they will be examined by the elected representatives of the people who will determine in each case whether they should be extended altered or allowed to expire.

"A parallel step is being taken in the case of radio. According to present plans, publicly-owned corporations will be set up in each Land which will assume direction of the stations now operated by Military Government. In order to insure that radio does not become merely a political instrument of the government in power, these corporations will be governed by boards on which a majority of members will be independent representatives of the political and cultural life of each land, and will be pledged to an impartial point of view in the public interest."

### POTSDAM (Confinued from page 12)

the fore and enabled the people to throw off the shackles of tyranny — if only to allow tyranny in another form to replace it.

The rise of Prussianism in the 19th century culminated in the welding together of the German states by Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor and founder of the "Second Reich." As a climax to the Franco-Prussian War, King William I of Prussia was crowned Emperor of the German Reich at Versailles.

German militarism and imperialism were in the ascendent until 1918. In November 1910, Potsdam was the scene of a rapprochement between William II of Germany and Nicholas II of Russia. This agreement was supposed to conjure away the threatening clouds of war; neither nation was to enter into any political alliance directed against the other. Three and one-half years later, Potsdam became the site of the famous Privy Council, attended by the

military, political and economic leaders of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires under the chairmanship of Kaiser William II. Here, according to reports that spread like wildfire through the allied nations, the ultimatum against Serbia and the plans for the World War were supposed to have been drafted.

The downfall of the German Empire and the coming of peace ushered in only a short-lived period of democracy under the Weimar Republic. On 21 March 1933— "der Tag von Potsdam"— the chimes of the Garrison Church tolled the death knell of freedom in Germany. Before the crypt containing the coffins of Frederick the Great and his father the founders of the modern Prussian state, Reichspresident von Hindenburg handed over the reins of government to his successor, Adolf Hitler, founder of the "Third Reich."

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

### Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böhlingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigshurg
*LK Waihlingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonherg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Valhingen

Stuttgart
Böhlingen
Esslingen
Ludwigshurg
Waihlingen
Backnang
Leonherg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt N Semaschko
Maj S A Warren
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
1st Lt U S Aiello

### Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelherg *LK Buchen *LK Mosbach *LK Tauherhischofsheim *LK Sinsheim

Mannheim Heidelherg Buchen Moshach Tauherhischofsheim Sinsheim Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt Ist Lt G H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barher 1st Lt D E Bedard

### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L Coldman

### Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilhronn
*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oehringen

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

Heilhronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Oehringen Maj M W Terry
lst Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
lst Lt M Korsun

^{*} Liaison and Security

### Ulm Area

*LK Aalen
*LK Schw. Gmuend
*LK Goeppingen
*LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim

# Ulm Capt R N Tharp Aalen Capt R H Nation Schw. Gmuend 1st Lt J E Switzer Goeppingen Capt R Kennedy Heidenheim Capt B V Bloom

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Off	ice	of	Mil	Gov
for	Gr	eat	er H	lesse

Wieshaden

Col J R Newman

### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Ruhr)
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wieshaden Wiesbaden Oberursel

Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt R Gutzwiller

### Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Ohertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Schluechtern

*SK/LK Kassel *LK Melsungen

*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenberg
*LK Eschwege

*LK Hersfeld *LK Rotenburg *LK Hofgeismar *LK Wolfhagen

*LK Fritzlar-Homburg *LK Ziegenhain *SK/LK Marburg *SK/LK Fulda Frankfurt
Wiesbaden
Wetzlar
Dillenburg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilburg
Limburg
Hofheim
Rüdesbeim
Bad Homhurg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennas
Capt T E Faircloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

### Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Kassel
Melsungen
Fritzlar -
Ziegenhain
Marhurg
Fulda
Hünfeld
Korhach
Frankenherg
Eschwege
Witzenhausen
Hersfeld
Rotenburg
Hofgeismar
Hofgeismar Wolfhagen

Lt Cel W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Capt A Quam
Maj M Baymor
Capt G W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt H A Karas

### Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenhach Heppenheim Erbach Büdingen Maj W R Sheehan Capt G E Schmoeker Lt Col J C Rose Maj R A Gish Capt R O Didlo Maj D M Easterday

### *SK/LK Darmstadt *LK Gross-Gerau

*LK Witzenhausen

*LK Gross-Gerau *SK/LK Offenhach *LK Bergstrasse *LK Erbach

*LK Erbach *LK Büdingen

Liaison and Security

### Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)

*LK Diehurg Dieburg Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg Friedberg Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterhach Lauterbach Capt J T Hughes
*LK Alsfeld Alsfeld Capt H B Miller

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov Brig Gen W J Mueller for Bayaria Munich

### 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt RegtMunichCol C C MorgenHq CompanyMunichCapt J W PrestonSv CompanyMunichCapt L R Clark

### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Maj I P Chestnut Maj M B Voorhees Wurzburg *SK/LK Wurzburg *SK/LK Aschaffenburg *SK/LK Schweinfurt Wurzburg Capt J R Hurst
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt M Colhert Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt *LK Kissingen *LK Kitzingen Bad Kissingen Kitzingen Capt A T Neumann *LK Alzenau Alzenau Capt Grodzinski *LK Bruckenau Bruckenau Capt Groczuski
Lst Lt G E Mair
Capt J J Gotter
1st Lt G F Fechan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellmig *LK Ebern Ehern *LK Gemunden *LK Gerolzhofen *LK Hammelburg *LK Hassfurt Gemunden Gerolzhofen Hammelhurg Hassfurt Capt F L Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt E Kelly *LK Hofheim *LK Karlstadt *LK Konigshofen *LK Lohr Hofheim Karlstadt Konigshofen Lohr Capt Griffin
1st Lt L K Owens
Capt O A Jenson
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic *LK Markt Heidelfeld Markt Heidelfeld *LK Mellrichstadt Mellrichstadt *LK Miltenherg Miltenberg *LK Neustadt a. d. Salle *LK Obernburg *LK Ochsenfurt Neustadt a. d. Salle Obernhurg Capt L A Lowell Ochsenfurt

### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Ansbach Col E M Haight SK/LK Numberg Numberg Lt Col C Klise Lt Col J R Case *SK/LK Bamberg Bamberg *SK/LK Bayreuth *SK/LK Erlangen *SK/LK Coburg *SK/LK Hof Capt D F Stroup, Actg Lt Col F M Guild Bayreuth Erlangen Maj S Klein Maj H L Woodall Capt J R Palmer, Actg Coburg Hof *SK/LK Anshach Anshach Maj A C Abbott
Maj H T Lund
Capt J F Begley
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer *SK/LK Furth *SK/LK Kulmhach Furth . . Kulmhach *LK Kronach
*LK Lichtenfels Kronach Lichtenfels *LK Ebermannstadt Ehermannstadt *LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Capt O E Palmer *LK Pegnitz Capt M G Stamatis Pegnitz Maj H C Kauffman *LK Munchberg Munchberg

^{*} Liaison and Security

### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

47 VF VD 7
*LK Rebau
*LK Wunsiedel
*LK Forchheim
*LK Dinkelsbuhl
*LK Eichstatt
*LK Feuchtwangen
*LK Gunzenhausen
*LK Hersbruck
*LK Hilpolstein
*LK Weissenburg
*LK Rothenburg
*LK Schwabach
*LK Scheinfeld
*LK Uffenheim
*LK Lauf
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
*LK Naila
*LK Stadtsteinach

Co D

Rehau Wunsiedel Forchheim Dinkelsbuhl Eichstatt Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpolstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf Neustadt a.d. Aisch

Naila

a. d. Wald

Stadtsteinach

Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt
Capt R J Towle
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj R J Nielson
1st Lt L D Franklin
Capt R E Peters
1st Lt W C Williams
Maj F K Hinchey
Maj R E Stringer
Capt G B Jones
Capt L C Wheeler
Capt N A Carr
Maj C J Cody
Capt G N Hultren
Capt H C Moore

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

*SK/LK Regensburg
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt *SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Amberg *SK/LK Landsbut
*SK/LK Passan
*SK/LK Amberg
*SK/LK Landsbut
*SK/LK Straubing
*LK Cham
*LK Burglengenfeld
*LK Parsberg
*SK/LK Straubing *LK Cbam *LK Burglengenfeld *LK Parsberg *LK Tirschenreuth
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald
*LK Eschenbach
*LK Eggenfelden
*LK Graienau
*LK Kelheim
*LK Landau a. d. Isar
*LK Landau a. d. Isar *LK Pfarrkirchen
*LK Regen
*LK Vilsbofen
*LK Vilsbiburg
*LK Wolfstein *LK Kemnatb *LK Nabburg
*LK Kemnatb
*LK Nabburg
*LK Oberviechtach
*LK Riedenberg
*LK Vobenstrauss
"LK Roding
*LK Waldmuenchen
*LK Beilngries
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg
*LK Bogen
*LK Dingolfing
*LK Griesbach
*LK Kotzting
*LK Mainburg
*LK Mainburg *LK Mallersdorf *LK Rottenburg
*LK Rottenburg *LK Viechtach
*LK Wegscheid

Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landshut Straubing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsberg Tirschenreuth Neunberg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a. d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen Vilsbiburg Wolfstein Kemnath Nabburg Oberviechtach Riedenberg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmuenchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenburg Bogen Dingolfing Griesbach Kotzting Mainburg Mallersdorf Rottenburg Viechtach Wegscheid

Lt Col Hastings Capt J W Bossert Maj G J Geiner Maj H L Snapp Maj J C Robertson
Maj T R Coykendall
Capt G L Milner 1st Lt E A McNamara
1st Lt R W Crowley 1st Lt T B Wofford Capt L R Mariels
1st Lt L W Kutz
Capt R O Woodward 1st Lt H Cohen Lt S Fuchs 1st Lt R M McWhorter Capt D Stacy 1st Lt N Fueglein 1st Lt N Ugland Lt M J Sibal Capt G W Cunningham Lt J D Brooks Capt M J Jarvis
1st Lt W W Green
Capt E J Gallant
Capt C H Smallwood
1st Lt P J Piccola Capt J F Leech Capt D K Nickerson Ist Lt F Henry
Maj E Fichter
Ist Lt M W Doane
Ist Lt T A Winkelspecht
Ist Lt W Y Murphey Capt J W Fleshman
1st Lt G L Thomas
Lt J C Mitchell 1st Lt H H K Theune Lt P A Nesbit 1st Lt C G Dansby Capt R E Pike 1st Lt K J Miller

^{*} Liaison and Security

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Lt Col R J Philpott Lt Col E Keller Co E Munich *SK/LK Munich *SK/LK Rosenheim *SK/LK Ingolstadt *SK/LK Freising Munich Capt R H Necel Rosenheim Lt Col J H Kelly Ingolstadt Freising Mieshach Lt Col H E Blakeley Capt W T Lovett *LK Miesbach *LK Traunstein Capt W I Lovett
Capt V L Thom
Capt C W Larimer
Maj M W Nitz
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt W M Forys Traunstein *LK Altoetting Altoetting *LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen Partenkirchen *LK Erding *LK Laufen *LK Muhldorf Erding Laufen Muhldorf Wasserhurg Capt D Root Capt W N Dickerson *LK Wasserburg *LK Toelz Bad Toelz *LK Aibling
*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck Bad Aibling Maj E J H Newmeyer Fuersten feldhruck 1st Lt C C Boatwright *LK Landsberg
*LK Pfaffenhofen
*LK Starnherg
*LK Weilheim
*LK Wolfratshausen Landsherg Maj C A Rein Capt O M Cole Maj C E Carlsen Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Capt M J Groves Maj P L Steers Jr Maj M Lawrence Capt E J Pennetto 1st Lt H J Thompson Wolfratshausen *LK Berchtesgaden Berchtesgaden *LK Ebersherg Ehersherg *LK Aichach
*LK Schrobenhausen Aicbach Schrobenhausen Capt H J Bierman *LK Dachau Maj A G Snow Dachau *LK Schongau Schongau Capt C S Garber

### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col R A Norton Lt Col R S Wagner Co G Augshurg *SK/LK Augsburg *SK/LK Kempten Augshurg Kempten *LK Dillingen *LK Neu Ulm Dillingen Maj R J Paul Weissenhorn Capt J A Morris *LK Sonthofen *LK Donauwörth Maj J E Rhea Capt R Glass Sontholen Donauwörth *LK Gunzberg *LK Markt Oberdorf 1st Lt E A Eaton Capt B M Green Gunzberg Markt Oberdorf *LK Memmingen 1st Lt W M Toepser Memmingen *LK Mindelheim Capt L A Troter Capt E D Schank Mindelheim *LK Neuberg *LK Nordlingen *LK Fussen Neuherg Lt P W Thomson Capt S D Lubin Nordlingen Fussen *LK Russen *LK Krumbach *LK Illertissen *LK Kaufbeuren *LK Wertingen *LK Friedberg Krumbach 1st Lt O H Sager Capt J O Renalds
Capt D G Stevens
Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt D J Moran
Capt T B Greaves Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg *LK Schwabmunchen Schwabmunchen

### US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

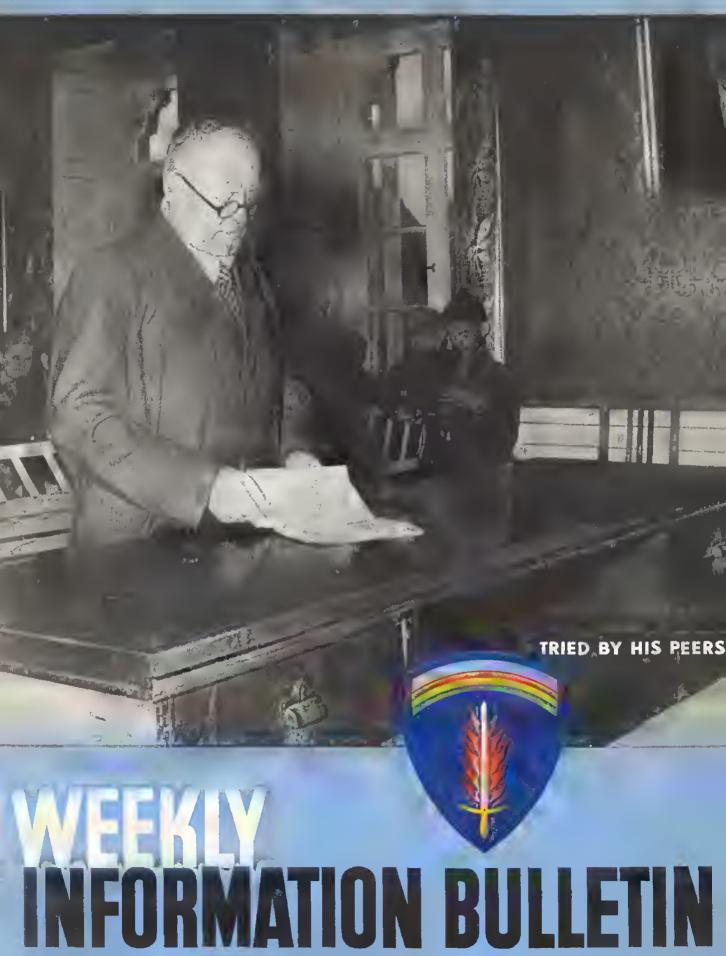
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen Wesermünde Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*} Liaison and Security

NUMBER 54 / 12 AUGUST 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT





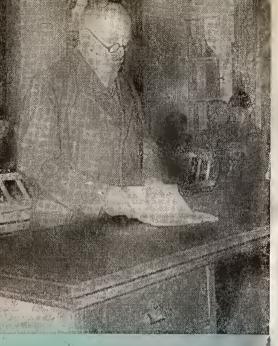
### MILITARY GOVERNMENT



### OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Liquidation of Germon Military and Nazi Memorials and Museums .	AG 007 (IA) 22 July 1946, OMGUS
Submission of Standard Statistics of Persons Registered at the Labor Office	AG 004.06 (MD) 23 July 1946, OMGUS
Certificate of Compliance with Future Theater Directives on Private Vehicles	AG 451 GAP-AGO 22 July 1946, USFET
Gasoline Ration for Privately Owned Motor Vehicles	AG 463.7 GAP-AGO 24 July 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Document	AG 380.01 GBI-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Classified Records	AG 312.1 GCT-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET
Forage of Horses	AG 464 RMJ-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET
Mail Service for Civilion Internees	AG 311.1 GAP-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET
Semi-Monthly Statistical Reporting to MG by Ministers for Political Liberation on Trial Tribunals	AG 050 (IA) 26 July 1946 OMGUS
Change in Passenger Fares, Weekly Workers' Tickets (Tariff D-23).	AG 123 (TD) 30 July 1946, OMGUS
Discontinuance of the Use of Signature Stamps by Military Government Officers	AG 312.4 (CA) 30 July 1946, OMGUS
Troop Assignment (No. 31)	AG 370.5 GCT-AGO 31 July 1946, USFET
Monthly Statistical Reporting to Military Government by Land Ministers for Political Liberation	AG 050 (CO) 31 July 1946, OMGUS
Miscellaneous German Social and Fraternol Groups	AG 080 (CA) 2 Aug 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

TRIED BY, HIS PEERS — The picture on this week's cover shows George Sturm standing before a denazification court in Heidenheim, Germany. The court, conducted by the German people, found Sturm guilty as an activist in the Nazi Parly. For other picture's of the trial see "A German Yerdict" on page 14 of this issue.

### **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

American Policy for Occupation is taken from the recent orientation lecture, "Our Job in Germany," delivered by Col. William Whipples Secretary General of OMGUS. Colonel Whipple's article shows we have a definite policy and clearly states its four major objectives — demilitarization, denazification, economic limitation and re-education.

Thomas Falco reviews the problems facing German industry in Industry in the US Zone. Folco, who is Chief Reports Officer, Reports and Statistics Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, has contributed several other articles to the "Weekly Information Bulletin" in the past three months, the most recent being "Operation Lost and Found" which appeared in Issue No 48.

Central German Agencies is the first of a series of eight articles taken from an OMGUS report of the same title. The report is being presented nearly in its entirety so that American personnel will be familiar with the American proposal, which is the first concrete detailed blueprint for central German agencies as outlined in the Potsdam Agreement.

### THIS WEEK

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# AMERICAN POLICY FOR

and no plan in Germany. That statement is simply not true. We definitely do have an occupation policy and it is basically the same as when we captured our first German territory a year and a half ago. This policy is based on the international situation and the needs of the United States, and its success is of crucial importance to future world events. This article explains briefly what that policy is; that is, what we are trying to accomplish here, and what the individual can do to help.

### **FOUNDATION OF POLICY**

The United States is a very great nation, but also a complacent nation. We tend to overlook the problems with which we have been faced and consider them minor incidents, and to brush aside any thoughts that we may be in danger in the future. But the United States is determined that we are not going to let it happen again. That is the foundation of our German policy - to prevent Germany from starting World War III. We are determined that whatever measures are necessary will be taken to insure a peaceful Germany. Despite differences on other subjects, the Soviets, British and French are equally determined that this will be done. The Potsdam Agreement, signed in Berlin a little more than a year ago by the United States, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom, sets the basic policy for our occupation, and in general it is a good policy.

First of all, it is necessary to consider the Germans themselves. The Nazis had the

theory that the Germans were a superior race. This theory was wrong and dangerous, but likewise it is not true that all or even most Germans are racially inferior or criminal types. The German nation for a long time before 1860 had been a relatively peaceful people. The Germans on the whole are clean, intelligent and lead generally good family lives, but the nation as a whole no longer seems to be able to settle down permanently to a normal peaceful existence. Either the people get a desire to start a war or they turn the government over to unscrupulous gangsters who have no regard for peace or justice. In other words, Germany is politically unstable. Similarly, not all Germans are cruel or vicious people, but there are sadistic elements among them who must be watched. The Nazis were about the worst lot of gangsters who ever got control of a country; however, the German nation was a threat to the peace of the world in the First World War, before the Nazis were heard of,- what is wrong then as now is something basic. It is against these backgrounds that we must consider the basic American policy.

### FOUR MAJOR OBJECTIVES

Our basic policy for the occupation has four major objectives. The one on which we have made the most progress is demilitarization. In the first few weeks after the surrender, the entire German armed forces were rounded up and their initial disarmament completed. Since that time their headquarters

# OCCUPATION DENAZIFICATION DENAZIFICATION DEINDUSTRIALIZATION DEINDUSTRIALIZATION RE-EDUCATION

have been completely disbanded, their records seized, and the greater part of their personnel screened and discharged as individuals to return to civil life. The only ones retained are security suspects, possible war criminals and certain specialist and labor groups held over for purposes of the occupation.

The Wehrmacht itself has therefore ceased to exist. German war material has now been very largely disposed of or scrapped and we are well advanced on the destruction of the fortifications, submarine pens, antiaircraft batteries and other defenses. German munitions factories are being destroyed or converted to useful purposes, and we have now gotten down to the point where we have instructed German agencies to destroy their own militaristic war memorials. This first main objective is well on its way toward completion, except for one thing — the Wehrmacht still exists in the minds and memories of the German people. However, their orientation away from militarism is part of our longer-range objective.

### DENAZIFICATION PROGRAM

The second big objective of the occupation is denazification. The first phase of denazification consisted of investigating all individuals who held any position of importance, discharging those who were Nazis and relegating them to the status of common labor. Denazification of government and of finance was attacked early and successfully. This was then extended to private business, to the professions and to communications. Denazi-

fication of transportation was held up for some time because of the critical importance of the transportation system to our more immediate needs. Finally it too was completed. Now the discharge of Nazis from positions importance in Germany is virtually finished.

### CONTINUED BY GERMANS

To follow up on this first phase of denazification the Germans in the US Zone have now passed a law much more drastic than proposed by Military Government. This law provides for the setting up of German tribunals under the direction of the Minister of Political Liberation in each Land to search out and try all persons who have participated in the Nazi movement. Depending on their involvement in Nazi activities, Germans are subjected to appropriate penalties including fines, imprisonment and loss of political The execution of this German privileges. program under the supervision of MG will take a long time, on account of the tremendous number of cases that must be investigated and the great pressure to which the tribunals will be subjected, but the successful completion of the program will accomplish the second major objective of military government in the occupation of Germany.

Our third major objective, the control of the German economy, is more complicated and not so far advanced as the first two. From the long-range point of view it is of the highest importance to prevent the building up of a German war potential which could support future German aggression. Therefore, with the full cooperation of the other occupying powers, a plan called "The Level of Industry Plan" was developed. It entirely prohibits certain types of industrial activity which are closely related to German war potentialities, and established strict ceilings on other major industries. Part of our economic objective in Germany is to restrain her permanently from rising above the industrial levels provided in this plan.

### PRACTICAL PROGRAM

The other side of our economic objective, however, is practical and humanitarian in nature, and of much more immediate application. The prosecution of the war, the Allied bombings, and the handicaps placed upon the German economy by the occupation itself and the division into four zones have placed the German people in a position where they cannot support themselves. In order to prevent starvation and disease among the German population, which would imperil our own troops and make it impossible for us to institute stable and democratic forms of local government, it has been necessary to import millions of dollars of food into Germany. This has been done at the expense of the American taxpayers, since for the time being all of Germany's foreign assets are frozen, and the value of the exports which can be sold abroad is comparatively small. As long as we occupy a portion of Germany and constitute the only government which can manage the affairs of its people, we cannot stand by and watch them starve; but on the other hand we certainly must make Germany self-supporting as quickly as possible. To this end a major effort has been made to rebuild the German transport services, to expand German agricultural production and to encourage German industries, particularly those in the light industry category, which can export products to pay for essential imports.

Our first three objectives by themselves will not prevent Germany from starting

World War III. We have practically destroyed the German army, navy and air force, but such forces can be rebuilt as they were rebuilt by Hitler. We have placed limits on the upper level of German industry and made provisions for making available as reparations all factories not required to maintain this level of industry; but if Germany were left alone for a period of years these factories could be rebuilt to create a new and even more formidable economic war potential. We have thrown the Nazis out of their jobs and are taking measures to deprive them of their property and civic rights and to imprison them for periods of years; but if political conditions changed and US troops withdrew, these Nazis could be released or another generation of German militarists and dangerous political leaders could develop. Therefore, as long as we carry out only our first three objectives, it is necessary for us to occupy Germany permanently with troops in order to insure the continuation of the peace; .

### NEED FOR RE-EDUCATION

It is, however, contrary to the American tradition to hold another nation in permanent subordination, and it is considered that measures can be taken now to make it safe to withdraw any external control at sometime in the future, and turn Germany back to the Germans. The creation of conditions under which it will be safe to withdraw our troops requires the complete re-education of Germany, and this is our fourth main objective. This re-education of Germany must be much broader than is normally meant by the term "education." This is not a matter of school education, but of inducing an entire nation to change its basic attitudes and political philosophy. We have got to build up in the Germans a strong democracy, a resistance to bureaucracy and militarism, such as exists in all truly democratic countries.

In trying to achieve this objective we run across a basic paradox: You cannot force a man to be free. What we are trying to do is to make the Germans think for themselves,



ndustry in the US Zone is like a highpowered automobile that once ran on
16 cylinders but now runs on only four. Its
fuel and rubber must come from outside the
US Zone. Its parts, damaged by war and
operating at less then top efficiency, must be
replaced with components made of materials
from outside the zone.

Despite the general upswing of industrial production during the past year to approximately 29 percent of capacity in June, the US Zone needs more, much more, of almost everything that industry produces — from coal and steel to transportation equipment,

machinery, spare parts, farm equipment, chemicals, clothing and other consumer goods. To fill such needs, the Zone must depend largely on raw materials and supplies from other zones and from foreign countries.

#### CONDITIONS AFTER SURRENDER

Fourteen months ago, when the occupation began, the German economy had been torn to tatters by the war. As a result, industrial activity in the US Zone — as in all of Germany — was practically nil. Transportation

was paralyzed; communications were disrupted; blast furnaces were down; the flow of coal from the Ruhr and Saar was cut off; paper and pulp plants were at a standstill; and production of consumer goods was a mere trickle.

For all practical purposes, the giant industrial machine of presurrender Germany had stopped.

#### **ACTION BY US ARMY**

The US Army, together with officials and workers of the US Group Control Council, predecessor to the US Office of Military Government, immediately turned to the task of restoring order out of chaos. Food was brought to the cities. Electric power lines were restored. Rail lines were repaired. Water supply was reestablished. Sewage disposal was put back into operation. Output of such essential items as soap, shoes, textiles and medicinals was resumed.

But the task of Military Government had only begun. The US Zone is one of Germany's important processing, finishing and fabricating areas. To restore industrial activity in the US Zone, the wheels in mills and factories in the area had to turn. That called for steel, cotton, buna, basic chemicals, components and — above all — coal.

#### TWO PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT

The year just ended falls roughly into two periods of development. The first, from July to December 1945, represented six months of fundamental rebuilding. Rubble was cleared; stock was taken of machinery and equipment; damaged machines were repaired; factory buildings were roofed over. During this time, the extensive war profits of most German war manufactures made it possible to keep large crews working on these essential, though non-revenue producing, tasks.

After authorization to operate was obtained from Military Government, a plant could resume production if — and that was a big "if" — fuel, power, raw materials and labor were available.

In some cases, stocks of varying amounts were available; in others MG came to the rescue by "reclaiming" materials "destroyed" by the Germans — as in the case of a substantial supply of pulpwood that had been scuttled in the Main River. Where end-products were of sufficient importance, the manufacturer was likely to obtain some allocation of coal or power to set his factory wheels turning.

By measures such as these, the first paper mill in the US Zone began operating in June; the first sheet steel mill and glass works in September; the first plants for producing soda ash and steel ingots in October; the first plant for producing calcium cyanamide (for nitrogen fertilizer) in November.

#### PRODUCTION RISE

During the second period, from January to June 1946, the ingenuity and hard work of the first six months began to pay off. From 10 or 12 percent of capacity in December, industrial production forged ahead slowly, but steadily. As a corollary, the number of plants in operation between December 1945 and June 1946 doubled to approximately 8,000.

The upswing in production was aided by a relatively mild winter and by the absence of any epidemics. Food rationing was maintained — although at a comparatively low level — and rations were distributed promtly and equitably. The clamp on legal prices held firm. With the exception of March, when rations in the British Zone were cut and coal output fell — only to regain almost all lost ground in subsequent months—there was a steady improvement in coal output from the Ruhr.

#### OTHER PROGRESS DURING PERIOD

During this period, also, transportation facilities approached normal. Telephone and telegraph service was restored, and mail service resumed. The supply of labor was reasonably adequate to meet demand. The first commercial export sales were concluded.

June's industrial activity in the US Zone,

at an estimated 29 percent of capacity, was highest since start of the occupation. Productionwise, that came to: 21,000 tons of pig iron, 15,000 tons of ingot steel, 7,000 tons of iron and steel castings, 1,900 tons of cotton yarn, 900 tons of synthetic fihers, 15,000 tons of paper, 5,200 tons of pulp, 1,100,000 pairs of shoes, 3,400,000 conserve food cans, 9,000 transport milk cans, 37,000 stoves, 545 tons of farm machinery spare parts, 147,000 agricultural hand tools, 2,200 plows, 588,000 square meters of flat glass, 241,000 cuhic meters of lumber, 552 tons of automotive spare parts.

#### ZONE DEFICIENT IN COAL

However, in coal — as in steel and many other hasic materials — the US Zone is a "have not" area. Even at current near-capacity operation, its coal mines can turn out only 10—15 percent of the Zone's coal requirements. The lion's share of German coal production is in the Ruhr, a part of the British Zone.

True, the four occupying powers began pushing coal production at the outset of occupation. To supply the occupying forces, to bring exports of German coal to the liberated countries and to maintain a minimum-level civilian economy in Germany, such production was a "must." By July 1945, hard coal output in the Western Zones of Germany had quadrupled to 2,000,000 tons as compared with the post-surrender low, and brown coal output had increased about eightfold. By mid-fall, production of hard coal reached 4,420,000 tons, 35 percent of the prewar rate.

#### **GOAL SET FOR 1949**

In June 1946, output of hard coal in all four zones of Germany ran at a current annual rate of 59,100,000 tons. To reach the production goal set by the quadripartite Reparations Agreement, hard coal output should reach 94,400,000 in 1949, the so-called "target year." Attaining that 60 percent rise — and attaining it as soon as pos-

sible — means solving problems of labor, food rations, consumer goods, and minemachinery replacement and repair.

#### DEPENDENCE ON OTHER ZONES

Coal is the classicial example of the dependency of the US Zone on other zones and foreign countries for raw materials and supplies. But the same applies to ammonia, which is brought in from the French Zone; to huna and kaolin, which are available in the Soviet Zone; to petroleum, coal tar and sulphuric acid which come from the British Zone. Feldspar and flint are brought in from Scandinavia; hemp from Italy. Without the 10,000 tons of cotton imported from the United States last spring, most cotton mills now operating in the US Zone would be shut down.

#### RESPONSE TO IMPORTS

Whenever — and from whatever source — necessary supplies have been made available, industry in the US Zone has been able to respond:

In cotton yarn, current annual output was 22,320 tons in June.

In the wake of receipts of sheet steel from the French and British Zones, output of conserve food cans is now sufficient to meet peak period canning needs.

With a salvage program under way and new production facilities put into operation, the transport milk-can program is now over the hump.

Manufactures of hinder twine are now operating at a good rate as a result of imports of 3,000 tons of hemp from Italy.

The allegorical automobile representing industry in the US Zone still chugs along on only four of its 16 cylinders. But make fuel and rubber and parts available and the same car has a good chance of once again running smoothly, although at not more than the reduced speeds indicated in the Potsdam Agreement and established by the Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy.



# HOLIDAY WITH PAY!

n a theater-wide project USFET recently inaugurated its "THINK AND WIN" contest and offered such intriguing awards to winning participants as free holidays of a week or two weeks with all expenses paid to any selected point within the Theater, as well as cash awards and items of merchandise.

OMGUS selected "SUGGEST AND WIN" to launch its Suggestions and Awards program, which is part of the USFET project. The policy for determining awards and prizes is theater-wide. Prizes to military and civilians differ in kind but are alike in value and the amount of the award is in line with the merit of the suggestion.

In line with General Eisenhower's policy to introduce democratic methods in the Army, the project encourages an employee-employee attitude. There are no fixed limits on the type of suggestions — all kinds of ideas are wanted. They may deal with OMGUS as an organization, the improvement of performance, simplification of records or procedures, elimination of cumbersome methods and practical suggestions on questions which confront Military Government, such as relations with Germans and displaced persons; or they may be intended to improve health, morale, and welfare of employees.

In sponsoring the Suggestion and Awards project the Army advocates two policies:

- (1) The Occupation is Your job. Participate in it through your organization and do the best job possible.
- (2) While in Europe, make your stay worthwhile, by enjoying the opportunities of travel to improve yourself.



#### PART 1: THE NEED FOR ORGANIZATIONS

t has been apparent for some time that the successful conduct of the occupation of Germany requires, coordinated administration in the basic economic fields of foreign trade, industry, food and agriculture, finance, communications and transportation. This need has been recognized in General Eisenhower's report to the President, the report of Byron Price who as special representative of the President made a factfinding survey of Germany last fall, and also has been

repeatedly emphasized by the Monthly Reports of the Military Governor.

The pressing need for coordination on more than Land level has been shown by the establishment in the US, British and Soviet Zones of intrazonal coordinating agencies. In the US Zone the Laenderrat was established primarily as a coordinating body, but with the passage of time it has been obliged to assume administrative functions in such fields as transportation, communications and

food. These trends illustrate the basic importance of greater central controls in several phases of governmental operation.

An informal liaison relationship between several of the zones has already been established to case the difficulties arising in the economic field. It is to be expected that these liaison relationships will spread to other areas in which the exchange of information between the zones and the establishment of uniform practices within the several zones become necessary.

#### MEASURES INADEQUATE

These measures for interzonal coordination, however, have proved to he totally inadequate as instrumentalities for the successful conduct of the functions outlined in the Berlin Protocol. Furthermore, the interzonal coordinating arrangements resulting from the lack of central agencies may act as a deterrent to ultimate treatment of Germany as a whole.

The volume of technical details with which any central administration is concerned makes it undesirable and mechanically impossible for the Allied Control Authority to carry on such functions, since it requires a large staff of German specialists with expert knowledge of German economy in general and of their respective economic field in particular. The Allied Control Authority must be enabled to concentrate on major policy decisions and control functions, whereas each central administrative department would he charged with carrying out the implementation of agreed-upon policies.

#### COORDINATION NECESSARY

The Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy agreed upon hy the Allied Control Council assumes treatment of Germany as a single economic unit. This will be possible only if common policies can he implemented by the coordinated effort of central administrative agencies.

Sufficient industrial facilities are to be left in Germany to maintain, without external assistance, a standard of living not ex-

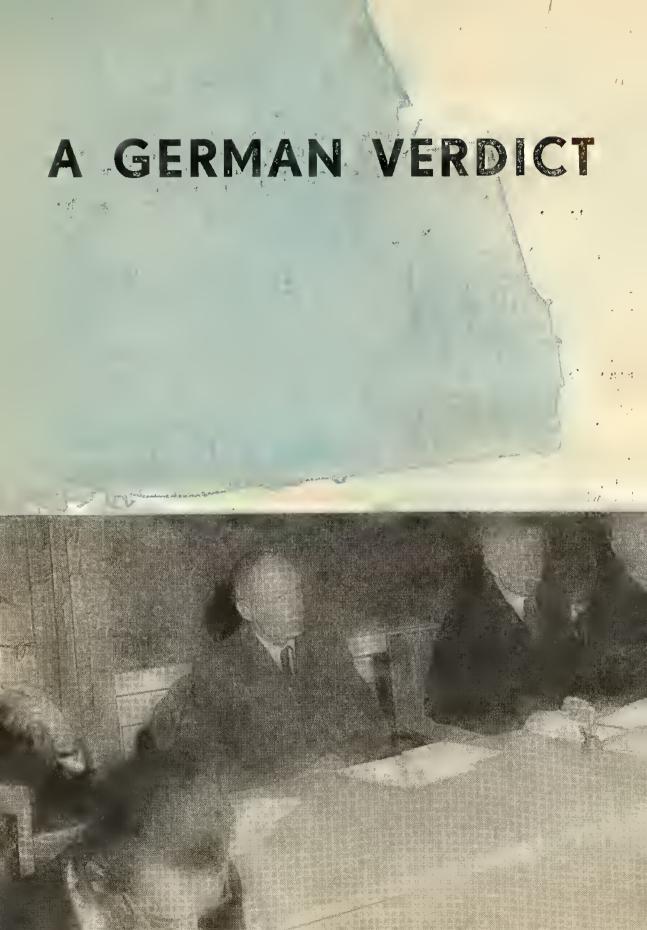
ceeding the average of Europe, excluding UK and USSR. Under this standard, exports are planned as 3,000,000,000 marks and sufficient industrial capacity is to be retained to produce goods to this value as well as to cover internal requirements. Such exports are necessary in order to pay for essential imports. The major import requirements, food and fodder, must be imported in the amount of 1,500,000,000 marks annually. Effective utilization of industrial facilities to he retained under the plan is necessary in order to obtain sufficient production for these purposes, and food requirements are based on maximization of agricultural output. These objectives, however, cannot be obtained without the necessary central German administrative departments as the instruments of coordination and implementation of common policies.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURSES

The tremendous hurden of food importation imposed upon the Allies has highlighted the need for development of German exports to pay for those imports. In order to accomplish this, it is apparent that there must he common policies with regard to the equitable distribution of indigenous resources; uniform standards for the approval of imports, the sharing of proceeds from the exports and of prices and currencies to be received in payment for exports, accounting, auditing and documentation and maintenance of statistical data; and finally, coordination of import-export programs with industrial production and food programs for Germany as a whole.

Implementation of these policies will require a Central German Administrative Department for Foreign Trade, since such policies can be implemented only by means of a large staff of specialists to handle the export of the highly specialized finished products on which, in addition to coal and potash, the revival of foreign trade in Germany depends. In addition, there is the problem of continual coordination and analysis of a large volume of statistical data and a variety of similar technical functions

(Continued on page 22)



In a court, conducted by the German people, George Sturm was recently tried under the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. Found guilty as a category 2 offender on charges of being an active Nazi, Sturm was sentenced to three years at hard labor. In addition the tribunal ordered confiscation of his home and real estate property and 50 percent of his other assets and the loss of civil rights for life. The verdict came after the case had been heard for more than 16 hours over a period of two days during which time 35 witnesses appeared before the tribunal.

(Left) The Rathaus in Heidenheim, Germany, where the trial was held; (right) Sturm and his defense counsel stand before the tribunal; (lower left) members of the denazification tribunal listen to testimony; (lower right) officers of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden observe the court's proceedings

Signal Corps Photos







## GENERAL



## German Children Aided By MG Welfare Program

A "Vacations in Switzerland" program designed primarily for undernourished and sick children from the US Zone and the US Sector of Berlin, has been devised by the Public Welfare Section, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS.

The children will be selected by German welfare agencies, and normally will stay in Switzerland approximately one month. Certain groups, such as children with tuberculosis or otherwise in need of special medical attention, may stay for longer periods.

The vacation trips to Switzerland were authorized following negotiations between MG and German welfare officials. The program was prompted by the critical food situation in Germany and inadequate existing vacation accommodations in the US Zone. The great majority of camping facilities in the US Zone are now being used for refugees and expellees.

At the same time it will provide a means of proper supervision for children during the vacation months. It was pointed out that the mothers of many German children are required to work and, consequently, are unable to give proper attention to their children.

The program will be continued after the summer vacation period ends, thus making available to the children further educational and health advantages of schools and recreation facilities in Switzerland. Similar vacation trips for children, particularly to Switzerland, were one of the pre-war established activities of public and private welfare agencies in Germany before the Nazis seized control.

The young vacationers will be children under 16 years of age. They will travel in organized groups of 10 or more and while in Switzerland their care and welfare will be the responsibility of a Swiss social agency. The Land Child Welfare Office in the Land where the children reside must either assume responsibility for the development and execution of a plan for assembling, transporting and caring for the children up to the point they cross the Swiss border or approve a plan submitted to it by another German welfare agency. Final approval must be granted by the Land Office of MG Public Welfare Officer. Travel documentation will be issued by the Combined Travel Security Board, OMGUS.

#### Dr. Pollock Leaves

Dr. James K. Pollock, who for the past year has been Director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office, supervisory agency of the Laenderrat in Stuttgart, is returning to his position as Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan. He will be replaced as director by Col. W. W. Dawson, Director of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Dr. Pollock assisted in the organization of the top German civilian administrative agencies in the US Zone last October, and headed the MG supervisory office in its relation to the operation of the Laenderrat, the Council of States comprising the Ministers-President of the three Laender.

Dr. Pollock has been on a year's leave of absence from the University of Michigan where he is chairman of the Division of Social Science.

## **Necessity of Exports**

The export exhibitions being presented this month by each of the three Laender in the US Zone mark the beginning of export of manufacturers' goods from Germany, Brig Gen W. H. Draper, Jr., Chief of the Economics Division, OMGUS, stated at the open-

ing of the Wuerttemberg-Baden exhibition in Stuttgart.

"We of Military Government recognize that a large scale development of the export industry alone can solve the problem and only in that way can Germany become selfsupporting," General Draper said.

The Stuttgart exhibition, which contains 2,500 articles, consists mainly of luxury items because of the scarcity of raw materials. This emphasis is designed to increase the value of the labor in the finished product.

## **New Identity Card**

The new identification card is now being distributed to Germans and other nationals residing in the US Zone. Possession of the card, known as the "Kennkarte," is required by a law passed last April, and execution of the registration is being carried out by German civil authorities.

Included in the information on the card is an entry by the local German denazification tribunal indicating whether the German, because of his Nazi or political background, can be employed as anything higher than an ordinary laborer.

At the time the individual registrant presents his photograph for his "Kennkarte," the local police agency is required to take his fingerprints for police records. Fingerprints so taken will be assembled in central police files in the three Laender.

#### Four Mints Available

Four mints in the US Zone — at Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Nuremberg — can be put into operation within two weeks, according to an investigation by Finance Division, OMGUS, of the possibility of minting coins.

A large part of the equipment of the four mints has been repaired and is in first-class condition. Sufficient trained personnel is on hand to work one 48-hour shift a week.

There is raw material on hand, partially processed, sufficient to make 18,500,000 one-

Pfennig pieces, 4,800,000 five-Pfennig pieces and nearly 6,000,000 ten-Pfennig pieces. In addition there are also 27,000 kilos of scrap zinc on hand.

### **Berlin Soap Ration**

Steps to assure the German civilian population of Berlin a regular monthly basic soap ration containing 25 grams of fatty acids per person have been taken by the Trade and Industry Committee of the Allied Kommandatura.

The Berlin Magistrat has been ordered to restrict the types of soap manufactured and to-provide at least one soap ration each month to each person. In the past, soap rations have been distributed irregularly and in varying amounts in various sectors of Berlin.

#### **British Zone Activities**

Dr. Rudolf Amelunxen, chief president of Westphalia, has been named Minister-President of the new Land of North Rhine/Westphalia in the British Zone.

One thousand workers, mostly building workers, have been shifted from the North Rhine Region to assist in reconstruction work in Hamburg.

A total of 13,530 schools had been opened in the British Zone as of June 30, with total enrollment of nearly 3,400,000 students.

Senior MG officers in the British Zone have been granted authority to have as their guests at MG messes German officials, political and trade union leaders. The authority was given to encourage confidence between the British and German officials engaged in the administration of the zone.

Inmates of homes for the aged and infirm and of institutes for the blind in the Hamburg area are to receive an extra daily ration of 800 calories.

The German memorial at Laboe, near Kiel, to the German sailors who died in World War I is not to be demolished, the British regional commissioner has decided, However, certain exhibits are to be removed from the museum in the memorial.

## **ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

A total of 155,000 tons of food, including bread grains, from the United States, was unloaded at Bremen during July for distribution in the US areas of Germany. According to OMGUS statistics, about six loaves of bread out of every ten baked in the US Zone are made from wheat grown in the United States.

German railroad employees whose questionnaires are being investigated under the denazification law may be continued in service until final decisions have been reached by the tribunals.

#### ARMY TRUCKS RELEASED

Seventy-five US Army two-and-a-half ton trucks are being released for German use in moving ammunition from dumps to salvage centers for reclamation of needed chemicals and scrap metals.

About 33,400 unserviceable but repairable tires and tubes have been released for German civilian use in forestry operations, harvesting and transporting of fuel wood. Thirty percent of the motor vehicles used for hauling timber are now out of operation for lack of tires.

In cooperation with USFA, arrangements have been made by OMGUS for reconciliation between German and Austrian banks of accounts which were not settled because of disrupted communications during the final days of the war.

#### REUTERS TO SERVICE US ZONE

Reuters, Ltd., British press service, has been given permission to deal directly with German licensed newspapers in the US Zone on substantially the same basis as American press services.

Directives have been issued in Bavaria requiring that Frogebogen and life histories of all authors be submitted to MG.

The first request by a high school student government for permission to print a high school paper was made in Greater Hesse. Under established policy high school newspapers may be operated in Greater Hesse when they are registered with MG.

The German Central Accounting Agency is to be activated in mid-August at Stuttgart to control deposit of proceeds from sales of imported MG supplies, as well as other supplies turned over to the Germans.

#### RECLAIMING GASOLINE

A program has been initiated under MG supervision to reclaim gasoline from German firebomb gelatine. Half a million gallons of gelatine, of which 75 percent is gasoline, are available.

Ten thousand metric tons of aluminium can be salvaged from wrecked airplanes in the US Zone. Other stocks total 20,000 tons. This amount is estimated to be sufficient for essential needs for about five years if the consumption is controlled. Production of primary aluminum is prohibited in Germany.

#### HIGHWAY PROGRAM PLANNED

Land highway maintenance officers are to initiate the long-range highway maintenance program immediately after receipt of necessary instructions, data and forms.

An arrangement has been approved by MG for Czechoslovak crews to operate German locomotives between Cheb (Eger) and the German border, in order that interchange of transportation may be expedited and capacity increased.

Sufficient insulin has been furnished from US Army sources to treat all reported diabetic cases in Greater Hesse. There was an acute shortage of insulin in the Land last fall and winter.

#### CHILDREN RETURNED TO BERLIN

Approximately 455 children were returned to Berlin last week from Bavaria. This was the sixth train shipment of German children who had been evacuated to Bavaria during the war.

## SURVEY REVEALS GERMAN REACTION TO INFORMATION CONTROL POLLS

The Office of Information Control OMG-US, recently made a study of the German evaluation of the OIC studies of German opinions and reactions — in fact, made a public opinion survey of its own public surveys—and emerged with the result that an extremely high proportion of the 1,000 Germans interviewed approved MG's policy of sampling public opinion in the US Zone. This survey followed the standard technique designed to give results representative of the Zone as a whole.

The group which had read results of polls in the German press constituted roughly a fifth of the adult population sampled. Closer examination of this group revealed that newspaper stories about the polls had attracted greater attention among certain groups in the population than among others. For example, many more former members of the Nazi Party had read about the polls than had non-Nazis. The polls received greater attention also from men than from women and from older people, the better educated, and those in the higher social and economic categories.

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF ANSWERS**

All respondents were asked, "What do you think of the method of going directly to the people in order to question them about their opinions, as we are doing now?" A classification of the answers showed that 14 percent were enthusiastically in favor of the polls, 55 percent thought they were a "good thing," 12 percent saw nothing wrong in the idea four percent could not "see any sense to it" and one percent considered the

polls "undemocratic, like the Gestapo." Fourteen percent expressed no opinion.

Asked to explain why they felt as they did, the more approving respondents said that it was good to be able to inform the Americans as to what they thought, and that the Americans need to see how Germans look at problems. Appreciation of the freedom to speak freely and make suggestions was widespread. Typical comments were: "We can speak our minds, unburden our hearts, make suggestions." "The little people are consulted; it's democratic." "MG can find out in this way what people think and want." "It is grand to realize that cooperation between people and government can reach this level. Now we know we live in a democracy. We put our entire faith in the Americans and democracy."

#### REFLECT AMERICAN INTEREST

Three percent felt that the polls might help the Germans in their present troubles. One replied, "It is good that the Americans are interested in us and that they will help us Germans." The small group of four percent who voiced complete disapproval said they thought that opinion surveys were useless because people would not be truthful and because the Americans would not listen.

The decision to undertake scientific public opinion surveys in Germany was taken by MG shortly after the capitulation of the Wehrmacht. The original purpose was to determine attitudes among the German population which could be corrected or counteracted through information media. Since then, however, the scope has been considerably broadened and covers a variety of political, economic and cultural subjects.

## AMERICAN EDITORIALS VIEW FIRST DAYS OF PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

A merican editorial opinion during the first days of the Peace Conference in Paris stressed the conviction that the voice of all nations must be heard by the four major powers, which have final authority over conference decisions, if the conference is to realize full success. Editorials have also expressed pleasure over the large measure of publicity given all activities, and the harmony with which that decision was reached by US, British, Soviet and French representatives.

The New York Times editorial said in part: "The conference will be a success only if it becomes the voice of the world's conscience. It can become that only if it is free to decide on both procedure and substance in all matters put before it, with assurance that its decisions will be honored by those who have reserved to themselves the right to draw up the final texts of the peace treaties—the Big Four. Should this authority be denied it, should it be degraded to a mere rubber stamp, or should its decisions he flouted by the Big Four, it will he not only a failure but also an unworthy sham...

"In agreeing to the proposal for rules of procedure, Mr. Byrnes specifically reserved the right to consider on their merits any proposals that might come up at the conference; that makes it the primary duty of the American delegation not to attempt to impose the will of Big Four on the conference but to seek to impose the will of the conference on the Big Four."

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Our representatives go into conference to speak not for selfish interests of one people hut to speak for a peace capable of being maintained. Representatives of all peoples can rally around

the attitude that decisions based upon justice, rather than power, are the only basis for lasting peace."

The Christian Science Monitor: "Whatever else may be said of it, the Paris Conference accurately mirrors the world we live in. It mirrors a world aiming to preserve peace not by world law but by national power. This is to be expected, if only because the law does not exist and the power does . . .

"Concentration of power in the hands of the Big Three . . . is not the result of a Machiavellian scheme by some sections of mankind to dominate other sections. It is the outcome of many natural factors which men develop primarily for peaceful purposes.

"It just happens that these add up also to ... power. Calling of the Paris Conference is not an effort to consolidate this power to the detriment of small nations but to mitigate its worst effects. It is a step in peace-making whose watchword must be patience."

The Washington Post: "Conference will resolve itself into a testing ground for the power of world public opinion. In this respect the United States can play a crucial role. At London and Moscow and Paris, Secretary Byrnes fought long and valiantly for a democratic approach to this problem of peacemaking . . .

"Secretary Byrnes has said he will support at every turn fullest and freest discussion hy all of the 21 nations of every issue involved in settlements. And if discussion is full and free the outcome is bound to be heneficial."

The San Francisco Chronicle: "Two developments at Paris promise well: The Rules Committee recommendation that the press

have free access to committee hearings and Mr Byrnes' announcement that he favors settlement of disputed issues by two-thirds vote of all 21 delegates.

"Both developments could strengthen the influence of the small nations at the conference. Mr. Byrnes' decision gives to a small nation delegate a means of counteracting mere smallness — an outlet to world opinion. The two-thirds principle would make more difficult any treaty decision dictated by mere bigness.

"Mr Byrnes'... promise to use American influence in support of the (two-thirds) principle can in performance make the difference between the methods of Versailles and of Luxembourg...

"'Open covenants openly arrived at' would be one measure of progress since Versailles — and the other would be Dr. Benes' being able to reverse at Paris what he said at San Francisco, — that 'small nations are here to be seen and not heard.'"

## Challenge of Atom Bomb

In an interview with Michael Amrine of The New York Times, Albert Einstein declared that a new type of thinking is needed to meet the challenge of the atom bomb.

"In the light of new knowledge," Professor Einstein stated, a world authority and an eventual world state are not just desirable in the name of brotherhood, they are necessary for survival. In previous ages a nation's life and culture could be protected to some extent by the growth of armies in national competition. Today we must abandon competition and secure cooperation.

This must be the central fact in all our considerations of international affairs; otherwise we face certain disaster. Past thinking and methods did not prevent world wars. Future thinking must prevent wars.

"Modern war, the bomb, and other discoveries or inventions, present us with revolutionary circumstances. Never before was it possible for one nation to make war on another without sending armies across borders. Now with rockets and atomic bombs no center of population on the earth's surface is secure from surprise destruction in a single attack.

"America has a temporary superiority in armament, but it is certain that we have no lasting secret. What nature tells one group of men she will tell in time to any other group interested and patient enough in asking the questions. But our temporary superiority gives this nation the tremendous responsibility of leading mankind's effort to surmount the crisis.

"Being an ingenious people, Americans find it hard to believe there is no foresee-able defense against atomic bombs. But this is a basic fact. Scientists do not even know of any field which promises us any hope of adequate defense.

"Reasonable men with these new facts to consider refuse to contemplate a future in which our culture would attempt to survive in ribbons or in underground tombs. Neither is there reassurance in proposals to keep a hundred thousand men alert along the coasts scanning the sky with radar. There is no radar defense against the V-2, and should a "defense" be developed after years of research, it is not humanly possible for any defense to be perfect. Should one rocket with an atomic warhead strike Minneapolis, that city would look almost like Nagasaki. Rifle bullets kill men, but atomic bombs kill cities. A tank is a defense against a bullet but there is no defense in science against the weapon which can destroy civilization.

"Our defense is not in armaments, nor in science, nor in going underground. Our defense is in law and order."

"Henceforth, every nation's foreign policy must be judged at every point by one consideration: Does it lead us to a world of law and order or does it lead us back toward anarchy and death? I do not believe that we can prepare for a war and at the same time prepare for a world community."

#### CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES (Continued from page 13)

which are quite dissociated from quadripartite policy determination.

Continuance of zonal control of foreign trade will reinforce zonal barriers, with the following results: Continued restrictions on zonal trade, since such trade might conflict with possible exports and therefore increase foreign trade deficits; reduction of potential industrial production, with a resultant reduction in availability of commodities for export and for consumption in Germany; reduction in potential agricultural production, with a resultant increase in import requirements.

#### **LINBALANCED ECONOMY**

The present division of the German economy into four distinct zones establishes areas which have neither a self-sufficient industry nor a balanced economy. Such a division results in a separation of raw materials and semi-finished goods from their processing plants and in separation of component manufactures from their markets. These artificial barriers to normal industrial processes constitute one of the basic causes of present low production in Germany. With the exhaustion of old stocks of raw materials and semi-manufactured items, the seriousness of the situation will increase.

A Central German Administrative Department for Industry is required to develop uniform standards for industrial statistics, to develop uniform production programs, to analyze and screen requirements, to propose allocations, to maintain continuous contact with the Laender and Provinces, and to effect the necessary coordination with food and agriculture and export-import programs.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Berlin Protocol does not specifically provide for a Central German Administrative Department for Food and Agriculture. This department, however, must be included because of the critical and dangerous food situation, which requires every effort be made to maximize agricultural output.

Present zone boundaries ignore the interdependence and complementary nature of

the various agricultural regions. Failure to recognize this interdependence makes maximization of agricultural output impossible, because an intensified food production, processing and distribution system cannot be developed. Furthermore, agricultural economy depends upon industry for necessary supplies and equipment. The zone type of organization has destroyed the uniformity of this industrial production and eliminated the close agricultural and industrial interdependence which would normally develop. Failure to maximize agricultural output will increase the need for imports beyond those envisaged under the agreed level of postwar economy. As a consequence, Germany cannot become self-supporting and occupation costs will be tremendously increased. Finally, this will result in the assignment of food to Germany from other nations in the world which cannot afford to share their supplies.

#### FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A Ceutral Finance Agency is necessary as a coordinating and service agency in respect to the financial operations of other central departments, and as an advisory body to the Allied Control Authority in respect to the inter-relations of finance problems throughout Germany and all its political subdivisions. If the central departments have their own revenues, these need technical supervision; if they depend on Land and Province contributions, there must be advice upon allocations and follow-up on collections; in either case, there must be advice as to distribution between departments.

In a world made small by improvements in methods of communication, a single central agency is required to administer the communications and postal services in Germany. The present delays in the operation of long distance telegraph and telephone lines must obviously be considered as a serious detriment to the rebirth of a socially and economically healthy community. Similarly, there is a pressing need for prompt interzonal mail service. The operations of telephone, telegraph, posts and other communi-

cation services are unduly and unfortunately circumscribed by an artificial division of Germany into four distinct and air-tight zones.

Closely related to communications, the transportation system reflects many of the same needs. The existence of zonal boundaries necessitates uneconomical cross-hauling and prevents the maximum use of available equipment for the entire system. Furthermore, international traffic has been tremendously handicapped by difficulties arising from the fact that each zone determines its own routes, establishes its own schedules, sets its own standards of quality of traffic, prescribes its own rates, allocates equipment in terms of its own needs and makes other similar purely provincial decisions. Finally, in the absence of coordination of the system as a whole, a confused rate structure develops which is preventing rail, water and highway transport from attracting the business for which each is bestfitted, and thus forces these carriers into inefficient and uneconomical operation.

A thoughtful examination of the foregoing statement of needs for the central agencies must impress one with the seriousness of the situation. Economic ruin must continue in Germany if the activities in the fields of foreign trade, industry, food and agriculture, finance, communications and transportation are not centralized to meet the emergency. It must also be apparent that economic ruin in Germany has farreaching consequences in other parts of the world. In a very real sense, it may be said that the fundamental need for the establishment of central agencies in Germany rests upon factors implicit in world-wide economy.

### AMERICAN POLICY FOR OCCUPATION (Continued from page 6)

create a strong and democratic local selfgovernment, protect the freedom of the press, the integrity of courts and judical procedures, and the honesty of the civil service, and to build up the political safeguards of a constitution and of the legal rights of individuals. We are trying to prevent the Germans from being overcome by propaganda such as that used by the spellbinder Goehbels in the fateful twelve-year period 1933 to 1945. Dr. Goebbels used the press and radio and organized public meetings with military bands, loud speakers, torch-light processions, flying flags, and every other trick of modern publicity and political propaganda to overcome all opposition and hypnotize the Germans into believing what he wanted them to bclieve. We cannot use the same methods, because it is essential that we teach the Germans to be independent in their thinking and critical of propaganda. In order to teach the Germans to be democratic we must assure that democratic methods are used in the teaching. Moreover, we must rely on methods that will continue to be effective after we return to America. Therefore in-

stead of developing American agencies to feed Germans a stream of American journalistic and radio news and American political ideas, we have to work by encouraging the native German political elements which are truly liheral and democratic. It is only by building up a German democracy in Germany that we can he sure conditions are permanently satisfactory so that American troops can be withdrawn.

Hitler had twelve years after he reached complete power to propagandize the Germans of all ages with Nazi ideas. The war has been a great jolt to these Nazis and their followers, and the Nazi believers now do not know what to believe. To build up a strong positive belief in a German democracy will obviously take a great period of time in the present politically disillusioned Germany. This is our fourth great objective in Germany and we shall still be working on it years after the other three have been complete. When the fourth objective is completed the military occupation of Germany can safely be ended, and not before.

#### UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

#### LOCATION

#### DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

*LK Nürtingen

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang

*LK Vaihingen

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg

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*LK Bruchsal

*LK Heilbronn

*LK Leonberg

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*LK Buchen *LK Mosbach *LK Tauberhischofsheim *LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Crailsbeim *LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau

*LK Mergentheim *LK Oehringen

* Liaison and Security

#### Stuttgart Area

Stuttgart Böblingen Esslingen Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Leonberg Nürtingen Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson 1st Lt O P Johnson Capt N Semaschko, Jr Maj S A Warren Capt J B Cress Capt R Forrest Capt W J Vallaza Capt P F Sullivan 1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

Mannheim Heidelberg Buchen Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt C H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barber Capt K R Plessner

#### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L. L. Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

Heilbronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley,
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt B V Bloom 1st Lt M Korsun

#### Ulm Area

*LK Ulm *LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim	Ulm Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen Heidenheim	Lt Col A G Spitz Capt R H Nation Capt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy Capt R N Thapp
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#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Offic	ce	of	Mil	Gov
for	G	rea	ter	Hesse

#### Wiesbaden

#### Cel J R Newman

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Ruhr)
US Ln Det (Saar)

Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Oberursel Lt Col S S Graham
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt R Gutzwiller

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wieshaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Obertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt
Wieshaden
Wetzlar
Dillenhurg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilhurg
Limhurg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennas
Capt T E Fairloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*IT Ziananhain
·LK Ziegennam
*LK Ziegenhain *SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld *LK Waldeck
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenherg
*T 77 TO . 1
"LK Eschwege
*LK Eschwege *LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*I.K Hofmieman
TIK HOLECISHIAI
*LK Hofgeismar *LK Wolfhagen

Kassel
Melsungen
Fritzlar
Ziegenhain
Marhurg
Fulda
Hünfeld
Korhach
Frankenherg
Eschwege
Witzenhausen
Hersfeld
Rotenhurg
Hofgeismar
Wolfhagenn

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Capt A Quam
Maj M Baymor
Capt G W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt H A Karas

*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenhach
*LK Bergstrasse
*LK Erhach
*LK Büdingen
•
* Liaison and Security

Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenhach Heppenheim Erhach Büdingen Maj W R Sheehan
Capt G E Schmoeker
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col J C Rose
Capt R O Didlo
Maj D M Easterday

#### LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg Dieburg  *LK Friedberg Friedbe  *SK/LK Giessen Giessen  *LK Lauterbach Lauterh  *LK Alsfeld Alsfeld	rg Capt C S Parshall Maj C F Russe bach CaptJ T Hughes
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#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov		Brig Gen W J Mueller
for Bavaria	Munich	8

#### 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Sv Company Munich Capt L R Clark	Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgen
	Hq Company	Munich	Capt Willard Seale
	Sv Company	Munich	Capt L R Clark

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M C Crouse
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R W Kernidi
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenau	Bruckenau	Capt A G Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G E Brock
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Cotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Feehan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim ,	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigsbofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lobr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	Ist Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Maj H P Clark
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt M B Jaeger
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt I A Lowell

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

*SK/LK Erlangen *SK/LK Coburg *SK/LK Hof *SK/LK Ansbach *SK/LK Furth *SK/LK Kulmbach *LK Kronach *LK Lichtenfels *LK Ebermannstadt	Erlangen Coburg Hof Ansbacb Furth Kulmbach Kronach Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt	Lt Col S M Guild Lt Col F Robie Maj S Klein Maj H L Woodall Lt Col W R Whitaker Maj A C Abbott Maj H C Kauffman Maj H T Lund Maj F W Crimp Maj R T Boyer
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H C Kauffman
*LK Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau
*LK Wunsiedel
*LK Forhheim
*LK Dinkelsbuhl
*LK Eichstatt
*LK Feuchtwangen
*LK Gunzenhausen
*LK Hersbruck
*LK Hipolstein
*LK Weissenburg
*LK Rothenburg
*LK Schwabach
*LK Scheinfeld
*LK Uffenheim
*LK Lauf
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
*LK Naila
*LK Stadtsteinach

Rebau Wunsiedel Forchheim Dinkelsbuhl Eichstatt. Feuchtwangen Gunzenhausen Hersbruck Hilpolstein Weissenburg Rothenburg Schwabach Scheinfeld Windsheim Lauf Neustadt a. d. Aisch

Naila

Stadtsteinach

Capt L De Ford
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt W W Russel
Capt R J Towle
Capt B A Morgan
Maj R J Nielson
Capt D S Stroup
Capt J C Stanley
Lt Col J C Barnet
Maj F K Hincbey
Maj R E Stringer
Capt G B Jones
Capt L C Wheeler
Capt J J Carr
Maj C J Cody
Capt G N Hultzen
Lt L W Dilzard

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

	Kegier
Co D	
#CV /T IV De conchuse	
*SK/LK Regensiturg *SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. *SK/LK Passau	d. Wald
*SK/LK Passau	
*SK/LK Amberg	
*SK/LK Landsbut	
*SK/LK Straubing	
*LK Cham	
*LK Burglengenfeld	
*LK Parsberg	
*LK Tirschenreuth	
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	
*LK Eschenbach	
*LK Deggendorf	
*LK Parsberg  *LK Tirscbenreuth  *LK Neunberg vorm Wald  *LK Escbenbach  *LK Deggendorf  *LK Eggenfelden  *LK Grafenau	
*LK Grafenau	
*LK Kelheim	
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	
*LK Piarrkirchen	
*LK Kegen	
*LK vilsnoien	
*LK Eggenfelden  *LK Grafenau  *LK Kelheim  *LK Landau a. d. Isar  *LK Pfarrkircben  *LK Regen  *LK Vilshofen  *LK Vilshofen  *LK Vilsbiburg  *LK Wolfstein  *LK Kennath  *LK Nabburg  *LK Oberviechtach	
*LK Wonstelli	
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*LK Oberviechtach *LK Riedenberg	
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*LK Beilngries	
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*LK Bogen	,
*LK Griesbach	
*LK Kotzting	
*LK Griesbach *LK Kotzting *LK Mainburg	
*LK Mallersdorf *LK Rottenburg	
*LK Rottenburg	
*LK Viechtach	
*LK Wegscheid	

Regensburg Regensburg Weiden Passau Amberg Landsbut Straubing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsberg Tirschenreuth Neunberg Eschenbach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a. d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilshofen' Vilsbiburg Wolfstein Kemnath Nabburg Oberviechtach Riedenberg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmuenchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenburg Bogen Dingolfing Griesbach Kotzting Mainburg Mallersdorf Rottenburg Viechtach

Col Hastings Capt J W Boffert Maj H Hardt Maj H L Snapp Capt Boyd Maj T R Coykendall Capt G L Miller 1st Lt E A McNamara 1st Lt R W Crowley Maj Carlson Capt L R Mariels 1st Lt L W Kutz Capt R O Woodward 1st Lt H Cohen Lt Fuchs Capt R M McWhorter Capt D Stacy 1st Lt H Fueglein 1st Lt N Ugland 1st Lt Henry Lt Col Nichols 2/Lt J D Brooks Capt M J Jarvis 1st Lt Richards Capt A J Garllant lst Lt J H Boyd Maj Corbin Capt J F Leech 1st Lt Hurley Maj Hichcock Maj E Fichter 1st Lt R Daniel 1st Lt W A Graham 1st Lt W. Y Murphey Maj Robertson 1st Lt G L Thomas Lt J C Mitchell 1st Lt R Dustin Lt P A Nesbit 1st Lt C G Dansby Capt R E Pike lst Lt K J Miller

Wegscheid

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E Munich Lt Col R J Philpott *SK/LK Munich Lt Col E Keller Munich Capt R H Necel
Lt Col J H Kelly
Lt Col H E Blakeley
Capt W A Loveett
Capt V L Thom *SK/LK Rosenheim *SK/LK Ingolstadt *SK/LK Freising Rosenbeim Ingolstadt Freising *LK Miesbach Miesbach *LK Traunstein Traunstein Capt V L Inom
Capt C A Larimer
Maj M W Nitz
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt W M Forys
Capt D Root *LK Altoetting Altoetting *LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen Partenkirchen *LK Garmisco-Pa
*LK Erding
*LK Laufen
*LK Muhldorf
*LK Wasserburg
*LK Toelz Erding Laufen Muhldorf Wasserburg Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeyer
1st Lt C C Boatwright
Maj C A Rein Bad Toelz *LK Toetz
*LK Aibling
*LK Aibling
*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck
*LK Landsberg
*LK Pfaffenhofen
*LK Starnberg
*LK Weilheim
*LK Wolfratshausen
*LV Poorboorden Bad Aibling Fuerstenfeldbruck Landsberg Capt O M Cole Maj C E Carlson Capt M J Groves Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Maj P L Steers Jr Maj M Lawrence Wolfratsbausen *LK Berchtesgaden Berchtesgaden *LK Ebersberg Ebersberg Capt E J Pennetto *LK Aichach

*LK Schrobenhausen

*LK Dacbau Capt L R Day Aichach Capt H J Bierman Schrobenbausen Dachau Maj A G Snow *LK Schongau Schongau Capt C S Garber

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G Lt Col C M Avery Augsburg *SK/LK Augsburg
*SK/LK Kempten
*LK Dillingen
*LK Neu Ulm
*LK Sonthofen
*LK Donauwörth
*LK Gunzberg Augsburg . Lt Col R A Norton Maj R A Wagner Maj R J Paul Kempten Dillingen Maj J E A Morris

Maj J E Rbea

Capt M G Kruglinski

Ist Lt E A Eaton

Ist Lt H V Worthington

Ist Lt M W Tlepfer

Capt J A Program Weissenborn Sontbofen Donauwörth . Gunzberg , Markt Oberdorf *LK Markt Oberdorf *LK Memmingen Memmingen Capt LA M W Tlepfe
Capt L A Proger
Capt W F Bradley
Capt C L Hopkins
Capt J N Urtes
Capt F W Guzak
Capt J O Renalds
Maj A E Elliot
Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt D J Morray *LK Mindelheim Mindelheim *LK Neuberg *LK Nordlingen *LK Fussen *LK Krumbach Neuberg Nordlingen Fussen Krumbach *LK Illertissen Illertissen *LK Kaufbeuren *LK Wertingen Kaufbeuren Wertingen *LK Friedberg Friedberg Capt D J Moran Capt J W Kenne *LK Schwabmunchen Schwabmunchen

## US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

#### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US). Wesermunde Detachment

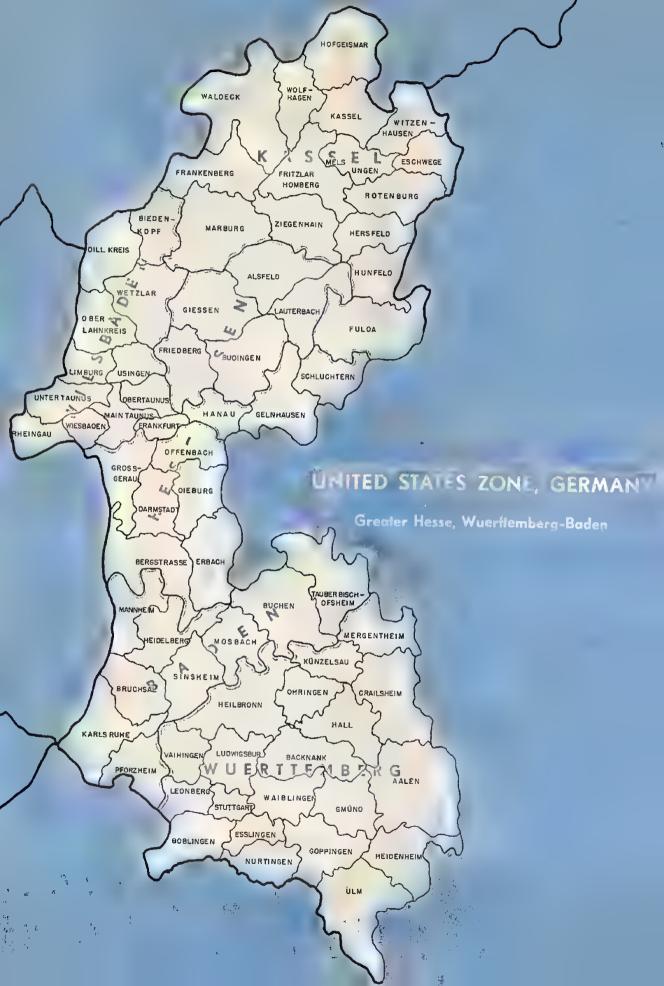
Bremen Wesermünde Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*} Liaison and Security

NUMBER 55 / 19 AUGUST 1946

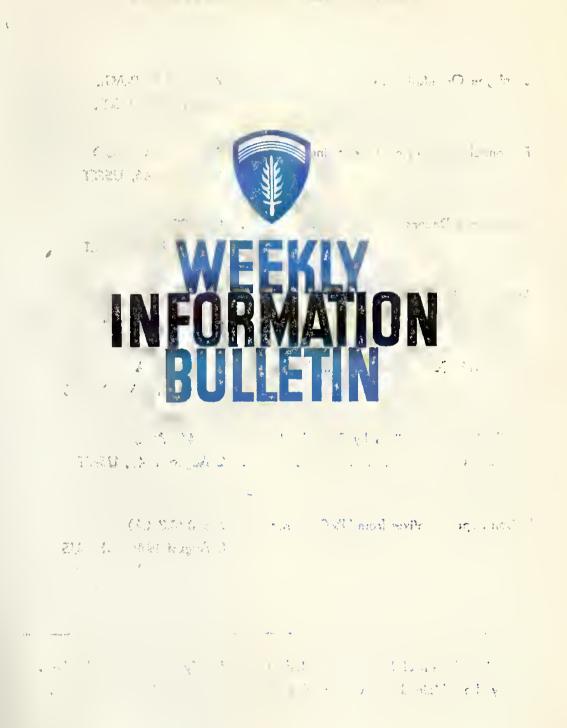






## MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY

#### OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Employee Orientation . . . . . . . . . . . AG 230 GAP-AGE 9 July 1946, USFET Personnel Redeployment Reporting . . . AG 370 GCT-AGO 26 July 1946, USFET Awards and Decorations . . . . . . . . . . . Cir 108 30 July 1946, USFET Appointment of Second Lieutenants, AUS . . Cir 110 30 July 1946, USFET Liaison with Constitutional Assemblies . . . AG 014.1 CA 1 August 1946, OMGUS Distribution of Directives by Subordinate AG 461 AGO . 2 August 1946, USFET Liaison Representatives from US Churches . . AG 000.3 (IA) 8 August 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

SCHOOL FOR POLICEWOMEN - The picture on this week's cover shows a group of women attending a class at the police school operated by the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin. For an account of what is being accomplished towards the training of an adequate police force in the US Zone see "Police Schools" on page 4 of this issue.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. William Cecil Headrick, Chief of the US Information Centers, Publications Control Branch, Office of Information Control, OMGUS, prepared the article on Information Centers. Dr. Hendrick is on leave from New York University where he is assistant professor of sociology and anthropology.

"Police Schools" was furnished by James L. McCraw, Chief of the Police and Fire Section, Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS. Formerly connected with the Federal Border Control in the United States, he came to Germany in May as an advisor on border control and afer joined OMGUS.

#### THIS WEEK

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Students at the German police school in Frankfurt listen to a lecture as part at their training for future duty as policemen.

Signal Corps Photo

wenty-eight thousand Germans, comprising the civilian police force of the US Zone, are being trained to perform police work and at the same time to gain the respect and confidence of the civilian populace.

To smash the arrogant, all-powerful hierarchy into which the Nazis built their police force, Military Government routed out the Nazi-tainted members, decentralized the police authority, eliminated all militaristic gestures, removed extra-police powers such as levying fines and inaugurated an intensive training program.

Twenty-one specialized training schools have been set up in the US Zone, providing courses varying from two weeks to four months in municipal, criminal, rural and border police work. Also there are schools for policewomen and for police dogs. Each Land must operate at least one rural police

school and one border police school. Each city of more than 100,000 population was required to establish independent training schools.

#### TRAINING FOR ENTIRE FORCE

These schools had graduated 9,400 German policemen up to 1 June under the program outlined by the Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, OMGUS. The remaining 18,600 comprising the police force in the Zone are to be given special intensified six-week courses operated by German officials under American supervision, as soon as adequate facilities and instructors are available.

Greater Hesse offers eleven courses at schools located in six communities of the Land. Five of these courses are given at Homberg for municipal, rural and criminal

police, policewomen and police dogs. Municipal police schools are in Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Kassel and Bad Selters. Marburg has two schools for border police.

Bavaria, comprising more than half of the area of the US Zone, has seven rural police schools, at Mainbergheim, Kadolsberg, Regensburg, Augsburg, Spitzingsee, Suderzeld and Walchensee. Augsburg also has a city police school, while night schools for city police are located at Rosenheim, Ingolstadt and Munich. Police schools in Wuerttemberg-Baden are situated at Esslingen, Stuttgart, Boeblingen, Furtbachhaus Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg and Mannheim.

These schools are operated by German officials and have German instructors, all under the supervision of American MG. The lack of facilities and instructors at the pres-

(Left) A German policeman and a US Army
MP walk a beat tagether in Bad Nauheim;
(belaw) German wamen learn jujitsu at the
school far palicewomen operated by the Allied
Kommandatura in Berlin, Signal Corps Photos





ent time has prevented the immediate training of the 30,000 Germans which is the ultimate goal for the police force in the Zone. As facilities and instructors become available, intensified six-week courses will be given all members.

#### VARIETY OF COURSES

Courses offered at the schools vary according to the particular work the graduates are to assume. Subjects being offered by most of the schools include political-philosophical training, service instruction, traffic, criminology, police and administrative law, principles of criminal and civil laws, laws relating to trade and industry, military government law, physical training, psychology and use of weapons.

The policewomen's school at Homberg, Greater Hesse, prepare its trainees for three main tasks: (1) Handling of all accusations made against children up to 14 years of age and female juveniles up to 18 years; (2) assisting in cases of accusations where children, female juveniles and adult women are acting as witnesses or have been injured; (3) emergency service such as patrols, searches, handling of apprehended children and juveniles and transfer to trustee education services and homes.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOGS

Also located at Homberg is the training school for police dogs. Here the dogs are trained for trailing criminals and suspects, assisting in guard duties and accompanying policemen on hazardous assignments.

The MG policy underlying the intensive training program is to decentralize the whole police organization in the Zone and to make each community responsible for its own police without interference or orders from the outside. This policy eliminates one of the sources of power built up by the Nazis who brought police activities under the direct control of the central German police authority with headquarters in Berlin. This

resulted in a fear of the police instead of respect and confidence.

Under the system inaugurated during the occupation, each locality maintains and is wholly responsible for its own police force. The police are not allowed to levy a fine when arresting a person, as had been permitted under the Nazi system. Instead each case must be referred to the court, where the accused receives a just hearing. Also all militaristic gestures such as parades, drill and salutes are forbidden in order to eliminate the regimentation for which the Nazis were notorious.

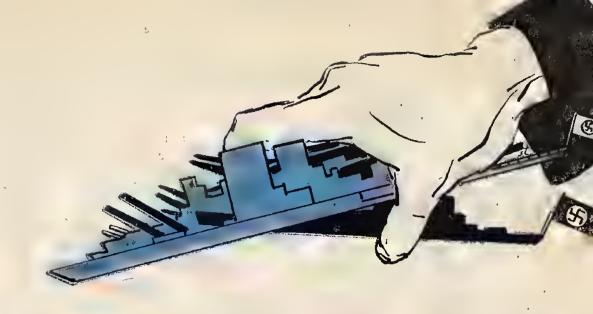
#### DENAZIFICATION PROBLEM

The greatest problem which faced MG in setting up the German police force was the fact that nearly every German policeman had been a Nazi or had been so closely affiliated with Nazism that he was found to be unfit politically to be retained. When the denazification of the police had been completed, therefore, very few experienced policemen remained. So this extensive training program was required to create practically an entirely new force.

The task of finding personnel suitable for such a force presented a new problem. However, even before the end of the war, it was found that prospective candidates could be taken from the prisoner-of-war cages. Many captured German soldiers were carefully screened, and those meeting the qualifications were sent to pre-occupation schools for training. In the selection of these men, extreme care was exercised in checking the background of each in order to find those who could exhibit the highest honesty and finest devotion to duty.

#### TURNOVER TO GERMAN AUTHORITY

During the first year, the new German police force in the US Zone developed to the point where the responsibility could be turned over to the local German authorities, with MG continuing only in a supervisory capacity.



## THE NAVY'S JOB IN OCCUPATION

at a transit officers' hotel in Frankfurt was asked by the corporal at the desk: "Just what's the Navy doing over here now? We don't see very many sailors around any more." The officer, surprised at the question, replied after a moment: "Corporal, if it weren't for the Navy over here, a lot of men like yourself would find it tough to get home." As one commodore also put it: "The Navy brought you over, and the Navy will get you back." Small though the Navy may be in Germany at present, it has also done and still is doing other important jobs in connection with the occupation.

#### MULTIPLE ASSIGNMENT

The US Navy is engaged in running the necessary naval installations in the Bremen Enclave, handling in cooperation with the other Allied powers the distribution and disposition of the surrendered German fleet, and coordinating with and assisting the American military authorities in Germany on naval matters, especially with the movement of occupational troops and personnel across the ocean between the United States and Europe.

The naval forces moved into Germany in April 1945 when a detachment of officers and men followed the British ground forces into what is now the Bremen Enclave. This small group, previously trained in Scotland for the purpose of taking over the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, had as its main tasks the boarding, disarming and guarding of all the German naval and merchant vessels in the area; the assisting of British minesweeping operations; and the taking over of all Germans coastal defenses. The US Enclave at Bremen was created by agreement between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference to give the Americans an outlet to the sea in order to supply the US Zone of occupation. The British turned over to the Americans a part of the British territory around the Weser River, including the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven.

#### OPERATION OF PORTS

With the ending of the war in Europe, one of the Navy's most important jobs was to support the US Army of Occupation by operating the ports and assisting the merchant ships which supplied our forces. This

role continued the Navy's function in the share-the-works program which had been the policy in the earlier expeditionary activities.

#### TRIPARTITE COMMISSIONS

An important decision reached at the Potsdam Conference a year ago was the setting up of a Tripartite Naval Commission and a Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission to govern the disposal of the German naval and merchant fleets on an equitable basis among England, USSR and the United States. Each assigned two flag officers, with their respective staffs, to make up the Naval Commission. On 45 August 1945 this group began its work of finding what was left of the German fleet, what condition it was in and who was to get what ships. This required a world-wide census, because many craft, which had been reported lost during the war, turned up in various parts of the globe. A fairly accurate list was made of German ships and then the Commission went ahead with the inspection job. Some of the ships, such as the heavy cruiser, Prinz Eugen, were found to be in good condition. However, many other were in bad condition and some were complete losses. After making an evaluation of each vessel, the Commission made a division of each class of ships. This took many months of work and consultation, but on 31 May 1946 the original task was virtually completed.

#### TASK CONTINUING

However, even in the past few months new facts have been uncovered concerning German craft, so the task is continuing. The report which the Commission made of its findings and decisions is contained in what is commonly known in Naval circles as "The Red Book."

During the time that the Naval Commission was making its decisions on German combat ships, the Merchant Marine Commission was active in inspection of German merchant ships. The American representatives were a senior official of the War Shipping Administration and a senior naval

officer. With the exception of certain minor types of craft, this work was near completion by 1 June.

Many policies and decisions in the occupation of Germany needed the advice of the Navy. These matters had to do with the disarmament and disposal of ships, disposal of German shore establishments, and the maintenance of a hydrographic service. For this reason, the Commander of Naval Forces in Germany was also given the position of Naval Advisor to the US Office of Military Government, and was appointed the representative of the Military Governor on the Quadripartite Naval Directorate, a part of the Allied Control Council.

#### WESER RIVER COMMAND

The number of naval personnel in Germany is small, as the Navy's program requires all reserves to be demobolized by 1 September. Most of those remaining are stationed at the Weser River Command in Bremerhaven. Under its commanding officer, Commodore Charles R. Jeffs, the Weser River Command operates the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, and is carrying on disarmament and management of German ship repair industries in the Bremen Enclave. Since all the personnel and supplies for American occupation forces are now entering Germany through Bremerhaven, the Navy's task is greatest in that area.

Besides their force in the Enclave, the Navy maintains a small liaison group in Frankfurt for providing a close contact between the Army in Austria and the Navy.

The Commander of Naval Forces in Germany maintains his headquarters in Berlin. The present commander is Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirman, who relieved Vice Admiral W. A. Glassford early in July. In addition to his duties as Commander of Naval Forces in Germany, Admiral Schuirman is the Naval Advisor to the Military Governor of the US Zone. Also in Berlin the Navy maintains the offices of the Deputy Naval Advisor and of the Naval Technical Unit.

## Program of Re-Education

OMGUS last week announced a long range policy statement for German reeducation and the initiation of a program for the reconstitution of German cultural life, to operate hand in hand with the initial control policies of denazification and demilitarization. The OMGUS statement follows:

he re-education of the German people can be effective only as it is an integral part of a comprehensive program for their rehabilitation. The cultural and moral re-education of the nation must, therefore, be related to policies calculated to restore the stability of a peaceful German economy and to hold out hope for the ultimate recovery of national unity and self-respect.

In the initial phases of control, Military Government has been concerned with the elimination of Nazi and militaristic doctrines and practices, and the permanent exclusion of objectionable personnel from posts of influence. These objectives will continue to be its concrn. At the same time, a program for the reconstitution of German cultural life has been initiated.

The political and moral re-education of the German people will foster the re-establishment of the principles of justice.

The German people must come to understand that the Nazi repudiation of these principles destroyed all individual rights in the Nazi state, made the effort at world tyranny inevitable and brought Germany to its present disaster. They must come to understand that the present control measures over Germany are not prompted solely by German violation of the rights of other peoples. They were also made necessary by the political chaos in Germany, which was the direct consequence of the Nazi denial of all political rights and destruction of all alternative organized forces within the nation.

#### PRINCIPLES BASIC TO RE-EDUCATION PROGRAM

The primary principles of justice, basic to the program of re-education, are:

- 1. That men and nations owe obligations to each other; and that these responsibilities are not, as Nazism maintained, limited to a single race, nation or group.
- 2. That the dignity and integrity of the individual must be respected by society and other individuals; and that the individual is not, as Nazism maintained, merely a tool of the state.

(%)

- 3. That citizens bear their share of responsibility for public policy and that they have the right and duty to participate in government resting on the consent of the governed.
- 4. That the untrammeed pursuit of truth is a prerequisite for the maintenance of justice; and that free communication between individuals, groups and nations is a necessary condition for national and international understanding. Experience with Nazism proves what evil consequences flow from the suppression and corruption of truth.
- 5. That toleration between diverse cultural and racial groups is the basis of national and international tranquility; and that coerced unity of culture, after the manner of Nazism, is the source of both tyranny and anarchy.

To be effective, the program of German re-education must make increasing use of the native resources of German civilization which offer promise of the

(Continued on page 18)

#### United States Information Centers in Germany

*US Information Center Berlin (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 10-12 Kleiststrasse, Berlin

*US Information Center Munich (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 1 Beethoven Platz, Munich

*US Information Center Bremen (formerly American Library) Information Control Division Bremen Enclave (US)

*US Information Center Heidelberg (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 124 Hauptstrasse, Heidelberg

US Information Center Wuerzburg
Information Control Division
Wuerzburg

US Information Center Nuremberg Information Control Division Nuremberg

US Information Center Wiesbaden Information Control Division Wiesbaden

*US Information Center Augsburg Information Control Division 4 Schmiedtbergstrasse, Augsburg

US Information Center Darmstadt Information Control Division Darmstadt

US Information Center Karlsruhe Information Control Division Karlsruhe

US Information Center Giessen Information Control Division Giessen

US Information Center Garmisch Garmisch Partenkirchen

* Now established

*US Information Center Frankfurt (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 11 Taunus Anlage, Frankfurt

*US Information Center Stuttgart (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 44 Neckarstrasse, Stuttgart

*US Information Center Marburg (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 14 Schulstrasse, Marburg

*US Information Center Erlangen (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 8 Nurembergerstrasse, Erlangen

US Information Center Kassel Information Control Division Kassel

US Reference Library Information Control Division US Sector, Berlin District

US Information Center Ulm . Information Control Division Ulm

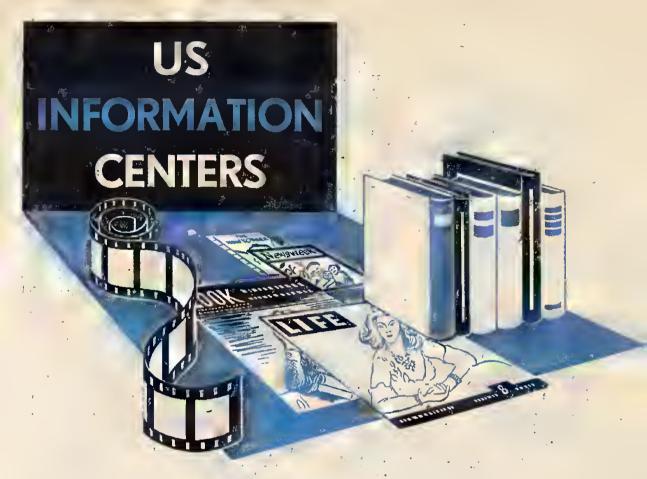
*US Information Center Regensburg (formerly American Library) Information Control Division 7 Van der Tann, Regensburg

US Information Center Mannheim Information Control Division Mannheim

US Information Center Bamberg Bamberg

US Information Center Passau Passau

US Information Center Fulda Information Control Division Fulda



nited States Information Centers (USIC) being established in all major cities of the American occupied areas of Germany are breaking down German presuppositions of American cultural retardation and are bringing directly to the people the proof of American advancements in literature, science and art.

By their characteristic methods of propaganda, book-burning and banning of outside enlightenment, the Nazi overlords tried to instill in the German mind an impression of cultural decadence and backwardness in America. To help eliminate these effects of Nazi cultural isolationism, the US Information Centers are letting the Germans see, read and examine wide sclections of books, magazines and newspapers showing American literary, scientific and artistic achievements.

The projection of America to the peoples of all parts of the world was undertaken

during the war by the US Office of War Information. Applicable features of the program were brought into Germany by the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF and are now being carried on by the Publications Control Branch, Office of Information Contral, OMGUS.

#### MAJOR FEATURE OF PROGRAM

The USIC, where members of a community can find the latest and most important literature from the United States, is one of the major features of this program of projection of America.

Information Centers have been established in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, Marburg, Erlangen, Heidelberg, Regensburg and Augsburg. By the end of this month new units will be in operation in Karlsruhe, Ulm and Wucrzburg. In Scptember more will be opened in Kassel, Darmstadt and possibly Wiesbaden. Before the end of this

year, eight others are to be set up — in Bremen, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Mannheim, Giessen, Fulda, Passau and Garmisch. The Berlin unit will later set up a branch reference library in another part of the city.

#### VARIETY OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Each information center contains about 2,500 of the best Americans books, from ten to seventy different magazines and up to 6,000 pamphlets and bulletins from the United States. Also each has up to several hundred photographs for exhibit purposes, a film-strip projecter and film strips of informational and educational value. Within the next year several thousand American books as well as a few specially-selected foreign books will be added to each center.

A fully-established center, such as that in Frankfurt, will have a large reading room to which visitors will have access. In this room all the library materials may be read. Also in this room or in adjoining halls will be photographic exhibits portraying various phases of American life and work. Special rooms will be used for magazine and book stacks, pamphlets and stored newspapers.

Special library cards are issued to public officials, teachers, doctors, writers, journalists, publishers, editors and other important Germans who are in positions to channel the information from this source into everyday German activities. Holders of library cards may borrow certain books and older magazines useful in their professions.

#### SHORTAGES PRESENT PROBLEM ]

The present shortages of space and library materials have necessitated the issuing of readers' cards to permit freer access for those interested in translating American materials into German for use in German newspapers, books, radio and teaching. These readers' cards, intended for the general reader, are distinct from the library cards given the professional reader-borrower.

Access to the files in all the information centers is automatically granted all Amer-

ican and Allied troops, officers and Allied troops, officers and civilian officials.

The Information Centers also service the radio stations in the US Zone, lending them books purchased especially for their use. DANA, the German news service, has placed an order with the USIC's for a loan of reference books to be purchased in the United States and, to a limited extent, from other democratic countries.

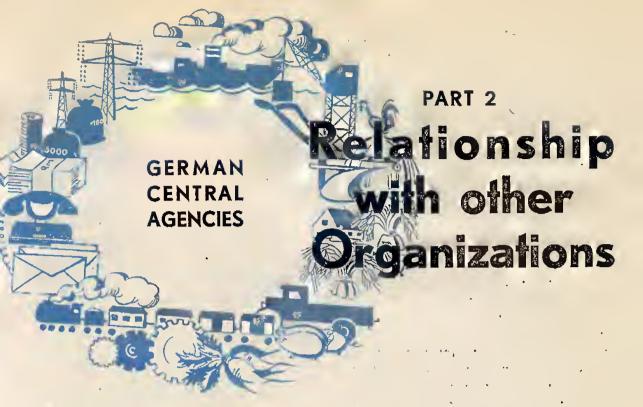
In Marburg and Frankfurt, special Institutes of American Studies have been established by the universities of those cities in connection with the local centers. Each has a professor from the university to coordinate study programs with material available in the information centers. A similar institute is under consideration in connection with the University of Munich.

#### STRONG IMPRESSION CREATED

The printed material brought from the United States and made available by the Information Centers has created a strong impression among the German reading public. Translators, writers, publishers and journalists read according to the demand of the moment. Their tastes are determined by needs for radio programs, magazines and book trade. Medical scientists are avid readers of American medical books and journals. They express amazement at the advancement of American medicine beyond that of Nazi Germany.

Persons who read for pleasure want fiction, especially that of writers who gained prominence in the 1920's and whose works were banned later from publication in Germany. Other readers who do not desire fiction generally request books on American history and literature, and scientific, fashion and illustrated periodicals.

American magazines have a strong appeal to many Germans who seek to "catch up" on the non-German view of world events which they did not get during the pre-war and war years. But for many, the difference in language proves a handicap. So in ordering



agencies will introduce a series of entirely new governmental relationships. In recognizing these relationships it is important to understand that these proposed departments are neither political bodies nor agents of existing Land or Provincial governments. Nor are they responsible to the individual Zone Commanders. They would be rather the direct agents of the Allied Control Authority. The Berlin Protocol does not specify the establishment of a central German political structure into which these agencies would be consolidated.

The individual central departments will necessarily have many problems in common. At the outset it is apparent that several of these problems are of such a nature as to lend themselves to standardized treatment. Among them are civil service, statistics, purchasing, administrative planning and mechanical administrative services.

Civil service functions have never been completely centralized in German administration. However, in the interest of economy and the need for concentrated management controls in a single office which can adequately supervise, it will be helpful to combine the personnel functions into a single civil service office. Among the activities which must be included are those of recruitment, examination, in-service training, job classification, salary determination, pension administration and a variety of employee welfare activities. Some indication of the immediate personnel problem is reflected in Table 1.

#### WOULD REDUCE SHORTAGES

In the disorganized social, economic and political situation in Germany, the absence of adequate statistical material continues to be a real problem. There are serious shortages of trained personnel and of technical and mechanical equipment. These shortages would be materially reduced if the available personnel and equipment could be centralized in a single office charged with the planning, collation and processing of industrial, agricultural, commercial, traffic, finance and population statistics. Such statistical consolidation has the additional value of coordinating the total statistical program so that it becomes of far broader utility than when each set of statistics is processed and published separately.

Administrative planning is a field in which German administrators have long excelled. To permit the establishment of a small central staff of organization and procedure analysts would unquestionably increase the effectiveness and economy of operations in the individual departments. On the other hand, this activity should be centralized only as far as broad problems are concerned, and responsibility for detailed procedural studies should be the concern of the departments.

In the early days when these agencies are being established there will be a great need for housekeeping services of a mechanical nature, such as securing equipment, floor space, transportation and duplicating facilities. Central purchasing may be of particular value in view of the limited equipment and supplies available in Germany. Again, centralized services for building construction and maintenance would introduce definite economies and would be entirely consistent with traditional German organization.

#### UNDER SPECIAL OFFICE

These activities should be assigned to a small office of administrative services which should in turn report to the Allied Control Authority through a Bureau of Administrative Management consisting of representatives of the four nations.

While fiscal management probably need

not be located in the office of administrative services, it should be contained in the assignment of functions of the Finance Department. Budget controls and uniform accounting systems are among the rudimentary tools of financial control which must be instituted. As far as revenue is concerned, all the divisions are agreed that the expenses of the central departments should be financed out of budget authorizations and not out of operating revenues or income. The amount of those expenses has been approximated as shown in Table II.

#### QUESTION OF COORDINATION

The final matter of inter-agency concerns is the question of coordination. The Berlin Protocol does not contemplate formal coordinating machinery other than that provided by the Allied Control Authority itself. For this reason it is particularly important that the several central agencies be authorized and encouraged to deal directly with one another on all questions of joint concern.

The central agencies will not control the normal functions of the Laender and Provinces. They are all central agencies of special services and, as such, are not primarily concerned with general internal German civil administration. However, their establishment will require some readjustment of present Land fuctions wherever regional special administrative services have been amalgamated with Land administration. Nor is it in-

Table I: Estimates of Personnel Needs of Central Agencies

	Com- muni- cations	Trans- port	Trade	Industry	Food & Agri- culture	Finance	Total
Top Management Positions			<i>i</i>		, ,		
Department Head	. 1	1	1	1	1	.1	6
Deputy or Assistant	1	1		1		1	4
Division Heads	4	6	3.	5	.9	6	33
Branch Heads	-	÷	•	.,	. 3		. 3
Total Personnel	350	180	350	200	450	265	1795

Table 2: Estimates of Annual Expenditure of Central Agencies (First Year — in marks)

	Personal Service	Other	Total
Communications	2,500,000	500,000	3,000,000
Transport	700,000	350,000	1,050,000
Trade	2,000,000	1,250,000	3,250,000
Industry	750,000	250,000	1,000,000
Food & Agriculture	2,600,000	1,500,000	4,100,000
Finance	1,400,000	600,000	2,000,000 ;
TOTAL	9,950,000	4,450,000	14,400,000

tended to disassociate completely central agency field offices from the Land and Province administrative organization. In the case of the economics agencies, for example, it will be noted that communications from the central agency will be coordinated with Land and Province officials. At the same time, the basic point remains, these are adjuncts of the Allied Control Authority and will not supervise the functions of Land government.

#### CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

On the other hand, the relationship of the Laender to the central agencies would be improved if representatives of the former were to serve on a central advisory council established for the purposes of exchanging ideas, discussing mutual problems and advising the Allied Control Authority on central agency policies and operations. As a purely advisory organization, the council would in no way conflict with the provisions of the Berlin Protocol. On the contrary, such a council would not only provide useful advice but would associate a semi-popular body with the central agencies.

The relationship of these central German departments to the zones presents a problem of greater magnitude. The Berlin Protocol states that these central departments shall act "under the direction of the Control Council." This seems a clear agreement that the decisions of the Control Council are binding,

and that action by the central departments or agencies, pursuant to Control Council direction, can be subject to no interference or interpretation by zonal authorities as such.

The organization of government on a zone level is unsound in principle because it postpones the time for creation of a successful federation of German states. In effect, the maintenance of a zone system of government tends toward the partition of Germany into four parts. The four zones are not suitable units in the federal structure. They are too large; they have no traditional or historical identity; they have no economic cohesion; and they cut across traditional, historic and economic lines.

#### **DUAL FUNCTIONS**

As adjuncts of Allied Control Authority administration these individual agencies will deal directly with the appropriate Allied Control Authority Directorate or such other agency as the Control Council might establish. The central agency will perform the dual functions of advice and execution. In some instances these agencies in their initial stages will function predominantly in their advisory character and only ultimately as executive bodies. In other instances the agencies will function as executive bodies from the outset. In the cases of the executive agencies it should be clearly specified that

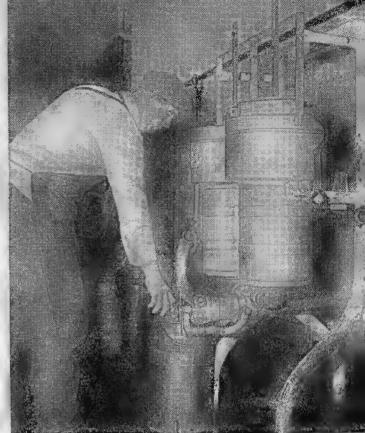
(Continued on page 18)

# MILK ROUTE



The pictures on this and the opposite page deal with the distribution of milk in Bremen showing a few stages in the daily trip of an average German milkman. The milk ration in Bremen is made out for a period of four weeks during which time each person is alloted a certain number of liters. There are two grades of milk, however, one that is considered good for drinking, and another which can be used for cooking. The latter grade having less, fat content is much cheaper in price and therefore much more can be obtained over the ration period.





(Left) Milkmon wotches as a female worker checks o sample bottle of milk in the company laboratory; (above) he filfs his empty cans before starting aut on his doily delivery round; (below) a German waman takes cons of milk from the milkmon outside the restauront kitchen where she works; (opposite page) milkman measures out a bottle of milk for a German housewife.



#### CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES (Continued from page 15)

the supervisory Control Authority offices should apply general rather than specific administrative controls to the agencies' work.

In this Plan an effort has been made to provide for implementation of the provisions of the Berlin Protocol insofar as that document called for the establishment of central administrative departments. While the structure outlined in terms of that policy represents a significant stride towards more effective organization, it must now be apparent that more drastic measures are required.

It is evident that the central administrative agencies presently authorized have little relation to a complete national government. Such a government requires legislative, judicial and executive branches. No present pro-

posal is made for central legislative or judicial authority and, while this Plan attempts integration of the six departments under consideration, no one can suppose that it gives a complete executive to a national government. Foreign Affairs, for example, is a field completely omitted from consideration.

Furthermore, the jurisdiction and powers of these central agencies are determined and imposed by the Allied Control Authority in the light of present existing conditions. They involve no consideration of the total distribution of powers to the various levels of the government, or of the administrative organization and relationship which may come out of the building of a complete governmental structure.

### US INFORMATION CENTERS (Continued from page 12)

new material from the United States greater emphasis is placed on illustrated, art, photographic and travel books and magazines.

Many of the foremost newspapers published in the United States are exhibited in the Information Centers, although it generally takes a month for them to reach Germany. The newspapers preferred by Germans arc Die Neue Zeitung, Zone-wide German language newspaper published under supervision of American MG, and the Swiss news-

papers, because their news is more timely than that found in American newspapers and they are printed in German.

The Information Centers make American newspapers, photographs, magazines and books available to people who under the Nazis lived under a cloud of misinformation and propaganda. In this way they are helping to promote that mutual understanding among all nations without which no permanent peace is possible.

#### PROGRAM OF RE-EDUCATION (Continued from page 9)

peaceful development of new ideals and institutions. The collapse of centrallzed authority in Germany has been conducive to the assumption of local and regional initiative and responsibility for such civic enterprises as schools, literary societies, libraries, social agencies and hospitals. But in addition to the mobilization of a healthy cultural influence in the locality and in the region, it is essential that the cultural revival be allowed on a national scale. A potential basis for German self-respect is the justifiable pride of Germans in their former

great literary, artistic, scholarly, scientific and religious contributions to civilization.

The occupation authorities are aware that permanent cultural changes can be effected only as they are developed and maintained by the Germans themselves. Having first eliminated the Nazi elements, they will seek to effect the progressive transfer of authority in re-education to responsible Germans as rapidly as conditions permit.

Efforts will also be made to effect the earliest possible restoration of cultural relations between Germany and other nations.

# GENERAL



The fifth Tripartite Nutritional Committee, composed of food experts of the United States, British and French Military Governments, is making a 10-day survey of food conditions in western Germany, to investigate housing facilities, transportation and food distribution, as well as the condition of crops and the agricultural administration of the three zones.

The committee is visiting Mannheim, Stuttgart, Munich, Kassel, Hamburg, Hanover, Duesseldorf, Koblenz, Saarbruecken and Tubingen. The members are to supplement the observations of the three US nutrition teams which are in the field continuously in the US Zone, weighing, examining and interviewing the German civilian population.

Previous Inter-Allied Committees conducted surveys in July and August, 1945, October and November, 1945, February, 1946 and May, 1946. As after the previous surveys, a joint report will be issued following the current tour.

Representing the United States on the committee are Col. W. L. Wilson, Chief of the Public Health Branch, OMGUS; Dr. John B. Youmans, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Robert V. Lewis, Chief, Nutrition Consul, OMGUS and L. J. Stahler, Food and Agriculture Branch. Col. H. B. Hester, Chief of the Food and Agriculture Branch, met the group in Stuttgart for the day.

British representatives on the committee are Sir Jack Drummond of the British Ministry of Food, Dr. Hugh Sinclair, Nutrition Consultant, Oxford University; Brig. W. Strelley Martin, Chief, Public Health, Rhine Army; Lt. Col. J. B. Lockwood, Food and Agriculture, British Army; Mr. T. Perry, Controller General, Public Health Branch and Mr. F. D. G. Bailey, Administrative Officer, Public Health Branch.

France is represented by Brig. Gen. Georges Coulon, Chief, Public Health, Military Government of France; Prof. Andre Chevallier, Institute of Hygiene; Dr. Jacques Saulet, Nutrition Institute of Hygiene, and Maurice Julien Roch, Director of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, France.

## Soviets Lend Records

Sixty-four volumes of documents and correspondence comprising the complete administrative files on Hitler's "Sonderauftrag Linz," which had been established for the special task of organizing the projected Fuehrer Museum in Linz, have been loaned to OMGUS by the Soviet Military Administration for microfilming and study.

Both the documents and correspondence, which were found by the Soviet Army and have never heen published, are expected to yield valuable information on the source and identity of thousands of priceless art works now housed at the Munich Collecting Center.

# More Food for Miners

A food incentive program to increase the daily calorie ration level for coal miners in the US Zone with hope of a 50 percent rise in coal production during the next ten months went into effect in the Zone the first of this month.

Every coal miner is receiving the increascd ration during August. To continue to draw the added ration, the coal output per man per day or per mine per day must increase by at least two percent during August and by ten percent of the difference between the base production and the established goal until the final quota has been reached. If the full quota is not met, the supplementary ration will be reduced accordingly.

# **ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

Thirty-five million dollars worth of gold and bullion, looted from Budapest by the Nazis and recovered by the US Third Army in Austria, was returned to Hungary early this month. The 33 tons of gold represent the entire gold reserve of Hungary.

The Laenderrat at Stuttgart has approved the establishment of an economics council for coordination and supervision of interzonal and foreign trade, price control, and other economic matters. The council, which will operate under the Directorate of the Laenderrat, will consist of the economic minister of each Land and the secretary general of the Laenderrat, who will not vote.

#### GREATER HESSE APPOINTMENT

Heinrich Zinnkann has been appointed Minister of Interior for Greater Hesse in place of Hans Venedey, who was recently expelled from the Social Democratic Party in behalf of party discipline and dismissed from his post. Zinnkann is a member of the Social Democratic Party.

MG authorities of the US, British and French Zones have agreed to a tentative plan to set up a German Waterways Administration for the Rhine from the Swiss to the Dutch borders.

Titan's "Danae" and Pieter Breughel's "Blind Leading the Blind" were among world famous paintings identified among looted art objects found in southern Germany by US troops and placed in safekeeping. The paintings had been stolen by German troops from Monte Cassino.

#### **NEWSPAPER SURVEY**

An MG survey of newspaper popularity in Berlin showed the US-licensed Der Tagesspiegel was first with Telegraf, the Britishlicensed newspaper, a close second. Der Tagesspiegel has begun publishing a fourpage weekly illustrated supplement.

The first Germany-wide radio hookup since the end of the war was made on Saturday 3 August to broadcast the German heavyweight boxing champiouship in Hamburg. Arranged under approval of the Quadripartite Information Control Committee, the broadcast was carried by nearly all radio stations in the four zones.

Several prominent German singers and actors have applied to the denazification authorities for reconsideration of their status under the Allied Control Council Directive No. 24. The applicants include Cornelius Bronsgeest, Gustav Havermann, Fritz Kampers, Ludwig Koerner, Leopold Ludwig, Clemens Schmalstich and Max Traepp.

Recommendation for formation of an interzonal coordinating committee for technical postal matters was made at a meeting in Stuttgart of German postal experts from the British and US Zones. The conferees also discussed uniformity of postal organization and procedure.

#### COTTON FROM THE US

Approximately 4,500 bales of cotton from the United States were unloaded in Bremen early this month. Of the total of 200,000 bales of cotton approved for shipment from the United States to Germany, 80 percent are middling grades suitable for making course drill and sheeting, such as that used in work clothes and household cottons. Finished articles made of the middling and finer grades of cotton will be available for export.

German manufacturers are reclaiming used metal food cans by cutting off the old tops and fitting new covers.

A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued providing for a priority system of the allocation of workmen to Army and MG projects. In labor-shortage areas, the local Manpower Allocation Committee will assign priorities to requisitions submitted for indigenous labor. In other areas, priority will be assigned to requisitions by the German labor office, in accordance with MG directives.

# GERMAN REACTIONS

# LICENSED PRESS EDITORIALS VOICE HOPE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

The opening of the Paris Peace Conference dominated the news in the licensed press of the US Zone at the beginning of August, although editorial comment was sparse and sober in tone on this subject, according to the weekly analysis by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS.

Asserting that millions "have been living for six long terrible years" for the beginning of the peace conference, the Passauer Neue Presse said, "What the whole world wants — with the exception of the unscrupulous and the desperadoes — is the maintenance of peace, of peace as sad as it may be, of peace, perhaps, at any price."

The Stuttgarter Zeitung's editorial writer said, "Negotiations have begun. Let us admit it to ourselves honestly, we did not yet expect it . . . Especially for us Germans, patience will be a necessity for a long time, but we are encouraged when we think that one day the world will be normal, that one day there will stand in Paris a monument with the words of Immanuel Kant: Eternal peace is not an abstract idea but a task."

The newspapers in the American zone also gave prominent headlines to the discussions between MG officials of the British and US Zones concerning the economic unity proposal. The comments were uniformly hopeful, especially since many newspapers had recently urged in editorials for economic collaboration between the zones.

The production report of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and details of the new export program for light industry com-

prised important parts of reconstruction news. Several newspapers stressed the favorable food situation in the American Zone while others intensified their antirumor campaign. Special features of the week were George Bernard Shaw's 90th birthday and the first anniversary of the coming to power of the Labor Party in England.

Coverage of the Nuremberg trials continued to be heavy. On this subject, an editorial in the Nuernberger Nachrichten said: "A problem which is not yet understood by wide circles in Nuremberg is the accusations against generals, admirals, in short, soldiers. They do not comprehemd that Keitel, Doenitz and Jodl do not stand before the tribunal in their roles as soldiers, but because as representatives of Hitler they incurred such frightful guilt; neither their marshal's staff nor their officers' braid forced them to the deeds of which they are accused."

The decisions of the German appeal boards in the denazification proceedings were fully reported but some newspapers were critical of the leniency of the decisions. The Main Echo at Aschaffenburg, in telling of the case of a 35-year-old defendant who had been a chief engineer of the Luftwaffe, Nazi Party member, SA adherent since 1928, work supervisor for the DAF and bearer of the Golden Party Badge, remarked: "And what happened to him before the Appeal Board of Grafenau? Classification in Group III, three years probation and payment of 20 marks a month for three years. The 'old fighter,' what's more, didn't even say a thousand thanks for getting away so cheaply."

# SENATE ADOPTION OF WORLD COURT RESOLUTION PRAISED BY US PRESS

United States newspapers, commenting on Senate adoption of the resolution accepting jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, generally hailed the action as a big step forward in international cooperation.

The New York Herald Tribune: "The Senate, in the last hours of the 79th Congress, adopted a resolution accepting compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in questions relating to treaties, international laws and international obligations. But it added an amendment which took a good deal of 'compulsion' out of the act. It stipulated that the declaration of acceptance would not apply to disputes over matters 'essentially within the jurisdiction of United States' — and the United States is to be judge of whether the stipulation applies.

"The amendment, in as much as it cast doubt on the competency and fairmindness of the court was not a happy one. But as Senator Morse, who stoutly opposed the amendment admitted, it would not have the effect of crippling the resolution . . . Consequently, while many will have reservations about the amendment, and the rather cautious arguments that were adduced in its favor, it is fair to state, with Senator Morse, that with passage of the resolution the United States has taken 'a great stride in the direction of establishing world order under law'."

The Detroit Free Press. "We have come a long way since the era when every American President from Wilson to Franklin Roosevelt urged our adherence to the World Court and every new Senate withheld approval."

The Louisville Courier Journal: "One of

the strangest ironies of American Foreign Policy has just been amended. It was that although this country was the first in the world to propose a permanent court of international justice, the Senate never would consent to our membership in such a court."

The Oakland Tribune: "The Senate's approval of the so-called 'optional' clause of the world court statute was typical of the 79th Congress and of the United States' new attitude toward world affairs.

"Nations that accept this clause agree to submit to the court, and to accept its decision on, certain kinds of disputes with another nation that has accepted the same obligation. These disputes are those on interpretation of the treaty — any question of international law, existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation, and the nature or extent of reparations to be made for any breach of international obligations.

"The measure as passed by the Senate was in treaty form, not requiring House action. It leaves with the United States a lone decision as to what constitutes domestic matters, with which the international tribunal cannot interfere. Senator Connally . . . explained that the intention was to prevent the court from intervening in such subjects as the handling of immigration and the operation of the Panama Canal.

"Even so, it is a long step toward international settlement of disputes. The Senate which rejected the League of Nations would not even consider the question of adhering to the World Court . . .

"The Senate's present action . . . is a striking indication of this nation's determina-

tion to do all it can to make the machinery of peace work."

# **Exchange of Students**

American newspapers, commenting on the President's signing of the Fulbright bill providing for the inter-change of students between the US and other countries, warmly praised the action. The measure provides that educational program exchanges be financed from funds derived from the sale of surplus US war goods abroad.

The Washington Post said in part: "One of the praiseworthy accomplishments of the 79th Congress is the boost it gave to the inter-change of students on a world scale in the passage of the Fulbright bill on disposal of surplus property abroad . . .

"Benefits inherent in the program are as obvious as they are significant. First, the United States is providing a way for foreign countries to pay for American surplus property in their own currencies without using scarce dollars. Second, we shall be obtaining measurable returns for the property which in many cases is not worth returning to this country. We shall save considerable manpower now required to care for this property. Third and most important, in furthering the exchange of first-hand knowledge between the United States and their peoples, we shall be helping to break down barriers of ignorance and suspicion.

"Although facilities in most instances will not be available before 1947, the fact that this plan is in the making will be a salutary influence in our relations with other countries."

## American Internationalism

Anne McCormick, discussing the evolution of American internationalism in The New York Times, said: "The paradox is that the country, which was more isolationist than any except Russia, in policy if not in sentiment . . . is today the most largely committed to internationalism . . . It is internationalism without cheers. But it is also internationalism without tears or regrets; and what is more remarkable, it signifies that we

are without illusions regarding either the necessity of this policy or the difficulty of realizing it."

# Record of 79th Congress

Reviewing the record of the 79th Congress, The New York Times stressed its solid achievements, particularly in international matters, while noting the lack of Congressional cooperation with the administration on domestic issues.

"No Congress ever made a perfect record, and this one did not. But its whole history, its achievements and its errors, its breadth of vision in some matters and its narrowness in others, its not too cooperative relationships with the executive groupings which in many instances obscured party lines, all this raises no apprehensions as to the future of our republic . . . Basic liberties survived. Progress was made. At no moment . . . could a good American sigh for a rubber-stamp legislature on the pre-war Italian or German model . . ." the editorial said.

"If the final votes are taken as a criterion, this Congress did better with the problems of war and international relations than with domestic problems . . . this Congress, by overwhelming votes in the Senate or in both houses, accepted the main responsibilities of the United Nations and its charter, including compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice . . . Having done this, it dodged one of the responsibilities by weakening our military position; it made no provision for peacetime military training and it pigeonholed much-needed unification of the services. One outstanding fact in the domestic field is that the President asked so much and got so little. Another and related fact is that Congress produced no coherent and coordinated program for shifting the country from the economics of war to the economics of peace. The record will bear further analysis. But when historians come to look at it they will probably say the 79th Congress did well in dealing with the war and the international aftermath of war, but lost much of its sense of direction when the war ended."

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

# THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemherg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq lst Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böhlingen
*LK Esslingen

*LK Backnang

*LK Leonherg

*LK Nürtingen *LK Vaihingen

*LK Ludwigsburg *LK Waiblingen

Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

Stuttgart Böblingen Esslingen Ludwigshurg Waihlingen Backnang Leonherg Nürtingen Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson 1st Lt O P Johnson Capt N Semaschko, Jr Maj S A Warren Capt J B Cress Capt R Forrest Capt W J Vallaza Capt P F Sullivan 1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Arca

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelherg *LK Buchen

*LK Mosbach *LK Tauberbischofsheim

*LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Karlsruhe

*SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

Mannheim Heidelherg Buchen Moshach Tauherhischofsheim Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt Ist Lt C H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barher Capt K R Plessner

· 18

#### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L. L. Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

The same

13 21

1 31 48

*LK Heilhronn *LK Crailsheim *LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau *LK Mergentheim *LK Oehringen

Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Ochringen

Heilhronn

Maj M W Terry 1st Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt B V Bloom Ist Lt M Korsun

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Ulm Area

*LK Ulm *LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim Ulm Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen Heidenheim Lt Col A G Spitz Capt R H Nation Capt J E Switzer Capt R Kennedy Capt R N Thapp

#### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse

Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar) Wiesbaden Wiesbaden Oberursel Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt R Gutzwiller

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wieshaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill
*LK Gelnhausen
*LK Biedenkopf
*SK/LK Hanau
*LK Oberlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau
*LK Ohertaunus
*LK Usingen
*LK Usingen
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt
Wieshaden
Wetzlar
Dillenhurg
Gelnhausen
Biedenkopf
Hanau
Weilhurg
Limhurg
Hofheim
Rüdesheim
Bad Homburg
Usingen
Bad Schwalbach
Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennas
Capt T E Fairloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marhurg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenherg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenhurg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen

Kassel
Melsungen
Fritzlar
Ziegenhain
Marhurg
Fulda
Hünfeld
Korhach
Frankenherg
Eschwege
Witzenhausen
Hersfeld
Rotenhurg
Hofgeismar
Wolfhagenn

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Capt A Quam
Maj M Baymor
Capt G W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt H A Karas

*SK/LK Darmstadt
*LK Gross-Gerau
*SK/LK Offenhach
*LK Bergstrasse
*LK Erhach
*LK Büdingen

Darmstadt Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erhach Büdingen Maj W R Sheehan Capt G E Schmoeker Maj R A Gish Lt Col J C Rose Capt R O Didlo Maj D M Easterday

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

Capt J S Chapin Capt C S Parshall Maj C F Russe CaptJ T Hughes Capt H B Miller *LK Dieburg *LK Friedberg *SK/LK Giessen Diehurg Friedherg Giessen *LK Lauterbach Lauterbach *LK Alsfeld Alsfeld

#### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov Brig Gen W J Mueller . for Bavaria Munich

#### 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt Hq Company Sv Company Col C C Morgan Capt Willard Seale Munich Munich Munich Capt L R Clark

#### Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Lt Col M E Henderson Maj M B Voorhees Wurzburg *SK/LK Wurzburg

*SK/LK Aschaffenburg

*SK/LK Schweinfurt

*LK Kissingen

*LK Kitzingen Wurzburg Maj M B Voorhees
Lt Col M C Crouse
Maj G M Marsh
Maj R W Kernidi
Maj E H Emry
Capt A T Neumann
Capt A G Grodzinski
Capt G E Brock
Capt J J Cotter
1st Lt G F Feehan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beelby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly Aschaffenburg Schweinfurt ` Bad Kissingen *LK Kitzingen
*LK Alzenau
*LK Bruckenau
*LK Ebern
*LK Gemunden
*LK Gerolzhofen
*LK Hammelburg
*LK Hassfurt
*LK Hofheim
*LK Karlstadt
*LK Konigshofen
*LK Lohr
*LK Markt Heidelfeld
*LK Mellrichstadt
*LK Miltenherg
*LK Neustadt a. d Salle
*LK Obernburg
*LK Ochsenfurt Kitzingen Alzenau Bruckenau Ebern Gemunden Gerolzhofen Hammelburg Hassfurt Hofheim Karlstadt Konigshofen Capt E E Kelly
Capt T F Griffin
1st Lt L K Owens Markt Heidelfeld Mellrichstadt Miltenberg Neustadt a. d. Salle Capt J L Hinkel
Maj H P Clark
Capt M B Jaeger
Capt I A Lowell Obernburg Ochsenfurt

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Col E M Haight
Lt Col A T Callicoe
Lt Col J R Case
Lt Col S M Guild
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj A C Abbott
Maj H C Kauffman
Maj H T Lund
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Capt C E Palmer
Capt M G Stamatis
Maj R C Anderson Co B
SK/LK Nurnberg
*SK/LK Bamberg
*SK/LK Bayreuth
*SK/LK Erlangen
*SK/LK Coburg
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Anshach
*SK/LK Furth
*SK/LK Kulmhach
*LK Kronach Ansbach Nurnberg Bamberg Bayreuth Erlangen · Coburg Hof ` Ansbach Furth Kulmbach Kronach *LK Kronach
*LK Lichtenfels
*LK Ebermannstadt
*LK Hochstadt a.d. Aisch
*LK Pegnitz
*LK Munchberg Lichtenfels
Ebermannstadt
Hochstadt a. d. Aisch regnitz Munchherg Pegnitz

* Liaison and Security

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rebau	Capt L De Ford
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forhheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt W W Russel
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*LK Hipolstein	Hilpolstein	. Capt J C Stanley
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt J J Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	1Lt L W Dilzard

*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	1Lt L W Dilzard
Die Statistemach	Diadistemach	ILC B W Bileard
Regieru	ngsbezirk Niederbayern und	Oberpfalz
Co D	Regensburg	Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj H Hardt
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Capt Boyd
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Miller
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*IV Russlanganfold	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Burglengenfeld	Parsberg	Maj Carlson
*LK Parsberg	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Tirschenreuth	Neunberg	1st Lt L W Kutz
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Eschenbach		1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Lt S Fuchs
LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt R M McWhorter
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau Valheira	
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	lst Lt H Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	1st Lt Henry
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Lt Col Nichols
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt Richards
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt A J Garllant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	1st Lt J H Boyd
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj Corbin
*LK Vohenstrauss	Vobenstrauss	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	1st Lt Hurley
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj Hichcock
LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt R Daniel
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt W A Graham
*LK Bogen	Bogen	lst Lt W Y Murphey
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj_Robertson
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt R Dustin
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regièrungsbezirk Oberbayern

**SK/LK Munich

*SK/LK Rosenheim

*SK/LK Rosenheim

*SK/LK Ingolstadt

*SK/LK Freising

*LK Miesbach

*LK Traunstein

*LK Altoetting

*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen

*LK Erding

*LK Laufen

*LK Muhldorf

*LK Wasserburg

*LK Toelz

*LK Aibling

*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck

*LK Landsberg

*LK Pfaffenhofen

*LK Starnberg

*LK Weilheim

*LK Wolfratshausen

*LK Ehersberg

*LK Ehersberg

*LK Schrobenhausen

*LK Schrobenhausen

*LK Schrobenhausen

*LK Schongau

Munich Munich Rosenheim Ingolstadt Freising Miesbach Traunstein Altoetting Partenkirchen Erding Laufen Muhldorf Wasserburg Bad Toelz Bad Aihling Fuerstenfeldbruck Landsberg Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilheim Wolfratshausen -Berchtesgaden Ehersherg ! Aichach Schrobenhausen Dachau Schongau

Lt Col R J Philpott
Lt Col E Keller
Capt R H Necel
Lt Col J H Kelly
Lt Col H E Blakeley
Capt W A Loyett
Capt V L Thom
Capt C A Larimer
Maj M W Nitz
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt W M Forys
Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeye
1st Lt C C Boatwright
Maj C A Rein
Capt O M Cole
Maj C E Carlson
Capt M J Groves
Maj P L Steers Jr
Maj M Mawrence
Capt E J Pennetto
Capt L R Day
Capt H J Bierman
Maj A G Snow
Capt C S Garber

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G
*SK/LK Augshurg
*SK/LK Kempten
*LK Dillingen
*LK Neu Ulm
*LK Sontbofen
*LK Donauwörth
*LK Gunzberg
*LK Markt Ohordori
*LK Mindelheim
*LK Neuherg
*LK Nordlingen
*LK Fussen
*LK Krumbach
*LK Illertissen
*LK Kupteuren
*LK Wertingen
*LK Wertingen
*LK Friedberg
*LK Schwabmunchen

Augsburg Augsburg Kempten Dillingen Weissenborn Sonthofen Donauwörth Gunzherg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelheim Neuberg Nordlingen Fussen Krımbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg ... Schwabmunchen

Lt Col C M Avery
Lt Col R A Norton
Maj R A Wagner
Maj R J Paul
Capt J A Morris
Maj J E Rhea
Capt M G Kruglinski
1st Lt E A Eaton
1st Lt H V Worthington
1st Lt H W W Tlepfer
Capt L A Proger
Capt L A Proger
Capt W F Bradley
Capt C L Hopkins
Capt J N Urtes
Capt J O Renalds
Maj A E Elliot
Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt J J Moran
Capt J W Kenne

....

# US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District .

Berlin

Col F L Howley

#### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen Wesermünde Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

^{*} Liaison and Security

**NUMBER 56 / 26 AUGUST 1946** 







# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

# **OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Post Exchange Rations for Prisoners of War	AES 331.3 13 July 1946, USFET
Water Designators	AG 370.5 GCT-AGO 26 July 1946, USFET
Applicant Fingerprint Cards	AG 200.2 AGO 27 July 1946, USFET
Conversion of Heating Plants from Oil to Coal	AG 674 ENG-AGO 30 July 1946, USFET
Demilitarization of Captured Toxic Ammunition	AG 471 CWS-ACO 30 July 1946, USFET
Plan for Reporting Status of Personnel by Separation Criteria	AG 201.1 GAP-AGP 31 July 1946, USFET
Payment of Blood Doners	AG 742 MCH-AGO 31 July 1946, USFET
Logistical Support for World's Alliance and International YMCA	AG 400 GDS-AGO 31 July 1946, USFET
Rental of Equipment	AG 475 GDS-AGO 2 August 1946, USFET
Monthly Statistical Report on Administration of Military Justice	ÀG 250.4 JAG-AGQ 2 August 1946, USFET
Processing and Payment of Procurements, and Damage Claims Against the US Arising in Germany	AG 120 (LD) 6 August 1946, OMGUS
Representation of Foreign Interests	AG 014.12 (DP) 12 August 1946, OMGUS
Table of Clothing and Equipment Allowance for the European Theater	Circular No. 113 10 August 1946, USFET
Survey of Unauthorized Publishing Activities	AG 461 (IC) 19 August 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Photo by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS

MANNA FROM US — The picture on this week's cover shows a three year-old girl sitting next to a corton of ten-in-one rations at the warehouse in Berlin-Steglitz where the first shipment of CARE packages to arrive in Berlin were distributed. For other pictures showing the distribution of these packages see "CARE Program" on page 16 of this issue.

# **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Employee Relations was written by Paul Lutzeier, Chief of the Employee Relations Section, Personnet Division, OMGUS. Before his recent arrival in the theater, Mr. Lutzeier had been public relations director of the Defroit City Plans Commission and personnel director of a machine tool manufacturing concern in Detroit.

Robert H. Ethridge of the Road Branch, Transport Division, OMGUS, prepared the article "Highways of the US Zone." A former Army Captain, Mr. Ethridge served with the Transportation Corps in France, Belgium and Germany prior to Joining OMGUS.

"Year After Victory" is a reprint of the "Letter from America," distributed by the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS, on the first anniversary of V-J Day.

"Wehrmocht Lands" was written by Major David L. Wickens of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. Major Wickens served as Executive Olficer of Bolling Field in Washington, D. C. before coming to the ETO in the spring of 1945.

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# HIGHWAYSOF

he existing higway transport system of Germany has an estimated capacity of more than 2,000,000,000 kilometer-tons annually, which should be sufficient to serve the needs of the approved essential German economy. However, the transport capacity of the existing fleet of vehicles is approaching the highest point it can be expected to attain. Whether highway transport can long maintain its present capacity depends on the ability of German production to supply new vehicles, spare parts and tires in sufficient quantity to keep the present fleet rolling.

#### PICTURE AT END OF WAR

The need for highway transport, always a vital factor in Germany's transportation system, became even greater in the months immediately following the end of the war. Rail and water transportation were handicapped by destruction of fixed routes but highway transportation was not so severely affected. With long distance traffic curtailed, the emphasis was on purely local hauling essential for economic survival. As a result the demand for local motor transport was even greater than normal and, in addition, highway transport had to fill in the gaps in the rail and water systems until destroyed tracks and navigation channels could be restored.

The situation on V-E Day was far from en-

couraging for operation of the highway transport system was practically at a standstill. The German organization to direct, control and coordinate highway transport no longer existed. Most of the more than 100,000 trucks, buses and cars in the US Zone were inoperable. A large part had been confiscated by the Wehrmacht for its use in the closing days of the war and these were promptly impounded as captured encmy material. The same was true of stocks of spare parts and tires. Vehicles remaining in private hands were either mechanically unfit or could not be operated due to lack of fuel or tires. Many of the repair shops had been destroyed. Others were required for the maintenance of US vehicles.

#### **ACTION TAKEN BY MG**

To meet the situation, Military Government established a Road Branch within its Transport Division and made it responsible for rchabilitation of the German highways and highway transport system in the US Zone. The first step was the establishment of an organization of MG and German authorities to supervise and control German highway transport. From the very outset Mili-

(Belaw) A stretch of the autabahn between Munich and Stuttgart; (belaw right) a repaired bridge between Niederursel and Oberursel which was built by German contractors under the supervision of a US Army engineer battalian.

Signal Corps Photo



# THE US ZONE

tary Government pursued the policy, with respect to highway transport, of placing complete responsibility for operations in the hands of the German authorities. As quickly as they could organize to assume this responsibility, German authorities were given complete freedom of action within a framework of MG policy.

German commercial highway transport had previously been controlled by two organizations. The Reichskraftwagen Betriehsverband controlled long distance trucking. Der Gueternahverkehr was the agency of greatest influence in the field of short distance traffic. Both were strongly influenced by the Nazi Government and their characteristics were such that their abolishment was required by MG policy. It then became necessary to authorize and direct the reorganization of German government authorities in the field of highways and highway transport.

#### **OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION**

As finally established, the organization consists of an office to deal with highway transport at Land, Regierungshezirk and Kreis levels. The Land agency is known as the Bevollmaechtigter fuer den Nahverkehr (NBV). The Regierungsbezirk office is known as the Gruppenfahrbereitschaftsleiter, and

the Fahrbereitschaftsleiter (FBL) functions at Kreis level. Coordination of the NBV offices is effected at Zone level through the Laenderrat. Similar offices, known as Strassenhauamt, were established for highway maintenance.

#### PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

The next step was to establish the general framework of basic policy within which the Germans would be permitted to rehabilitate the highway transport system. This was prescribed in MG Regulations, in which the fundamental principles are:

Highway transport is confined to short haul traffic that cannot be carried by water or rail.

Rehabilitation in such a manner as to create any war potential is prohibited.

Denazification policies are strictly observed. Only operations necessary for the Occupation Forces and essential German economy are allowed.

Individual enterprise is encouraged and government monopoly in the operation of highway transport is prohibited.

Compulsory government-controlled trade groups are abolished.

The next important task was to insure that the German authorities actually got the



highway transport system back into operation. Arrangements were made for the return of captured and impounded equipment to the German economy. The German authorities could — and did — immediately set about getting their vehicles rolling again. As a general rule spare parts and tires were put back into normal dealer channels. Repair facilities were reopened. Unrepairable vehicles were salvaged to increase the stock of spare parts. To conserve fuel a program was undertaken to convert vehicles to the solid fuel, gas-generator type.

Despite these efforts, it appeared the German indigenous highway transport resources would fall short of meeting requirements. There was little prospect of any immediate indigenous production to relieve shortages. A major contribution to relieve this situation was the sale to the German economy of 12,500 vehicles from US military stocks. This allocation included types of vehicles from jeeps to 22-ton low-bed trailers.

## CONTROL SYSTEM INSTITUTED

To insure maximum utilization of highway transport and avoid wasteful operations, a strict system of control was instituted. All vehicle movements were controlled by the FBL. Maximum loading was obtained by consolidation of shipments. The increase in operable vehicles, plus strict control measures, resulted in a steady increase in tonnage transported by motor vehicle.

While supervising operations in the Zone, OMGUS was taking part in discussions with the other occupying powers with regard to highway transport policies to be adopted for Germany as a whole. These discussions have covered a range of subjects from uniform budget headings to the establishment of a central German agency to supervise highway transport.

Restoration of highways has been less successful than was rehabilitation of highway transport. On VE-day the highways in Germany were in fair condition. The most severe war damage occurred in the destruction of bridges but many of the destroyed bridges

were replaced with temporary structures or detours. Road surfaces suffered little damage as a result of hostilities, but the effect of inadequate maintenance during 1944 and 1945 was beginning to show.

#### DETERIORATION OF ROAD NET

Restoration of destroyed bridges has progressed at a good pace. However, the road surfaces of the highway net have deteriorated rapidly. The sole reason is the critical shortage of materials, in particular tar and asphalt. The indigenous production in the US Zone is negligible and imports from other zones have been far short of the 50,000 to 75,000-ton annual requirement for the US Zone. As a result German authorities have been unable to perform adequate highway maintenance.

The long-range MG plan contemplates one additional step to establish a "level of economy" for highways and highway transport. That level of economy must be consistent with the general level of economy for Germany. Once it is adopted it will prescribe the maximum level to which highway transport may build and will free the Germans to accelerate their activities toward that goal.

# Corrigendum

In "The Navy's Job in Occupation" in issue No. 55 of 19 August 1946, part of one paragraph was omitted from the published article. The next-to-last paragraph, as originally written, should have read:

Besides their main force in the Enclave, the Navy maintains a small liaison group in Frankfurt for providing a close contact between the Commanding General USFET and the Commander of Naval Forces in Germany. Other small groups are maintained in Paris, Le Havre and Antwerp (where formerly large detachments had been stationed) for the purpose of handling any Navy matters which might arise. A liaison office is also maintained in Vienna for close contact between the Army in Austria and the Navy.



Vast areas of land throughout Germany, especially in the US Zone, were used during the Nazi regime for war purposes. These lands, covering a total of about 2,500,000 acres and comprising almost three percent of all land in pre-war Germany, were known as "Wehrmacht lands," for they had been converted into training grounds, drill fields, camps, airfields and maneuver areas for the development of Germany's war machine.

During the past year, it has been the endeavor of the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, to get much of these lands, which are suitable for agricultural purposes and not needed for purposes of the occupation, back into productive uses. It has been estimated that about 60 per cent of the so-called "Wehrmacht lands," particularly the airports, are tillable and suitable for production of crops.

#### LARGEST WEHRMACHT PROPERTIES

The largest Webrmacht properties were four maneuver areas in Bavaria: Grafen-woehr, north of Amberg; Hohenfels, south of Amberg; Hammelburg, and Wildflecken, northeast of Bad Kissingen and extending into Greater Hesse. Hohenfels is now in use as an artillery range, but is also used for farms and pastures. On days when the ar-

tillery is not firing the farmers may work their crops and graze their cattle. However, on days when the artillery is active in the area, a large balloon is hoisted from one of the highest hills so that the farmers can see the warning and stay away. Wildflecken and Hammelburg are used as training areas for occupation troops.

#### PLAN FOR GRAFENWOEHR

Grafenwoehr, the largest of the Wehrmacht lands in the US Zone with about 63,000 acres, typifies MG plans for the former training areas. About a third of the area is covered with woods and the remainder is good farm land. In World War I, 25,000 acres of the Grafenwoehr area was used by the German Army. The Nazis, during their expansion program, took over additional land, including small villages. All these towns became ghost towns. Persons who bad lived there for years were forced to desert the area and move to other places. After World War II, immediate efforts were made by German farmers to put this land under cultivation so that crops could be barvested in the fall. Certain areas were retained by the occupation forces while the remainder was turned over to German authorities. An important task at Grafenwoehr is the locating of records of the former inhabitants and the descriptions of their

land.

In addition to the training areas in the US Zone, there are also about 150 airfields and landing grounds. Many of these are being retained by the air forces, but about 90 have been released for farming.

Most of the land on the training areas is more suitable for grazing than for tilled crops because the ground is generally of poor or medium quality. However, the airfields are better suited to farming because they are usually located on flat alluvial ground where the soil is of good quality.

# EXPANSION OF ARMY HOLDINGS

The greatest expansion of Wehrmacht lands began in 1935 when the Reich passed a law providing for the acquisition of land for the German Army. The methods used in securing desired lands were typical of those used by the Nazis. After the Wehrmacht or the Luftwaffe decided which grounds it wanted, the owner was offered a generous price. If he accepted, he was paid the agreed price and provision was made for him and his family to settle on another farm or in a nearby city.

However, if the owner did not care to move from his property, the Nazis used such methods as were necessary to accomplish their purpose. An example of such procedure was in two villages on the Hammelburg area in northern Bavaria. These villagers did not wish to leave their comfortable homes so the Nazis proceeded to remove the roofs from all of the buildings and made the houses uninhabitable. Then, after the people had moved from the area, the sites were incorporated into the training grounds.

#### PLACING IDLE LAND IN USE

One of the first actions of MG after V-E Day was to place all idle land in the US Zone in productive use. MG detachments ordered the mayors and officials of the local areas to see that the order was carried out. By this prompt action much of the Wehrmacht property was yielding produce only

a few months after the occupation began. In August 1945, MG instructions directed that certain lands were to be retained for the use of occupation troops and that all other land was to be turned over immediately to the German authorities and placed in cultivation.

MG Law No. 54, entitled "Use of Wehrmacht Property," was issued 27 August 1945 to govern the disposal of former Wehrmacht lands. The statute states that all former properties of the German armed forces, para-military organizations and individuals or agencies acting for them, were to be turned over to the German government of the Land in which they were located. The Land government in turn was responsible to MG for seeing that all such land was put to productive use. Agricultural properties were to be leased for short terms under prevailing conditions of the area, and properties not suitable for agricultural purposes were to be retained under control of MG until released. In addition, a detailed description of each piece of property was required.

#### SEPARATE FUND FOR INCOME

In a directive issued last December supplementing Law No. 54, the Land governments were required to outline plans for the eventual disposition of the Wehrmacht properties. A further provision is that all income from the lands is to be retained in a separate fund, to be used as approved or directed hy MG. MG has since specified that these funds shall he used for the purpose of strengthening democracy and promoting self-government and has asked the local German governments for suggestions in this matter.

The over-all policy at the present time is to turn over all available Wehrmacht lands to the German authorities as soon as conditions permit. Plans for the future disposition of these demilitarized installations involve first, giving its custody to the decentralized Land Governments, and secondly insisting it be used for peaceful purposes.



(Above) Mary L. Larmore of the OMGUS Employee Relations staff listens to the problem of a civilian employee.

Photo by PRO, OMGUS

Can I get married to my girl in Albany, New York, by telephone?

The girls in my billet like to keep the phonograph going while I try to read or relax. Can't I get a billet with girls who have the same tastes as I have?

I have an insurance problem . . . .

These are a few of the varied questions which the Employee Relations Section must answer in the course of the work day.

Counseling done by Personnel Division experts aims to help the employee who has individual problems pertaining to his personal well-being or to his employment.

When an OMGUS employee is perplexed by a predicament which he cannot handle by himself he knows he can get help through this "trouble-shooting" agency. of the Personnel Division. Although employees are encouraged to take immediate joh problems to their supervisors or divisional personnel officers, many questions arise which need the help of trained counseling specialists.

Employee Relations counselors can also turn an understanding ear to certain difficulties which employees cannot discuss with their supervisor, such as trouble with other employees, some kinds of job complaints, and unsatisfactory relationship with the supervisor.

Recently a highly competent stenographer complained that her supervisor not only failed to give her any dictation, but demanded that she go on personal shopping trips for him.

As it would have been difficult to take her complaint through normal channels, her case was given to the Employee Relations Section.

The problem was solved to her satisfaction by a reassignment to a division where her shorthand skills were needed and appreciated.

Sympathetic counselors, provided to assist employees and thereby help the supervisors maintain a stable, efficient working force, are usually in possession of information and knowledge which they can bring to bear on the solution of the problem.

When shifts in personnel occur due to persons completing their contracts, the employee relations staff often helps division personnel officers in the difficult task of reassigning persons within the organizational pattern.

As others prepare to return to the States they are given exit interviews. Through these confidential discussions, the employee relations interviewer usually obtains a more frank and accurate picture of OMGUS conditions than he would through other means. They usually "let their hair down" and feel free to point out grievances and points of friction.

Almost all employees are sincerely helpful and hope to aid in improving the OMGUS organization while a few obviously take this opportunity to "take a last crack" at someone with whom they have failed to get along.

#### ENTRANCE INTERVIEW . .

Another point of contact the counselors have with OMGUS workers is the entrance interview which is given when the employee arrives in the theater. Guides, booklets and general orientation information are provided and the newcomer is encouraged to ask questions and to volunteer information about difficulties he encountered in transit.

By these interviews data has been assembled which has helped to expedite the procurement and travel of new employees during the past few weeks.

Through the entire span of births, marriage and death the counselor finds opportunities to be of service.

During the past months hospital arrangements have been made for expectant mothers and some have been given preferential treat-

ment on State-bound ships or planes to enable them to have their blessed events in their own home towns.

In making marriage arrangements the counselor must see that the ceremony conforms with the laws of the native states of the participants and that the civil laws of Germany are observed. The usual church ceremony with its music and flowers are merely the public manifestation of the work done by a cooperative employee relations counselor.

#### AIDS INJURED EMPLOYEES

When an employee is injured or killed in the course of his duties, the employee relations staff processes the compensation papers. In cases where a death in an employee's family back home necessitates his immediate return to the United States, the counselor recommends his permanent or temporary release from duty and assists him in obtaining the fastest possible transportation to his home.

In OMGUS the employee counselor is charged with the reponsibility of performing the following functions:

- 1. Assists in interpreting management policies and practices for employees and in turn reflects to OMGUS officials the reactions of OMGUS employees to these policies and practices.
- 2. Assists the worker in orienting himself to his work and to his associates.
- 3. Assists the employee in working out satisfactory living and social arrangements.
- 4. Observes attitudes and reactions of the employee which prevent him from doing his best work, and helps him to develop better conduct and attitudes on the job.
- 5. Identifies problems of individual employees which need special attention and refers them to proper agencies.
- 6. Discovers conditions within the work situation which may prevent the employee from doing his best and recommends changes and improvements.
  - 7. Helps supervisors in building cooper-

(Continued on page 26)



he general functions of the Central German Administrative Department for Foreign Trade are to provide such central powers and control and such over all coordination in matters of foreign trade as the Allied Control Authority may assign to it in accordance with the objectives of Military Government and the Berlin Protocol. In the initial stage its functions will be predominantly of an advisory character, but as close supervision and direction by the Allied Control Authority are reduced, its executive functions will increase. So far as possible its activities will be limited to planning and programing while the actual execution of the program will be left to the Land and Provincial governments. The department will nevertheless be responsible for execution and will therefore have supervisory jurisdiction.

Under the German Empire before 1918, foreign trade was limited only by tariff acts and trade agreements negotiated by the Foreign Office. No central Reich Ministry

for economic affairs existed in the empire.

The Weimar Republic established a Reich Ministry of Economics which was responsible for commercial policy but played a secondary role in international trade agreements. Although the cabinet of the Weimar Republic had certain broad powers to amend or establish tariff rates, changes had to be approved by the Reichstag. Under the constitution the Reichspraesident had wide emergency powers subject to veto of the Reichstag. In 1931 and 1932 these powers were invoked to change tariff rates, to restrict imports and to establish official control of foreign trade.

#### POLICY OF NAZI REGIME

The Nazi regime built its policy upon these emergency powers. Unorthodox trade devices initiated under the Weimar Republic were further developed to manipulate every aspect of foreign trade as an instrument of preparation for war. Imports were centrally controlled as to amount and type for essential requirements; exports were chosen to make the least drain on the economy and were forced on the market by means of a variety of clearing and compensation arrangements. Imports control was placed in the hands of commodity agencies known as Reichstellen, which had the responsibility of procurrement and power to release foreign exchange.

To assist exports, an export subsidy system supported by voluntary contributions of German enterprises was established and an intricate foreign account system set up for the purchase of German exports which amounted to subsidization. By withholding these favors from some commodities and extending them to others, and by the controlled distribution of raw materials, complete control of exports in the interests of national policy was achieved. In other words there was complete regimentation, which finally came to have its organization and center in the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Economics and a network of regional agencies.

#### PROPOSED FUNCTIONS

It is now proposed that the Department shall be organized to undertake the following activities: It is to be an information agency on economic conditions in Germany pertinent to exports and imports for Germany as a whole and on foreign export and sources of supply for imports. It is to advise the Allied Control Authority on export-import programs for Germany as a whole, submit suggestions on means by which achievement of Allied occupation objectives in the foreign field can be accelerated, and make suggestions on export-import matters to the Land and Provincial governments in spheres reserved to their executive authority. It will have operating functions to maximize exports; screen exports and imports; establish licensing, procedural and accounting systems; arrange collection, storage, transportation and distribution, and

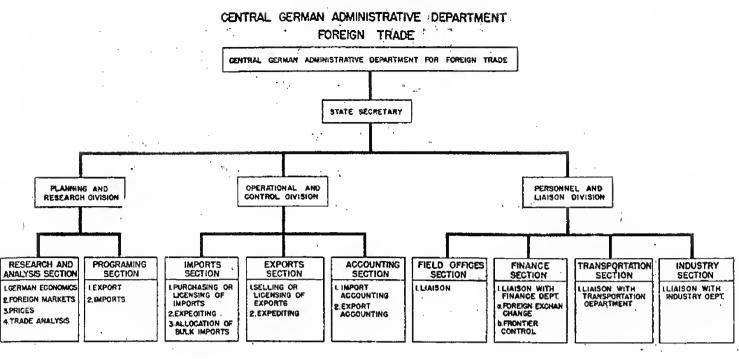
maintain liaison with other central departments in their respective fields.

Approval of export and import programs, finalizing of contracts, and receipt and disbursement of foreign exchange are reserved to the Allied Control Authority. The Laender are changed with supervision and enforcement of export-import regulations as applied to individual firms, the purchase of exports and sale of imports to individual firms for marks, and the issuance of licenses. The Laender may delegate their powers and responsibilities to local authorities.

#### FOUR-POWER BUREAU UNDER ACA

The department is under the control of the Allied Control Authority in ali its activities. To facilitate this control a Quadripartite Bureau for Foreign Trade under the Trade and Commerce Committee should be established within the Allied Control Authority which would take the place of the Import-Export Subcommittee of the Trade and Commerce Committee and should be charged with the full responsibility for the supervision of the German Central Agency. The bureau should be given definite executive powers within established policies so that supervision of the operations of the German Central Agency could be efficiently carried out, and the bureau should be authorized to coordinate directly with other sections of the Allied Control Authority with respect to matters directly relating to foreign trade, such as industry and food and agriculture.

The relationship between the German Central Agency and Allied Control Council will gradually change. During the initial stage of organization and staffing, specific and detailed supervision and direction by the Allied Bureau of the Control Council will be necessary. During a second stage the Trade Department will have to secure the assent of the Allied Control Council in all major policy questions and all functions assigned to it by the Allied Control Council will be reviewed at regular intervals. During the final stage, controls may be limited to a



broad review of policy matters. It is assumed that the authority to authorize contracts, to review prices, and to review licensing will not be assigned for some time to the Central German Department. Meanwhile the Allied Export-Import Bureau would perform them. matters which fall within the frame delegated powers will be reported to the Allied Bureau at certain stated intervals. The Allied Bureau will, in turn, decide most other issues brought to it by the German Central Agency. Only matters of highest policy nature will be referred by the Allied Bureau to the Control Council through the Coordinating Committee for specific decision.

#### HEADED BY STATE SECRETARY

The German Central Administrative Department for Export and Import will be headed by a State Secretary who will be responsible to the Allied Control Authority and participate in the Council of State Secretaries, if such be permitted. He will be responsible for the activities of his Department, and activities of the Laender and Provincial governments over which he may be granted executive authority. Under the

State Secretary there will be three Divisions: Planning and Research Division, which would assume the informational and advisory functions; Operational and Control would Division. which undertake operational functions, and Personnel and Liaison Division, charged with internal administrative matters and general liaison with the Allied Control Authority and the German authorities. It is expected that the divisions would be subdivided according to groups of countries and industries, but this organization of it would be left to the recommendation or decision of the German authorities. In the field of foreign trade, at least for the present occupational period until Germany becomes self-supporting, a considerable degree of centralization of control is necessary and desirable.

While matters of policy should be taken up with the Land ministers of economics and their counterparts in the provinces, for technical routine matters the Export-Import Sections of the Land governments should be made the executive organs of the German Central Administrative Department for Export and Imports. They should carry out their functions under instructions from the

# YEAR AFTER VICTORY

America Desires Establishment of Just and Lasting Peace; Looks to Paris Conference for Realization of that Aim

The United States marked Victory Day, as proclaimed by President Truman for 14 August, not with the dancing in the streets of year ago but by working as usual in office and shops and kitchens. Rejoicing of V-J Day has given way before a realization of the size of the task ahead and a dedication to that task — a dedication often shaped in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The concrete, immediate task seems to the man in the street to center in the hall in Paris where representatives of Allied nations sweat out preliminaries for writing the peace. The American citizen draws encouragement from the fact that, for the first time in the history of such conferences, a full blaze of publicity is on the peace negotiations. The policy of "open covenants openly arrived at" carries with it assurance that the men at the conference tables will always keep their ears tuned to the force of world opinion.

#### MANDATE TO TREATY-MAKERS

The man in the street feels he has given a definite mandate to his Paris representatives to work for a real and lasting peace, not just an interlude between wars. This mandate has been expressed clearly in public opinion polls, in interest in a world organization, in concern for small nations. A New York Times editorial expressed part of this thus:

"We are weary of wars and the moral obligation to intervene in wars. Our whole foreign policy is based on a will to avoid them, and if that could be assured without distant outposts, the average American would be delighted to abandon them and come

home.".

In the first relief of victory it was this will to go home which was strong, men and women in the armed forces wanted to get back to their jobs, back to school, back to their own families. The will to get back to the climate of peace showed at first in pressure for release of wartime controls, in rapid dismantling of our great Army and Navy, in the rush to produce the goods of every day life.

#### PRICE OF LASTING PEACE

Now the American citizen knows peace must be bought by understanding and work and patience as much as it had to be bought by battles; knows that the task of rebuilding a shattered world is as great as that of turning back a destructive force. Often inarticulate, he has a deep sense of the innate dignity of mankind and the dignity of small nations. He wants to see a world where this dignity can be maintained.

He did see a month ago, on the anniversary of his own Independence Day, the birth of the Philippine Republic, fulfillment of a promise made by his nation to a people under its jurisdiction, a promise made in peace and cemented in the fires of war. He has read the words of the Premier of Afghanistan:

"I am convinced that America's championship of the small nations guarantees my country's security against aggression."

He has watched the United Nations grow from a plan and dream at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington to reality in New York; has seen the Charter take a shape which recognized that dignity of man in which he believes. Yet he knows that charters, like his own Constitution, must be lived up to, must be more than fine words on paper, must be translated into action year after year. He knows that this is not easy, for the path of his own nation's seeking of dignity for all men has not been easy.

Conscious of his responsibilities in a world drawn tightly together within the span of half a century, he feels that the President was truly the representative of his people when he said in his Victory Day proclamation:

"And I call upon people of the United

States to observe Victory Day as a day of solemn commemoration of the devotion of men and women by whose efforts that cause of justice, freedom, peace and international good-will shall be advanced with undimmed and unremitting efforts inspired by the valor of our heroes of the armed forces.

"Although victorious in arms, we must not relax our determination or diminish our efforts for attainment of the final goal establishment of a just and lasting peace."

### CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES (Continued from page 13)

Berlin office. The Berlin office should also be entitled to issue certain directives for the composition and selection of their personnel. Regional liaison of the department may be useful at the main ports of entry and exit and certain centers of collection. Detailed proposals on the assignment of competences should be requested from German authorities.

### APPROVAL OF OFFICIALS

The State Secretary will be appointed by the Allied Control Authority. Other top officials would be subject to the approval of the Export-Import Bureau. It is estimated that the total staff initially required would approximate 350 employees.

No present plans have been formulated as to location of the headquarters, office space required, or technical equipment. This is a matter for further study. Such a study by specialists for all central departments together would be most productive.

The payroll of the German Central Administrative Department for Exports and Imports for a twelve-month period would probably amount to approximately RM 2,000,000. Installation and operating expenses for the same period are estimated to amount to approximately RM 1,250,000. These estimates were arrived at as follows: The budget of the former German Ministry of Economics (Reichswirtschaftsministerium)

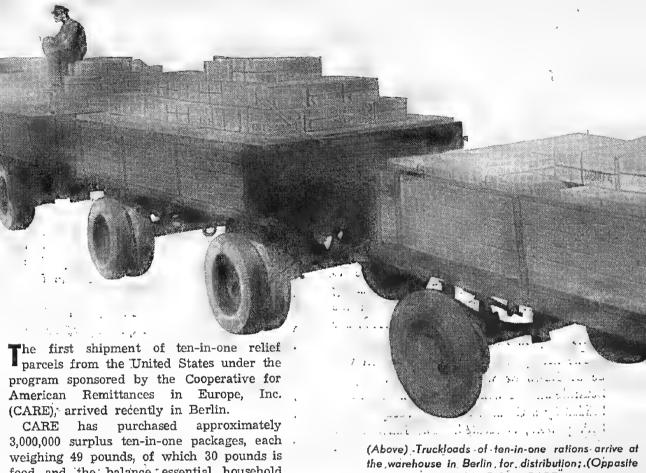
for the year 1942 was studied. The functions performed by the Division for Foreign Trade of the Ministry, Division III, were compared to the functions of the prospective German Central Administrative Department for Exports and Imports. The functions covering foreign exchange of the Foreign Trade Division of the former German Ministry of Economy and a number of minor functions were eliminated as not pertaining to the field of competence of the prospective German Central Administrative Department for Exports and Imports. Certain minor functions such as liaison with the Allied Control Authority and liaison with the other German central administrative departments provided for in the Berlin Protocol were additionally taken into account. A general reduction in the volume of activity by at least one-half was allowed for.

#### SOURCE OF EXPENDITURES

It is recommended that the expenses of the department be paid out of general revenues to be made available to the central departments. It is quite true that the Department for Foreign Trade could itself produce revenue, e. g., from licenses, but it is believed better to include this in the revenue accruing to the Central Cashier and not to earmark it for special use. No current assets available to the department are known.

# CARE Program





CARE has purchased approximately 3,000,000 surplus ten-in-one packages, each weighing 49 pounds, of which 30 pounds is food and the balance essential household items, for distribution in the US and British areas. Under its program an individual in the United States pays the sum of \$15 for delivery of a ten-in-one ration to a relative or friend in Germany.

(Above) Truckloads of ten-in-one rations arrive at the warehouse in Berlin for distribution; (Oppasite page, left) Lewis M. Gable, CARE representative, hands a ten-in-one ration to Heinz Leitz; (Opposite page right) Leitz leaves the warehouse for his hame in Berlin; (below) Leitz with members of his family examine the relief parcel.

. Photos by Bowlds, PRO, OMGUS



# GENERAL



#### Rhine River Commission

More than 410 miles of waterways are now subject to the new Rhine Transportation Control Commission's authority, which has been established as a bipartite Anglo-American Commission to administer and control the flow of German traffic along the Rhine River and three of its tributaries. This control extends from Karlsruhe to Duisburg on the Rhine, from Wuerzburg along the Main to its juncture with the Rhine, and from Heilbronn along the Neckar to its entry into the Rhine.

The headquarters of the commission will be at Duisburg where a Rhine transport Zentrale staffed with German personnel and headed by a German executive acceptable to both powers, is located. The functions of the Zentrale include taking a census of eraft in the joint Anglo-American pool, assessing traffic capacity of 'the pool fleet receiving traffic bids, agreeing on traffic programs, and reporting on freight rates. Cost of the Zentrale is borne by a minimum levy placed by the Control Commission on all freight carried by the combined fleet.

Altough the French have been invited to join the Commission, a tripartite body has not yet been formed. In the absence of such an agreement, any interim operating arrangements made with the French zonal authorities will be made jointly by British and US officials.

# Child-Feeding Program

Sixty-five thousand German ehildren in Greater Hesse are receiving three meals per week as a result of a new American relief program. Gifts of food supplies exported by private US Relief Agencies are providing 30,000 ehildren in Frankfurt alone with the emergency nutritional first-aid needed to supplement their insufficient rations.

The program as set up in six cities of

Greater Hesse gives supplemental 480 calorie menus to school children between the ages of six and fourteen, most of whom are in the sixty-four schools of the Frankfurt area. The menus consist either of oatmeal, wheat meal, or wheat by-products with one-half liter of whole milk and sugar. It is hoped that if more bread flour is received, it will be possible to add hard rolls to vary diets and also raise the nutritive value to 500 calories.

All supplies used in the Frankfurt feeding, with the exception of a quantity of sugar received from the Eire Red Cross, have been donated by the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany (CRALOG), a coalition of 14 private American relief agencies.

## **DP Marital Status**

No law forbids the marriage of displaced persons from United Nations, or those assimilated to that status, to Germans in Germany, according to an announcement by the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division, OMGUS.

However, several United Nations have laws forbidding the marriage of their nationals to Germans, and therefore the marriage, while legal in Germany, would not be recognized by the nation of the displaced person.

The announcement continued that recently there have been reports that male displaced persons, trying to find better living conditions and to avoid family obligations, have deserted their German wives and their children by entering United Nations Displaced Persons Assembly Centers.

Under these circumstances, if one party of the marriage is eligible for United Nations Displaced Persons care and treatment, members of his immediate family may also apply for assistance under the provisions of paragraph 27, SHAEF Administrative Mem-

orandum No. 29, dated 16 April 1945. It is also proper under German law to institute legal proceedings to sue for support from the deserting husband or father.

### Four-Zone Unity Needed

Col. James R. Newman, OMG Director for Greater Hesse, disclosed that bi-monthly meetings with officials of Thuringia will start within the next three weeks in Weimar, capital of Thuringia. The meetings, which will be attended by MG and German economics officials, are designed to open the way for a free interchange of goods between the two Laender.

Colonel Newman and Dr. Karl A. Geiler, Minister President of Greater Hesse, have recently returned to Wiesbaden from a visit to Thuringia's military governor, Maj. Gen. Kolesnitschenko, and Minister President Rudolf Paul.

At a dinner in Weimar, Dr. Paul declared, "It is of the greatest importance that all four zones of Germany be economically unified." The speech, Colonel Newman disclosed, was well received by General Kolesnitschenko.

Dr. Geiler, said, "Our trip, undertaken with cultural as well as economic ends in view, had a very impressive result. While we spoke about the types of goods to be considered for exchange, one cardinal point marked the discussions of Colonel Newman, General Kolesnitschenko, Dr. Paul and myself — the urgent need for unifying all the four zones of Germany."

### Air Mail Service

Quadripartite approval has been granted for the establishment of one-way air mail service from the United States and United Kingdom to Germany. Actual inauguration of this service is pending completion of negotiations for transportation and other necessary arrangements by the countries concerned.

The last air mail shipments from the United Kingdom arrived in Germany during August 1939, shortly prior to the beginning

of hostilities. Air mail from the US continued to reach Germany via Portugal and Spain until late in 1941.

The one-way parcel post service for gift relief parcels from the United States to the US Zone which became effective on 1 June has been extended to include the British Zone of Germany. This service does not apply to Berlin.

### Swabian Transfer Halted

Lack of housing facilities and extensive war damage have caused OMGUS to suspend temporarily further transfer of Swabians from Hungary to the US Zone. Approximately 200,000 are still waiting transfer from Hungary, and 120,000 have already been moved.

MG authorities and the Hungarian Government are negotiating an arrangement to assure all Swabian expellees minimum essentials until they are resettled. The transfer of Germans from neighboring countries is in accordance with an agreement reached at the Potsdam conference, but at present the US Zone is unable to maintain the standards necessary to receive and care for such large numbers.

### **British Zone Activities**

A supplementary ration card, equivalent to 200 calories daily, is being furnished during the 92nd ration period to all consumers over six years of age in specified towns of the British Zone to make up for the lack of fresh vegetables and fruits which are available to those living in the country and in small country towns. The card allows each holder for the period, bread or naehrmittel equivalent to 1,600 grams; fats, 140 grams; and meat, 400 grams. This will permit the normal consumer qualifying for the extra ration, to receive rationed food amounting to 1,337 calories.

More than 13,500 tons of grain were gathered during the first weeks of the current harvest in the British Zone. This was considerably more than had been predicted.

Rudolf Blomberg, heir to a large Wuppertal textile firm, was sentenced to three months imprisonment at Duesseldorf for illegally exporting approximately \$40,000 worth of silk goods to Holland. Blomberg pleaded guilty, claiming he sought to build up credits outside Germany. The goods were discovered in a border check of a relief agency truck.

A home for the rehabilitation of undernourished children was opened at Kiel under an arrangement by British MG, a Salvation Army relief team and German public health officials. Surplus food from British unit messes will provide daily rations of 3,000 calories for each of 100 children during four-week stays at the home.

### Flour from Chestnuts

Horse-chestnuts, or buckeyes as they are known in some parts of the United States, are the source of hours of pleasure for many American youths in the fall for hollowing out into imitation pipes, or stringing into necklaces, or simply hoarding. But to the Germans they are considered a source of additional food for the already meager family larder.

With the approaching of chestnut-picking time, two Berlin newspapers recently published articles on the necessity of gathering as many as possible.

The French-licensed Kurier advised everyone to help in the next five weeks in collecting the chestnuts, as they can supply the Berliners with flour and fats. Recently, the paper added, an efficient method has been devised to debitter the chestnut.

Two or three hundred collecting offices will be set up throughout the city, announced the Kurier, adding that as a reward for every 100 kilos of chestnuts turned in, a bonus of ten marks and a certificate good for six pounds of chestnut flour will be given.

The US-licensed Tagesspiegel said available technical facilities enable the production of 30 kilo of flour from 100 kilos of chestnuts. Pointing out that Berlin has more chestnut trees than any other German city, the paper said its 70,000 trees can supply

about 3,500 tons of chestnuts which will serve as raw material for the manufacture of food and medicine.

### Heads MG Court

Herbert B. Gerhart, chief of the German Courts Section of the Legal Division, was appointed presiding Judge of the Military Government Court for Civil Actions in Stuttigart. The jurisdiction of this Court, established under MG Ordinance No. 6, is limited to civil actions in which one of the parties is a national of the United Nations, for damages arising out of the operation of motor vehicles not owned by the US Government in the US Zone of Germany, US Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave.

### Appeal to Youth

An appeal to the youth of Germany to participate in the reconstruction of their shattered country was made by John Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, at the opening of the new Neuss Bridge over the Rhine at Duesseldorf.

Asserting the successful creation of a new Germany largely depended on the youth of Germany, Mr. Hynd said, "You who were little more than children in 1933, who were misled and betrayed in your youthful enthusiasm, let your idealism be turned towards the reconstruction of your country and your eyes turned towards the wide world. Not in lust for domination but in domination friendship in and standing you must take over the main part of the reconstruction through your trade unions, your political parties, co-operatives and other democratic organizations."

More food was urgently needed, continued Mr. Hynd, as the food crisis was continuing in vast areas of the country. From the meagre resources of Great Britain and from the granaries of America, Canada and Australia, supplies had been rushed to the threatened areas of the world, including Germany.

### **ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

The Bavarian Regierungsbezirk, which was formerly known as Mainfranken, has been redesignated Unterfranken.

A monthly school publication "Diogenes" made its initial appearance early this month at the University of Heidelberg. Forty-eight pages of fine print carried news of other German universities, art criticism, essays on literary and political subjects and book reviews.

A Uniform franking machine impression for use by the German mail system throughout the US, British and Soviet Zones has been given final quadripartite approval. A similar impression, awaiting final quadripartite action, has been selected for the French Zone.

### PAINTINGS RETURNED TO AUSTRIA

Two Rembrandt portraits and other pictures belonging to the Austrian Rothschild family were included with 345 other paintings returned to Austria in the custody of USFA. A portrait of Luther by Cranach and "Prometheus" by Rubens were returned to the Netherlands. Eight carloads of archives stolen by the Nazis from scientific institutes and libraries were returned to the Soviet Union.

For the maintenance of telephone lines in the US Zone, 500 repeater tubes have been released from US Army stocks for German civilian use.

Two thousand tons of ammunition are being moved to Allendorf for salvage of needed chemicals. Forty tons of smokeless powder from captured enemy materials returned from France were also released for this program.

To allow for local variations in the amount of available electricity, the Economic Directorate of the Allied Control Authority has agreed that rationing of electricity will be under the jurisdiction of each zone commander.

Four hundred tons of clover seed and 400

tons of alfalfa seed have arrived from France for next year's crop.

The Bread ration for normal consumers in the US Zone for the 92nd ration period beginning 19 August was increased by about one-third to offset decreases in fat, skim milk and potato rations. Larger quantities of cereals and corn are provided.

### COAL ALLOCATIONS

August coal allocations for all areas will be carried over into September. It is planned that coal allocations for occupation troops requirements, railroads and ports, iron and steel plants, fishing fleet operations and sugar beet processing will be completely delivered. If allocations are not met, coal will be withheld from other consumers to the extent necessary to meet this program.

Representatives of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency have been granted permission to inspect equipment and records of plants in the US Zone approved by the Coordinating Committee for reparations.

Membership in recognized trade unions in the US Zone, exclusive of Berlin and Bremen, increased by 40,000 during July, to a total of 791,000 on 1 August.

### **WORKS COUNCIL ELECTIONS**

The first elections of works councils in factories and offices in the US Zone took place last week in Greater Hesse in accordance with Control Council Law No. 22. All trade unions agreed in advance that political party affiliations of candidates were not to appear on the ballots, nor were political parties to present their own lists.

A "Kinderfest," sponsored by the 10th Constabulary Regiment in Wuerttemberg-Baden Sunday 11 August, was attended by approximately 13,000 youth from Stuttgart and more than 300 adults. The youth were served 7,000 liters of milk, 30,000 doughnuts and 6,000 candy bars, all contributed by welfare agencies and the Constabulary unit.

## EDITORIALS IN LICENSED PRESS VIEW PROCEEDINGS AT NUREMBERG

The consistently strong interest in the Nuremberg trials was increased in the licensed newspapers in the US Zone with the calling of new important witnesses against the National Socialist organizations under indictment, according to the analysis of the press by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS, for the week of 4—11 August.

The Frankfurter Rundschau in a lead editorial said, "For the first time in the modern history of mankind not only the millions of war victims must suffer, but this time their responsible leaders, the war provocateurs, seized in the act of their injustice, are caught in the meshes of the law. And that is progress for the peoples as well as for the civilization arising with the peace. It cannot be over-estimated. For we have no doubt that the Goerings, Schachts and whoever else may be named, would have considered their murderous policy and war leadership more carefully if they had had their own end before their eyes."

The Frankenpost (Hof), in an editorial entitled "The Right of the Subordinate," declared, "Again the guilty try to hide behind 'Orders from Above'... The justification of the Nuremberg Trials... is that it is once and for all establishing the right of the subordinate to oppose and to strike against injustice even when commanded, against forced cooperation in sin and disgrace."

The Peace Conference in Paris was the dominant theme in the press in the US Zone during the week. News coverage was thorough and well balanced, and the descriptions of disagreements in conference discussions were mostly confined to the matter-of-fact DANA account.

Typical of the majority of editorial com-

ment was the lead article in the Badische Neueste Nachrichten (Karlsruhe). It said in part: "The Conference will bring the world, however its results turn out in detail, a little further along the road to peace. But that a real pacification of Europe will be attained must be doubted, since the peace cannot rest alone on purely political foundations' but must be based on economic grounds. And to assure this latter goal will not be possible so long as the German problem remains unsolved. The situation would be clear and simple, if one of the points of the Paris agenda were 'Peace Treaty with Germany.' Germany is the invisible guest at the conference."

In a discussion of the draft of the press law in the US Zone, the Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) said, "The new press law . . . will undoubtedly afford much occasion for discussion. Its final form will shape the fate of the future press and is a necessity for the formation of our democratic state. The press should not and does not wish to be unconfined, but it must also not be confined in its duty to find the truth and be an independent and incorruptible mirror of the times."

The speech of the Deputy Military Governor to the 11th Laenderrat conference in Stuttgart was highlighted in the press throughout the Zone. His statements on economic unity and the amnesty for youth were stressed. A majority of the newspapers played up the comment on the role of the free press, the calling by the Deputy Military Governor of a press conference "as usual."

The press campaign against rumor-mongers intensified, and was usually tied to the food

question and American imports. A lengthy satirical article in the Frankenpost said in part: "To get people to spread rumors is as difficult as persuading a monkey to accept a banana — namely, not at all . . . Every rumor spreads with the speed of wind. By its very speed you can recognize a rumor as such . . . Customers of Fact do not multiply at all . . . The masses boycott the truth instinctively. They feel on the other hand a constant vague longing for nonsense. The hot passion of the German for sloppy thinking made Hitlerism possible. Today, it fosters the rumor-factories."

### Berlin Food Supply

In its own report, the US licensed Tagesspiegel in Berlin quoted foodstuff figures released by the Food and Agriculture Section, OMGBD, citing the fact that 138,663 tons of potatoes have been imported into Berlin, two-thirds of it from the United States. The report also observed that the United States has sent 3,066 tons of canned vegetables, 849 tons of fruit juices and 371 tons of canned and dried fruits from America.

In accordance with recent Allied Kommandatura decision, plans are now being made to import fresh vegetables directly from the American Zone to Berlin, "despite the fact that before the war only one-half of one percent of Berlin's vegetables came from the US Zone," continued the report.

In concluding the dispatch cited Magistrat figures which point out that about 50 percent of the fresh vegetables for Berlin in 1938 came from areas now occupied by the Soviet, 22 percent from Holstein, three percent from the Rhineland in the British Zone, and 25 percent from foreign nations.

The Telegraf, published in the British Sector of Berlin, printed articles which pointed up the British food contributions to the city and compared them to the recent Soviet vegetable figures in the Soviet-sponsored press.

The Telegraf first observed that it has recently been revealed that the Soviet Zone and Sector have produced for distribution all over Berlin 20,586 tons of vegetables in 1946. The paper then observed that British authorities have also imported and distributed various kinds of food all over the city.

"It is interesting to compare the efforts of both groups in reference to calories," declared the Telegraf, thereupon pointing out that the supplies from the Soviets amounted to 3,088 million calories, while the British supplies amounted to 4,601 million calories.

"This shows that the supplies of the British authorities exceed those of the Soviets by 1,513 million calories," declared the paper. "One must also remember that a great part of these supplies come from England and have been transported to Germany over hundreds of kilometres."

### Totalitarian Issue

Referring to a recent Tagesspiegel charge that the Berlin Magistrat is totalitarian, the Neues Deutschland, organ of the Social Unity Party, declared the Magistrat has been responsible for the achievements of the city since the collapse.

The Neues Deutschland said the Magistrat's annual report will be annouced shortly with an explanation for the alleged over-abundance of Magistrat power and personnel. The paper also said all former Reich and state authorities had to be taken over by the Magistrat, and, in reality, the administrative apparatus for the city is smaller than formerly.

In attempting to disprove the Tagesspiegel assertions that work is done behind closed doors and people are presented with completed decds, the paper stated that in various Berlin districts there are so called preliminary district assemblies in which the political parties and the population are given the chance to check the community policy of their district. In other districts the mayor holds open office hours when people may contact him, while in some districts suggestion boxes are available. The paper further pointed out that every day the Magistrat supplies the press with information.

# MARSHALL-STUART STATEMENT SEEN AS APPEAL FOR CHINA COMPROMISE

S newspaper editorials, discussing the effects of a joint statement by General Marshall and US Amhassador to China John Leighten Stuart, generally agreed the purpose of the statement was to present stark facts concerning the situation in China in the hope of evoking positive action by Chinese negotiators toward a settlement of the grave problem. They expressed the belief that General Marshall will continue the task given him by the President to help bring about a unified and strong China.

The New York Times said: "No bleaker prospect for China could be outlined than that presented by the Marshall-Stuart joint statement that they have found it impossible to bring about a peaceful settlement in the civil war there. That half a billion people should be plunged into a fratricidal conflict against their will and at the cost of complete economic collapse because the leaders of two opposing forces refuse to accept a common formula for local government and military merger must seem utterly fantastic to men of good will everywhere...

"Perhaps peace is impossible in that strife-torn nation, martyred now for almost nine years... but there may still be hope that the sheer pessimism of the American negotiators and the stark realities they foresee will now evoke sufficient responsibility in Chinese party leadership to avoid final catastrophe. Perhaps the mournful voice of the Chinese people, yearning passionately for peace, may somehow yet penetrate the stubborn walls of Yenan and Nanking."

The New York Herald Tribune said: "Although Marshall and Stuart declare that

settlement of China's spreading civil, war seems impossible, they do not indicate that they intend to discontinue their efforts as mediators. It thus appears that their use of the word 'impossible' was designed to bring pressure on rival Chinese negotiators by stressing the imminence of disaster. But it should not be thought that they overstated the gravity of the situation ...

"As long as any possibility of peace remains, of course, the United States should do everything possible to try to prevent a catastrophe... Liberals in the Kuomintang party, increasingly distrustful of Communists... are no longer such firm advocates of peace as they were earlier. They have been driven toward the right by excesses of the Communists, just as many liherals outside the party have been driven toward the left by excesses of the reactionaries."

The Philadelphia Inquirer's editorial said: "Half a hillion people in China, as declared in the Marshall-Stuart manifest to be practically unanimous in their desire for peace, face only national destruction and chaos if the conflict fully engulfs them. The United States cannot afford to have civil war in China. Peace-seeking nations of the world-cannot afford it....

"The seeming hopelessness of the Marshall-Stuart declaration certainly demands immediate and utmost efforts of Mr. Truman himself to retrieve the situation and, failing that, a call upon the United Nations to deal with a conflagration that gravely imperils world peace."

The Washington Post: "The despair of uniting China which runs through the Marshall-Stuart statement may be to a certain

extent simulated. Maybe the signatories were anxious to put before China the gravity of the situation in hope of galvanizing support for their mediatory efforts... The job of working through the Nanking government for unification is a Russian as well as American responsibility.

"The commitment is contained in the Sino-Soviet pact of August, 1945; it pledges Moscow to render China moral support and assistance with military equipment and other material resources, this support and assistance to be given fully to the national government as the central government of China.

"Perhaps conditions have changed since the pact was signed. Very well. Let Moscow and Washington get together on the new arrangement. Better still, let Moscow be asked to join with this government in a demand upon Chiang Kai-Shek to take new steps in prevention of conflict.... A joint demarche on these matters might yet hold China back from the brink of official war...."

### Paris Conference

Renewed emphasis was placed by the American press on the efforts of the small nations at the Paris Peace Conference to break the Big Four voting power. Americans, though sympathetic with Byrnes' reasons for initially supporting the two-thirds rule, traditionally favor the underdog and like the spunk shown by Evatt, Spaak, and others in opposing Big Power domination.

Editorials pictured the basic issue as the need for marshalling "world opinion" or "moral force" or the "conscience of mankind," as a factor mitigating the naked play of power. However, some observers defend the two-thirds rule on "realistic" grounds as a virtual necessity in view of the division of interests represented at Paris. Max Lerner of the Mutual Broadcasting System discounts the issue and would have the small powers take their "militant stand" on more important questions of economic se-

curity, internal political freedom in all countries and international control of the atom bomb.

### Peace is a Goal

The Philadelphia Inquirer commented, "Perhaps we were premature in celebrating the advent (of peace) a year ago. Perhaps what we had then was not the substance of peace, but only a fragile promise of it, still to be attained.

"A disillusioned world is only beginning to learn — the hard way — that peace is not made permanent by the defeat of one enemy, or by the termination of one war, and it must be struggled for even more arduously."

Similarly The New York Herald Tribune said: "For all the disillusion brought by the first year since guns and bombs fell silent, there have been some solid and hopeful achievements as well. Although the physical and moral ravages of this struggle were vastly greater than those of the first world war, there has been less chaos and confusion in the effort to meet them. In all western and northern Europe and in the United States liberal democracy has shown much deeper, stronger vitality than could reasonably have been expected; in vast areas under Russian domination there has been an order and reconstructive energy which .... supply a better basis for new settlements . . . .

"Ultimate solutions will differ from the dreams of the fighting years; they will be less perfect, more difficult than men had hoped.... but a year after war's end there is no reason to believe that solutions are unattainable; still less to doubt the value of the immense sacrifice."

### **UNRRA Needs Successor**

Representative US newspaper editorials commenting upon the reaffirmation at the Geneva meeting of the UNRRA council that UNRRA will go out of existence in Europe at the end of this year and in China on 31 March 1947, generally concluded that

UNRRA's unfinished work must be taken over hy agencies of United Nations. Reviewing UNRRA's past accomplishments and shortcomings, the editorials said the work done hy that agency was a vital one and, in the main, performed creditably.

The New York Sun said: "(UNRRA) undertook a task that no organization could hope to perform perfectly under the hest conditions, and operated in a period of much international friction. Cost in terms of dollars can never provide a fair measurement of its humanitarian efforts and accomplishments."

Pittsburg Post-Gazette: "While UNRRA has its faults, it also has its virtues. It has heen estimated that its supplies have saved the lives of millions of people in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and China. Nor is the need for relief over. People of some invaded countries, regardless of governmental abuse, will still need help.

"It may he that countries still in need will he asked to pay for relief. But whether or not they pay, provision must be made within the next four months to carry on the functions of UNRRA to a limited extent. It seems a logical task for agencies of United Nations."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "UNRRA was never intended to be a permanent agency. Its functions was to take over responsibility for immediate relief of war suffers after the war until permanent international agencies could be organized. This fact was recognized by representatives of the United States, Britain and Canada....

"Instead of continuing UNRRA or organizing a new agency, the three countries, which have furnished 93 percent of UNRRA's funds, have proposed that a world bank take over UNNRA's rehabilitation functions; that health activities be assumed by the new world health organization; that an international refuge agency he created, and that relief be placed on national hasis."

### EMPLOYEE RELATIONS (Continued from page 10)

ative, harmonious and understanding relationships with their employees.

Employee relations counselors stress preventive measures as much as possible. Alert and discerning counselors gradually arrive at an understanding of work conditions and living conditions which serve as the hasis for formulating procedures designed to prevent little grievances from hecoming big problems.

When employees need an outlet for personal tensions, job grievances and other problems of a highly confidential nature, the OMGUS employee relations staff can he relied upon to keep the matter in strictest confidence.

This "trouble-shooting" section of the personnel Division was recently set up by the Commanding General of OMGUS, and its activities in Berlin have heen broadened to provide every type of labor relations and personnel counsel.

It is the hope of Col. J. T. Duke, Chief of Personnel, to have competent employee relations personnel available to OMGUS employees throughout the entire US Zone of Occupation. Where it is not feasible to have a full-time counselor because of small isolated MG units, a qualified person will be designated to provide employee relations services on a part-time hasis.

"We are gradually knocking off the remaining rough edges in our OMGUS organization," Colonel Duke said, "and we believe that we are making working conditions and living conditions more satisfactory for our employees every day."

What about the fellow who wanted to marry that girl in Albany, New York, by telephone?

It can't be done. Not in New York. But the employee relations counselor found a way out. Proxy marriages are permitted in Florida. So all the girl in Albany will have to do now to marry her fiance in Berlin is take a trip to Miami. Relatively simple, isn't it, when you know the answer?



OMGUS EMPLOYEE SUGGESTIONS and AWARDS PROGRAM

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

### THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US .... k

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemherg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

#### Stuttgart Area

Stuttgart Böhlingen Esslingen Ludwigshurg Waihlingen Backnang Leonherg Nürtingen . Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson Capt M P Ernst Capt N Semaschko, Jr Maj R A Morgen Capt J B Cress Capt R Forrest
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

Mannheim Heidelherg Buchen Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt C H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barber Capt K R Plessner

#### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal

Maj W T Ncel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L. L. Goldman

#### Heilbronn Area

Heilbronn ... Crailsheim Schw. Hall 🐰 Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Ochringen

Maj M W Terry 1st Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena Capt C E McGaffey Capt B V Bloom 1st Lt M Korsun

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg

*LK Buehen

*LK Moshach *LK Tauherbischofsheim

*LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim

*LK Bruchsal

*LK Heilbronn *LK Crailsheim

*LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau

*LK Mergenthcim *LK Ochringen

* Liaison and Security

-1

### Ulm Area

Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen Heidenheim THE RESERVE STATE OF THE STATE Lt Col A G Spitz Capt R H Nation Maj R Lascoe Capt R Kennedy Capt R N Tharp

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Wieshaden

Col J R Newman

### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Wieshaden Wieshaden Oberursel Lt Col S S Graham Capt H E York Capt B A Sturdevan Capt R Gutzwiller

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)
US Ln Det (Rubr)
US Ln Det (Saar)

*SK Frankfurt
*SK Wiesbaden
*LK Wetzlar
*LK Dill

*LK Ulm

*LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen

*LK Heidenbeim

Office of Mil Gov

for Greater Hesse

*LK Gelnhausen *LK Biedenkopf *SK/LK Hanau

*LK Oherlahn
*LK Limburg
*LK Maintaunus
*LK Rheingau

*LK Ohertaunus *LK Usingen *LK Untertaunus *LK Schluechtern

Frankfurt Frankfurt Wieshaden Wetzlar Dillenburg Gelnhausen Biedenkopf Hanau Weilhurg Limburg Hofheim Rüdesheim Bad Homhurg Usingen Bad Schwalbach Schluechtern

Maj G C Sola
Maj M E Chotas
Capt M S Clark
Capt E G Stolper
Capt J G Bennas
Capt T E Fairloth
Maj E J Emerick
Capt A G Volz
Capt P H Olsen
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz
Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel
*LK Melsungen
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg
*LK Ziegenhain
*SK/LK Marburg
*SK/LK Fulda
*LK Hünfeld
*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenherg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen
*LK Hersfeld
*LK Rotenburg
*LK Hofgeismar
*LK Wolfhagen *SK/LK Kassel

*SK/LK Darmstadt *LK Gross-Gerau *SK/LK Offenhach *LK Bergstrasse *LK Erhach *LK Büdingen

* Liaison and Security

Kassel Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain Marburg Fulda Hünfeld Korbach Frankenherg Eschwege Witzenhausen Hersfeld Rotenhurg Hofgeismar Wolfhagenn

Darmstadt ... Gross-Gerau Offenbach Heppenheim Erbach a Büdingen ...

Lt Col W R Swarm
Maj W C Gipple
Capt G D Fexy
Capt R B Elwell
Lt Col C Reed
Lt Col H R Cress
Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore
Capt A Quam
Maj M Baymor
Capt G W Davis
Capt L R Allen
Capt H A Karas

Maj W R Sheehan
Capt G E Schmoeker
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col J C Rose
Capt R O Didlo
Maj D M Easterday

### LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg *LK Friedberg *SK/LK Giessen *LK Lauterbach *LK Alsfeld	Dieburg Friedberg Giessen Lauterbach Alsfeld	Capt J S Chapin Capt C S Parshall Maj C F Russe: Capt J T Hughes Capt H B Miller

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov		• ;
for Bavaria	- Munich	Brig Gen W J Muller

### ' 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	147	Col C C Morgan .
Hq Company Sv Company	Munich	*	Capt Willard Seale
Sv Company	Munich		Maj Dunn

### Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co_A_	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenbura	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M C Crouse
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R W Kernidi
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenau	Bruckenau	Capt A G Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G E Brock
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden ''	Maj J S Sullivan
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt W W James
*LK Hammelhurg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Maj J E Breland
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg		Capt J L Hinkel
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Miltenberg	Maj H P Clark
*LK Obernburg	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt M B Jaeger
*LK Ochsenfurt	Obernburg Osbernfunt	
Mix Consenture .	Ochsenfurt	Capt I A Lowell

### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B	Anshach	Col E M Haight
SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col A T Callicot
*SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S M Guild .
*SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
*SK/LK Neustadt-Coburg	Neustadt	Maj S Klein
*LK Kronach	Kronach	Maj H T Lund 🕟 .
*SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
*SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*LK Hochsfadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt C E Palmer
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H C Kauffman
*LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt M G Stamatis
*LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj R C Anderson

^{*} Liaison and Security

### Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt L De Ford
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Mai T Cleary
*LK Forhheim	Forchheim '	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelshuhl	Capt W W Russel
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hershruck	Hershruck '	Capt D S Stroup
*LK Hipolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenhurg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*LK Rothenhurg	Rothenhurg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwahach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt J J Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	lLt L W Dilzard

Regierungsbe	ezirk Niederbayern und (	Oberpfalz
*SK/LK Regensburg *SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald *SK/LK Passau *SK/LK Amberg *SK/LK Landshut *SK/LK Landshut *SK/LK Strauhing *LK Cbam *LK Burglengenfeld *LK Parsberg *LK Tirschenreuth *LK Neunberg vorm Wald *LK Eschenbach *LK Deggendorf *LK Eggenfelden *LK Grafenau *LK Kelheim *LK Landau a. d. Isar *LK Pfarrkirchen *LK Vilshofen *LK Vilshihurg *LK Wilshihurg *LK Wolfstein *LK Regen *LK Nabhurg	Regenshurg Regenshurg Weiden Passau Amherg Landshut Straubing Cham Burglengenfeld Parsherg Tirschenreuth Neunberg Eschenhach Deggendorf Eggenfelden Grafenau Kelheim Landau a. d. Isar Pfarrkirchen Zweisel Vilsbiburg Freyung Kemnath Nabburg Oberviechtach Riedenherg Vohenstrauss Roding Waldmuenchen Beilngries Neumarkt Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Col Hastings Capt J W Boffert Maj Ganer Maj H L Snapp Capt Boyd Maj H J Mrachek Capt G L Miller 1st Lt E A McNamara 1st Lt R W Crowley Maj Carlson Capt L R Mariels Capt D S Field Capt R O Woodward Maj H A Hardt Capt M Glossip Capt R M McWhorter Lt Col C McNackin Capt T O Rose 1st Lt N Ugland Lt Col G'H Foster Lt Col G'H Foster Lt Col Nichols Maj H P Clark Capt M J Jarvis Maj D L O'Roark Maj Fhakel Ford Maj S Mulholland Maj Corhin Capt F Traynham Maj L P Rhodes Maj Hichcock Maj E Fichter 1st Lt R Daniel Maj T R Coykendall
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenhurg *LK Bogen *LK Dingolfing *LK Griesbach	Bogen Dingolfing Grieshach	Maj T R Coykendall Maj J F Staudinger Maj Robertson 1st Lt G L Tbomas
*LK Kotzting *LK Mainburg *LK Mailersdorf *LK Rottenhurg *LK Viecbtach *LK Wegscheid	Kotzting Mainhurg Mallersdorf Rottenhurg Viechtacb Wegscheid	Maj J J Maher Lt Col J R Hector Lt P A Nesbit Maj R E Levy Maj J F Rey lst Lt K J Miller

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E
*SK/LK Munich
*SK/LK Freising
*LK Miesbach
*LK Traunstein
*LK Altoetting
*SK/LK Rosenheim
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen
*SK/LK Ingolstadt
*LK Erding
*LK Laufen
*LK Mubldorf
*LK Wasserhurg
*LK Toelz
*LK Aihling
*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck
*LK Landsberg
*LK Starnberg
*LK Weilbeim
*LK Wolfratsbausen
*LK Berchtesgaden
*LK Ebersherg
*LK Aichach
*LK Schrohenhausen
*LK Schongau

Munich Munich Freising Miesbach Traunstein Altoetting Rosenheim Partenkirchen Ingolstadt
Erding
Laufen Muhldorf Wasserburg Bad Toelz Bad Aihling Fuerstenfeldbruck Landsberg Pfaffenbofen Starnherg Weilheim -Wolfratshausen Berchtesgaden Ehersherg Aichach Schrobenbausen Dachau Schongau

Lt Col R J Pbilpott
Lt Col E Keller
Lt Col H E Blakeley
Capt W A Lovett
Capt V L Thom
Capt C A Larimer
Capt R H Necel
Maj M W Nitz
Lt Col J H Kelly
Maj C A Brown
Capt N W Borring
Capt N W Forys
Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeyer
1st Lt C C Boatwright
Maj C A Rein
Capt O M Cole
Maj C E Carlsen
Capt M J Groves
Maj P L Steers Jr
Maj M Mawrence
Capt E J Pennetto
Maj L R Day
Capt H J Bierman
Maj A G Snow
Capt C S Garher

#### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Augsburg
Augsburg
Dillingen
Weissenhorn
Sontbofen
Kempten
Donauwörth
Gunzherg
Markt Oberdorf
Memmingen
Mindelheim
Neuberg
Nordlingen
Fussen
Krumbacb
Illertissen
Kaufbeuren
Wertingen
Friedberg
Schwahmuncben

Lt Col C M Avery
Lt Col R A Norton
Maj R J Paul
Capt J A Morris
Maj J E Rhea
Maj R A Wagner
Capt M G Kruglinski
1st Lt E A Eaton
1st Lt H V Wortbington
1st Lt M W Tlepfer
Capt L A Proger
Capt W F Bradley
Capt C L Hopkins
Capt J N Urtes
Capt J O Renalds
Maj A E Elliot
Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt D J Moran
Capt J W Kenne

### US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Berlin

Col F L Howley

### BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO 751)

Bremen Wesermünde

Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs

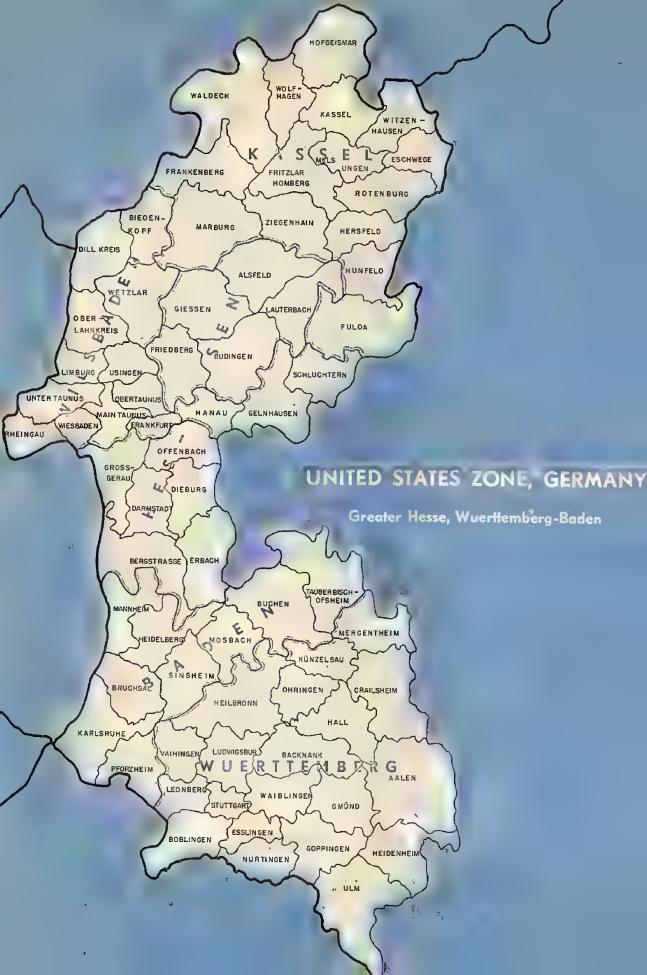
Co G
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*LK Neu Ulm
*LK Sontbofen
*SK/LK Kempten
*LK Donauworth
*LK Gunzherg
*LK Markt Oherdorf
*LK Memmingen
*LK Neuberg
*LK Neuberg
*LK Nordlingen
*LK Fussen
*LK Krumbach
*LK Illertissen
*LK Klufbeuren
*LK Wertingen
*LK Friedberg
*LK Friedberg
*LK Scbwahmunchen

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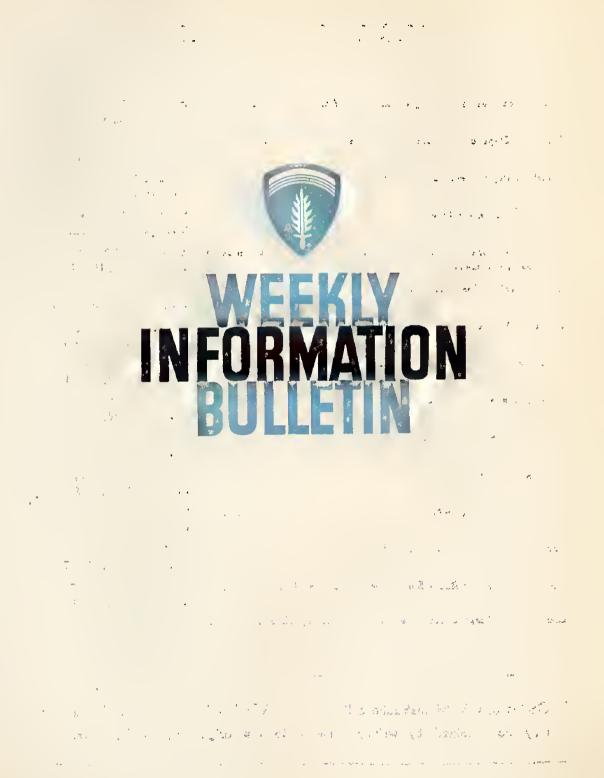
Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment

* Liaison and Security





### MILITARY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

### OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Private Searches for Missing Personnel or American bodies	AGAM-PM 293.9 15 July 1946, WDAGO
Return of Dependents' Household Goods to the United States	AG 414 GDS-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET
Overtime Pay for WD Civilian Employees	AG 240 (CO) 2 August 1946, OMGUS
Use of Penicillin for Treatment of Special Cases	AG 700 MCH-AGO 2 August 1946, USFET
Bulk Declarations of Certain Surplus Spare Parts and Expendable Supplies in Overseas Commands	AG 400.7 GDS-AGO 6 August 1946, USFET
Confinement of Personnel Awaiting Trial	AGPE-R-A 250.3 7 August 1946, WDAGO
Property of PWs and Civilian Internees:	AG 383.9 PMG-AGO 10 August 1946, USFET
Unauthorized Possession of Chemical Warfare Ammunition	AG 471 GDS-AGO 10 August 1946, USFET
Discontinuance of ATC Service	AG 322 RYT-AGO 13 August 1946, USFET
Support of the International Military Tribunal	AG 230 GDS-AGO 13 August 1946, USFET
Naming of Military Installations	AG 600.9 GAP-AGQ 14 August 1946, USFET
SOPs as of 15 Aug 1946,	AG 461 AGL 15 August 1946, USFET
Educational Facilities in Switzerland	AG 350 GAP-AGO 14 August 1946, USFET
Personal Cable and Radio Service on the Continent	AG 311.22 AGM-AGO 16 August 1946, USFET
Use of Files on Personalities in the Information Field by Public Prosecutors	AG 350.05 (IA) 23 August 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

PRISON CHAPEL SERVICE — The picture on this week's caver shaws a view of the chapel at the Butzback civilian prison in Butzback, Greater Hesse. The chapel is so arranged that each participant in the service is virtually segregated and cannot see, or be seen by, anyone but the priest or minister who stonds an a high pulpit in front of the cangregation. (See "Prisons in the US Zane" on page 4 of this issue.)

### **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Sydney Sauter, Chief of the Prisons Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS, wrate the article "Prisons in the US Zane." Mr. Sauter was superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, Annandale, N. J. before joining OMGUS last June.

The material for the article "Glass" was furnished by John M. Warde, Chief of the Ceramics and Glass Section, Economic Division, OMGUS. Prior to coming to OMGUS, Mr. Warde saw service as a battery officer in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany.

### THIS WEEK

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## PRISONS in

tall blonde youth clicked his heels and stood at rigid attention as you entered his cell. A minute previously, when you squinted through the little peephole in the heavy wooden door, he was looking forlornly at the blue sky framed in the high barred window of his confinement chamber. Outwardly he appeared docile and gave the impression of being. contrite. He seemed grateful for your "Guten Tag." If he's like his compatriots he is a model of deportment and gives no trouble to his jailers. Behind his servility may be genuine humility or perhaps a cunning mind that contrived some outrageous crime. His offense could have ranged from the unlawful possession of American cigarettes to the deliberate murder of another human being. Whatever he did and however long he is forced to stay, his lot is difficult and he receives the barest comforts of life. He is in a German prison.

### PREVAILING CONDITIONS

There are no "country clubs" among the 28 major prisons and the 222 jails supervised by Military Government in the US Zone. Most of them are old, dungeon-like, bleak and depressing. Some are converted monasteries, built centuries ago, with thick walls and other structural features reminiscent of medieval history. Modern plumbing is almost unknown, central heating is seldom provided, and all utilities are in keeping with the period ideas of their architecture. All institutions have one common problem: They are full to overflowing with prisoners of every description, age and extent of criminality.

The lack of space in German prisons

(Left) A prisoner is shown working in the shoe repoir shop of the Butzbock prison. Signal Corps Photo

# the US Zone

constitutes an ever increasing problem; one that could be a hazard to public health and safety, and one which is not likely to diminish for a long time if the present accelerated pace of courts continues. Military Government, cognizant of the personal welfare of the prisoner and his potential influence on the society to which he will return, has taken steps to correct overcrowding. Recently, two institutions have been acquired, giving a modicum of relief in Bavaria and Greater Hesse. The latter Land's new installation will provide, for the first time since the occupation, exclusive facilities for the incarceration of women offenders.

#### INSPECTORS CORRECT INJUSTICES

Military Government, aware of its goal to teach democracy by example as well as by precept, has in a number of instances combined the forces of the Prison, Public Safety and Inspector General's sections to make certain the rights of disenfranchised felons are not completely abrogated. Nutritional teams have explored the food situation and except in isolated cases have found no significant loss of weight. Inspections by trained American officers have uncovered and corrected many injustices, and their recommendations have put in process modern practices that will improve the total picture.

Present conditions in prisons have come about through a combination of unusual circumstances. Some buildings have been bombed and others are utilized for different purposes; supplies are not being manufactured, and worn-out equipment is not being replaced. New situations require new laws; new laws like old ones are violated, and

(Right) A prisoner is shown kneellng on one of the individua pews at the Butzback civilian prison, Butzback, Greater Hesse. Signal Corps Photo



through the mills of enforcement grinds the grist of criminal offenders.

In the meanwhile Land directors and prison wardens, many of whom have had no previous prison-administration experience, are trying courageously to meet their new and arduous responsibilities. Training schools for prison officers have been established at the prisons of Bernau, Bavaria; Ludwigsburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden; and Rockenberg, Greater Hesse. Three-week classes for 30 guards give instruction in principles and methods of treatment of prisoners. Selection of personnel to attend these schools is made by the Land director under supervision of MG. At the schools, a new philosophy of treatment is taught that is the antithesis of the Nazi concept of punishment. The old eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth theory of punishment is scrapped in favor of one based on broad priciples of re-education.

To get the prisons operating in accordance with the best practices of American penology

is extremely difficult, but not a hopeless proposition. Working and associating with the dregs of society is not usually a very pleasant task; consequently able Germans, many of whom have suffered through years of war, are unwilling to align themselves with a mode of life that by its nature is depressing and sad. They prefer to turn to happier types of employment.

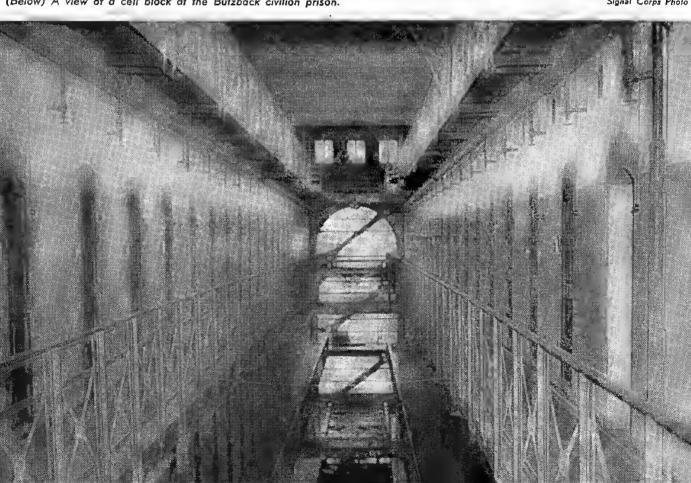
### IMPROVEMENT ANTICIPATED

Improvement is made slowly, and as the corps of prison workers acquires confidence and gets additional help it is believed they will make the progress of which they are capable. 'Already an unfenced, unwalled training school for juveniles has been established in Bavaria. Here an earnest determination to develop discipline within the individual rather than impose it from without and above has met with marked success. New industries are being developed and most prisoners are usefully and gainfully

(Continued on page 18)

(Below) A view of a cell block at the Butzback civilion prison.

Signal Corps Photo





Glassware from German factories is famed for its expert workmanship and good quality, whether the sample be a piece of decorative Bohemian glass or the finely ground lens of a camera. Prior to the war Germany was the third largest glass producing nation of the world, surpassed only by the United States and Russia. Her normal output of between 600,000 and 800,000 metric tons a year was enough to supply domestic needs and maintain a steady flow of exports.

As with other large-scale industries, German glass manufacturing and distribution was highly cartelized. The financial structure extended into several other European glass-producing countries. Government control was effected through the trade organization "Wirtschaftsgruppe Glas Industrie," which MG dissolved at the beginning of the occupation.

### VARIED GLASS PRODUCTS

The products of the glass industry are many and various. Optical glass includes lenses of all uses — from cameras, binoculars, and telescopes to ordinary spectacles. Scientific glass includes all varieties, sizes and shapes of laboratory ware as well as heat and chemical resisting and medical glass. Hollow glass consists of bottles, preserving

and packing glass, household and decorative articles, as well as various chemical and technical hollow glasses and illuminating and electro-technical glass. Still another branch of the industry works on processed and finished glass such as safety glass and glass fiber.

### FIELD OF OPTICAL LENSES .

In the very highly specialized field of optical lenses the estimated output of finished optical glass in 1941 was about 500 metric tons, largely binoculars, tanksighting telescopes, range finders, height finders and gun sights for the German armed forces. Before the war Germany was nearly independent of outside sources of supply of raw optical glass, and provided a steady flow of finished optical products to the rest of the world. In 1938, export trade in glass amounted to 50 million marks.

Practically all of the raw optical glass and high grade scientific optical glass came from one single firm, Jenaer Glaswerk, Schott und Genossen, at Jena in Thuringia, now in the Soviet Zone. This company was affiliated with the Carl Zeiss firm of Jena which was in turn connected with Zeiss Ikon AG, Dresden, also in the Soviet Zone. Some other plants capable of producting white plate glass used for lower grades of optical

Table 1: Production, Consumption and Export of Glass, 1938-1944

·				Export of Gia	,	<u> </u>
Period	<del>-</del>	duction		umption		rport
	RM 1000	Metric Tons	RM 1000	Metric Tons	RM 1000	Metric Tons
			Flat Glass	,		
1938		315,800	71,209	<u> </u>	11,708	
1939	7	435,300	93,625	<u>.                                    </u>	14,940	_
1940		467,900	106,152	_	13,000	_
1941		484,300	118,588		15,596	
1942	1. M. A.	406,200	29,960*		4,550*	_
1943	V /	592,790	.—	439,014	_	57,675
1944		484,980	_	428,975	_	41,797
			Hollow Glas	58		
897 (2. <b>1938</b> + 2.	265,462	<b>633,</b> 550	217,978	. ;	47,484	mes s
1939	297,270	698,261	268,730	1	29,773	
1940	316,100	795,584	r 300,362 :	1 11	15,736	- : :
1941	341,442	887,582	308,620		18,250	
1942	296,743	721,678	305,209		29,500	
1943	' <del></del> .	377,547**	310,273		33,840	
1944	<u> </u>	661,566	290,523	, v. 1 2 2	24,460	V
	1.11	Processéd	l and Finish	ed Glass		1 + 41 July 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1938		r i gradini	95,945	1. Mar less	57,765	
1939		1 4 2.5	124,990	The second second	38,201	
1940	1000		164,010	The second	30,016	Charles and A
1941	7 1 4	Tr. Company	209,654	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24,483	<del></del>
1942	1 1 4 m 1 m	Marine V	223,752	(A) (1)	28,900	2 1
1943		Total: C	consumption	and Export I	RM 275,238	,000
1944	Not available					

^{*} Figures available for one quarter only.

** Figures for second half of year only.

glass are located in the other zones, but their output was not important.

The center of the German scientific glass industry was also located in Thuringia. About three-quarters of all German laboratory

glassware was produced by Jenaer Glaswerke, Schott and Genossen at Jena. Other works manufacturing scientific glass were located elsewhere in Germany, but their output was small by comparison.

Estimated figures for normal pre-war output of all scientific glass was about 35,000 metric tons annually, and during wartime the production of searchlight reflectors was about 1,200 metric tons. The export figures for 1938 totaled 3,079 metric tons which were made up of medical and chemical hollow glass, surgical and other instruments and thermometers.

Production, consumption, and export figures for the other types of glass from 1938 to 1944 are shown in Table 1.

The geographic distribution of the flat glass, hollow glass, and processed and finished glass industry by zones of occupation and including territory now Polish is given in Table 2.

### PRODUCTION DURING WAR

During the war, Nazi standardization programs were instituted, and restrictions were placed on the manufacture of many glassware items. There was increased production of such essential glass products as optical glass, scientific glass for research and industrial use, certain types of domestic and hollow glass and glass fiber, while production of building and decorative glass was curtailed. The sale of barometers, cameras, and microscopes, to civilians was banned in 1942.

Sheet glass was standardized at a uniform thickness of 2 mm, and window glass substitutes of transparent plastics were made available to conserve glass. Scientific hollow glass was rigidly controlled by a licensing system. Standardization plans reduced the available thermometer types from 50 to 3, and thermos flask varieties from 700 to 10. Bottle production was restricted to 36 types of colored bottles, 21 varieties of white bottles, and nine styles of beer bottles. Container glass, packing glass, and flagon production was also subjected to standardization restrictions.

### REDUCTION IN LIGHT BULB TYPES

The number of electric light bulb types was reduced from 2200 to 466, and surrender of old bulbs was required for the purchase of new. Only 28 household glass items including tumblers, beer and wine glasses, mugs, plates and dishes were authorized, and distribution was controlled to give preference to such "vulnerable districts" as army depots, hospitals and hotels.

Shortages of coal and soda ash during the war years reportedly handicapped glass production. Glass production in the US Zone had ceased entirely when the occupation commenced because of lack of transportation, coal and raw material, though glass productive capacity in the Zone had suffered less than a four percent loss due to war damage.

With the cooperation of US Army engineers, MG took immediate action on the

	Table 2: G	eographic Distrib	oution of Glass Indust	r <b>y</b>
Zone		Percent of Flat Glass	Percent of Hollow Glass	]
Zone		T 1	T	l 1

Zone	Percent of Flat Glass Industry *	Percent of Hollow Glass Industry *	Percent of Processed and Finished Glass Industry *
US	13.3	5.8	8.3
British	52.1	39.9	21.2
French	6.8	4.9	0.4
Soviet	16.4	47.9	45.0
Polish Territory	11.4	6.5	25.1

^{*} Based on 1943 data, neglecting removals and war damages occuring after that year.

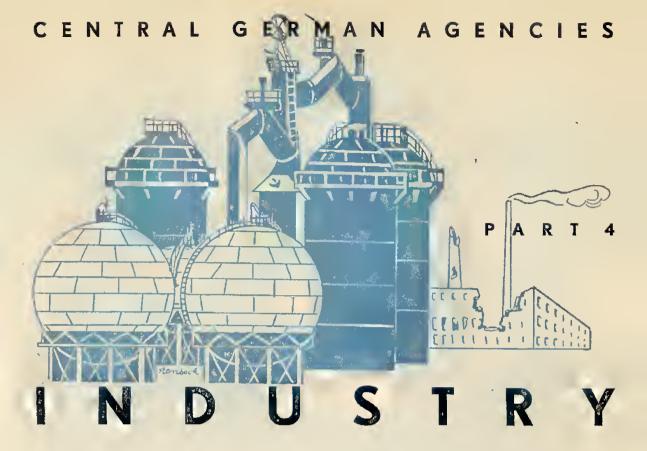
Table 3: Principal Glass Producers, US Zone

Firm	Location	Products	Est. Monthly Capacity in Metric Tons
	Flat Glass		
Deutsche Tafelglas AG	Weiden, Bavaria	Sheet Glass	2,700
Vereinigte Glaswerke Aachen	Mannheim-Waldhof	Cast Glass	1,500
L. Lamberts Glasfabrik	Holenbrunn	Cast Glass	450
Spiegelglas Union AG		Plate Glass	
	Hollow Glass	,	<del></del>
Amberger Flaschenhuetten AG	Amberg	Beverage Bottles	557
Spessarter Hohlglaswerke GmbH	Lohr	Packing Cases	250
Hammerschmidt Glashuetten- werke	Klein Tettau	Packing Cases	143
Bayrische Flaschen Glashuetten werke	Steinbach a. Wald	Beverage Bottles	446
Glaswerke Tettaugrund GmbH	Tettau	Packing Cases	259
Deutsche Spiegelglas AG	Mitterteich	Illuminating Glass Optical Glass	350
Fini	shed and Processed G	lass	
Heraeus Quartzglas GmbH	Hanau/Main	Hollow Glass Pro- cessing	
Siebert & Kuhn	Oberkaufungen bei Kassel	Hollow Glass Processing	,
Spiegelglas Union AG	Fuerth/Bavaria	Flat Glass Finishing	
C & E Mahla GmbH	Lauf	Glass Fibre	
Glaswerke Warmensteinach	Warmensteinach	Glass Ware	

critical shortage of flat glass for building purpose in the Zone by putting into operation two plants capable of producing this badly needed material. The Deutsche Tafelglas AG, at Weiden in Bavaria, which with a rated monthly output of 450,000 square meters of sheet glass was the largest flat glass producing plant in the Zone, was placed in operation on 18 September 1945. Three weeks later the Mannheim-Waldhof works

of the Vereinigte Glaswerk Aachen began manufacturing cast glass with a rated monthly output of 100,000 square meters of cast glass 7 mm thick. These two glass plants are the only factories of any importance in the US Zone now operating at a higher rate than 1938.

All told there are eight plants in the US Zone, capable of producing flat glass at an estimated monthly capacity of 6,000 metric



he proposed Central German Administrative Department of Industry will, subject to the directives of the Allied Control Authority, assume and be responsible for the exercise throughout Germany of such central powers and controls over industrial planning, and administration as will be assigned to it by the Allied Control Authority in accordance with the objective of Military Government and the Berlin Protocol. It has the double function of an advisory and executive body. In the initial stage its functions will be predominantly of an advisory character; as close supervision and direction by the Allied Control Authority are reduced, its executive functions will increase. The Department's activity will be limited, as far as possible to planning, while the actual execution of the program will be left to the Laender and Provincial governments. It will, however, be responsible for its execution and will, therefore, have supervisory jurisdiction.

Under the German Empire, governmental control of economic matters was, on the

whole, not centralized, but in accordance with the federal character of the Reich, was left to the administration of the various Laender. No central Reich authority for economic affairs existed before the first World War. Only during the war was a centralized system of industry control adopted, and allocation and distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs were handled by various war agencies and war corporations.

### REICH MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS

The Reich Ministry of Economics, established under the Weimar Republic, exercised only limited functions. Most economic matters remained under the jurisdiction of the various Laender. No regional and local administrative machinery of the Ministry was in existence. The Ministry was, however, responsible for the Reich's commercial policy and international trade agreements (together with the Foreign Office); nationwide statistics; foreign exchange control; supervision of cartels and other matters. Certain functions

were, however, not handled directly by the Ministry itself, but delegated to special agencies which operated under the supervision of the Ministry. For example, statistics were handled by the Statistische Reichsamt.

### CENTRALIZATION UNDER NAZIS

Under the Nazis, economic matters were rigidly centralized and the powers of the Reich Ministry greatly expanded. governments, under the Reorganization Law of the Reich of 1934, were subordinated to the Reich Government. In addition to making the Land Ministries, for all practical purposes, regional agencies of the Reich Ministries, all voluntary organizations of trade and industry, such as chambers of commerce and employers' associations, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Economics. An elaborate system of raw material and commodity controls was initiated as early as 1934 and placed under the direction of that Ministry. In the fall of 1934, most of the industrial responsibilities of the Economics Ministry were transferred to the Reich Ministry of Armament and War Production which had already established additional controls over German industry. Both ministries availed themselves of a comprehensive system of regional and local agencies.

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OUTLINED**

It is now proposed to establish a Department of Industry which will be responsible for industrial statistics, estimates of production requirements, and the formulation of over-all production programs. In the exercise of the latter functions, it will prepare and submit programs for the transformation of manufacturing from a war to a peace economy in the spirit of the Berlin Protocol; will coordinate approved production programs and recommendations in consultation with the Department of Foreign Trade concerning resources and production available for exports as well as imports required for the production program, and will recommend industrial programs and practices to the Allied Control Authority for the im-

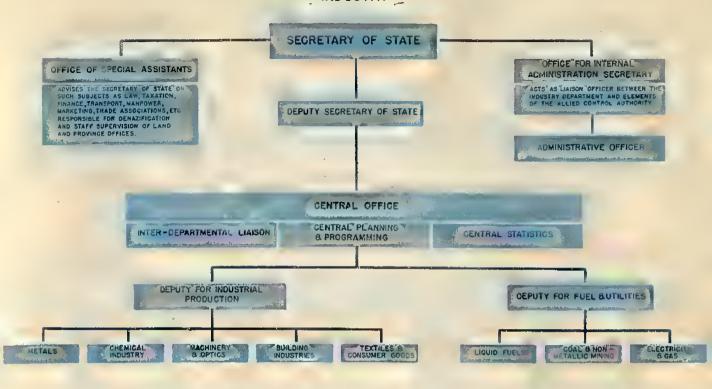
plementation of Military Government legislation and also the enactment of legislation as necessary. It will make recommendations to the Allied Control Authority concerning the allocations of fuel, electricity, raw materials, semi-finished products and other components, and suballocate these to the Laender or appropriate units. It will assist in the solution of production problems which affect more than one economic district and interfere with the production program. It will exercise staff supervision and coordination over approved production programs, transmitting them with appropriate directives for execution to the Laender or other appropriate economic units, and assure that there shall be no developments contrary to the provisions or spirit of the Berlin Protocol.

#### JURISDICTION OF ACA

As the supreme authority, the Allied Control Authority will exercise such powers of legislation, supervision and review as may be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the occupation.

Under the policies and instructions of the Industry Department, the Land Ministries of Economics, or comparable regional economic agencies, will organize and staff themselves as necessary to carry out the functions assigned them. They will screen requirements for fuel, electricity, raw material, semifinished goods and other components and submit them to the Department, and will suballocate commodilies to the various claimants; authorize the reactivation or continuance of production within territory, assure compliance with Allied objectives and directives, and make recommendations with respect to industrial programs and practices and any necessary legislation. They will report to the Department resources and production available for export and import requirements for approved production programs and will solve pressing production problems within their territories. functions may be imposed on them by the Department. Local units under the Laender or economic districts will perform such oper-

### GENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRY



ating functions as may be assigned them.

The Department will be under the control of the Allied Control Authority. In order effectively to exercise this control, a Quadripartite Bureau for Industry should be established within the Allied Control Authority under the Industry Committee and should be charged with full responsibility for the supervision of the German Central Agency. The Bureau should be given definitive executive powers within established policies, so that supervision of the operation of the German Central Agencies can be effectively carried out, and the Bureau should be authorized to communicate directly with other sections of the Allied Control Authority on matters relating to industry, such as foreign trade, internal commerce, and food and agriculture.

The relationship between the Department and Allied Control Authority will gradually change. During the initial stage of organization and staffing, specific and detailed supervision and direction by the Allied Bu-

reau for Industry of the Control Council will be necessary. During a second stage, the Industry Department will have to secure the assent of the Allied Control Authority in all major policy questions, and all functions assigned to it by the Allied Control Authority will be reviewed at regular intervals.

### FINAL STAGE OF CONTROL

During the final stage, controls may be limited to a broad review of policy matters. Routine matters which fall within the frame of delegated powers will be reported to and reviewed by the Allied Bureau at certain stated intervals. Policy matters will be referred prior to execution, to the Allied Bureau, which is authorized by the Allied Control Authority to decide all issues except those of highest policy importance. These will be referred by the Allied Bureau to the Control Council through the Coordinating Committee for specific decision.

The organization plan for the Central In-

dustry Department is based on the assumption that it will be rudimentary at the outset but sufficiently functionalized to permit organized transfer of functions from comparable units of the Industry Branches of Zonal administrations. The Department will be headed by a Secretary of State responsible to the Control Authority through the Allied Industry Bureau and responsible for the conduct of the Department and for the activities of the Laender governments within the Department's sphere of central activity. Under the Secretary there will be three offices and two divisions; Office of Special Assistants, Office of Internal Administration, Central Office for Planning and Programming and Central Statistics, Industrial Production Division, and Fuel and Public Utilities Division. The Industrial Production Division consists of the following branches: Metals, Chemicals, Machinery and Optics, Building Industries, Textiles, and Consumer Goods. Fuel and Public Utilities Division will have branches for Coal and Non-metallic Mining, Oil, Electricity, and Gas.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO LAENDER

So far as possible, the relations of the Department to the Laender will be advisory and supervisory in character. Direct control of Laender and other local operations will be limited by narrowly defined powers to be prescribed by the Allied Control Authority. If proposals affect more than one Land or district, the Department will prescribe specific solutions and will be responsible for their implementation. It is not intended that the Department is to have local or field offices, and the Department will function through the Ministry of Economics in each Land on purely technical matters through industrial sections of the Landeswirtschaftsaemter or comparable agencies.

The proposed organization calls for seven top management positions, including the Secretary of State, his deputy, and the chiefs of offices and divisions. Six months after initial organization, the Central Industry Department will require a minimum of 200 persons of whom 50 would be top management

personnel and high ranking professional assistants. However, management positions will be filled at the discretion of the Secretary of State or his representative from lists of properly screened candidates approved by the Control Council or representatives thereof.

Headquarters will be located in Berlin and there will be no field offices.

#### REQUIREMENTS OF HEADQUARTERS

For the headquarters conventional office space with reasonable utilities and transportation connection in Berlin is the only requirement. Initially 30,000 square feet of floor space without allowance for corridors and dead space, or 60,000 s.uare feet to provide for such allowance plus minimum storage and expansion facilities will be needed.

Installation costs cannot be ascertained until such time as available facilities are known. Operating costs are estimated for the first year at RM 750,000 for personnel and RM 250,000 for material. Whether or not the Department itself produces revenue, it is recommended that its expenses shall be carried out of general revenues to be provided for the Central Departments and any revenues which accrue to the Central Cashier Office shall not be earmarked for specific purposes. No current assets are known to exist.

### **Omgus Broadcasts**

To speed the dissemination of Military Government announcements, directives and information to all units throughout the US Zone of Germany, OMGUS is inaugurating short daily broadcasts.

Starting 3 September and continuing each afternoon at 1500 hours, Monday through Friday, the broadcasts will be transmitted over Radio Munich on the short wave length of 5302.5 kilocycles.

The purpose of these official OMGUS broadcasts is to keep MG personnel abreast of official developments concerning their work and to insure immediate distribution of policy changes. All material is unclassified and available for release at the time of the broadcast.

# FOUR AWARDS ANNOUNCED IN MG'S EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION CAMPAIGN

Suggestions for standardization of telephone message forms, use of hardwater softeners, extension of shoe repair service, and formation of a stenographic pool won awards for four persons during August in the OMGUS Employee Suggestions and Awards Program.

Morton D. Weiss of the Reports and Statistics Section, Economics Division, proposed the "Standardization of Phone Message Forms," which has been adopted by the Adjutant General's Office, OMGUS. Pointing out that small scraps of paper, sometimes used in taking important messages, are liable to be lost, Mr. Weiss suggested that a standard form for such messages be made out of scrap paper and bound into pads. A Class IV award of \$25 was presented him by Lt. Col. H. G. Jepson, acting chairman of the Employees Suggestions and Awards Committee.

"Repair of EM's and EW's civilian shoes" was suggested by 1st Sgt. Maurice Lindskog of the Adjutant's Section, Hq. Command, OMGUS. He wrote that "All EM and EW should be permitted the opportunity to have their civilian shoes repaired; and the chance to select either leather, rubber or composition soles. The shoe repair shop would be conducted on the same basis as the present shop which handles repairs for officers and civilians."

#### **ACTION TAKEN ON SUGGESTION**

Sgt. Lindskog's suggestion resulted in the provision of additional facilities for the repair of EM's and EW's civilian shoes, and won for him a Class IV award of \$25, the equivalent of which is available in merchandise from the PX or Gift Shop. Presentation was made by Capt. E. M. Alrich, commanding officer of Company A, Hq. Detachment.

The suggestion "Use of hardwater softeners to save waste of soaps, shampoos and detergents" was made by Col. Vernum C. Stevens, Executive Officer, Manpower Division. The presentation of a Class IV award of \$25 in merchandise from the PX was made by Leo R. Werts, Director of the Manpower Division. Action has been taken by the PX Officer to requisition water softeners for sale at the PX.

#### FORM USED BY ENTRANT

Colonel Stevens submitted his suggestion as follows:

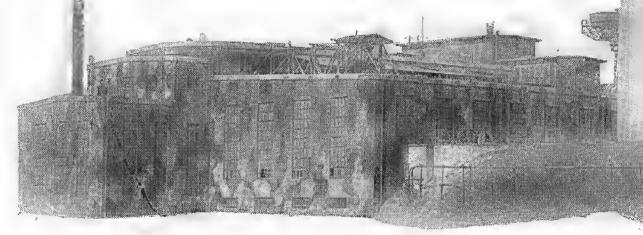
"Problem: Cleaning agents such as soap, shampoo and detergents are wasted in home uses. The residue left in wash water on clothes causes many allergic people trouble; it also coats and blocks the sewer system.

"Facts: German water sources contain high quantities of calcium and magnesium salts. The use of improper water softeners on hard water soaps is often ineffective due to variations in the salt content. The use of coconut or copra soaps, shampoos or shaving creams affects allergic individuals. The short tenure of the users makes the purchase of a good water softening system unfeasible.

"Solution: (1) Have water from different areas sampled by the American University of Berlin who will then publish a list of the softeners and cleaners recommended for each area. (2) Have sales stores and PX's feature items listed as a result of the University study."

R. O. Quill of the Finance Division, OM-GUS, proposed "Formation of Stenographic Pool," which won him a Class V award. A letter of appreciation was sent him by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor. The Personnel Office, OMGUS, said when the arrival of stenographic personnel from the United States is sufficiently adequate, the system as described by Mr. Quill will be put into practice.





The pictures on this and the opposite page show activity at the electric power plant in Gendorf, Germany, being diamantled for shipment as reparations to the Soviet Union. The project, which will take fourteen months to complete, is being carried out by German engineers under the direction of the Reparations Section, Industry Branch, OMG Bavaria. Each dismantled unit is marked and then transported on special flat cars to Bremen where several units at a time are loaded

on ships for waterborne movement to final destination. The Gendorf plant, built during the period 1939—1942, has a capacity of 60,000 horsepower and is large enough to supply a town of 250,000 with electric power.

(Opposite page, left) A massive cool pulverizer is set into place on a flot cor; (center) o Germon civilion worker stencils a packed crote of machinery; (below) equipment is lashed to a flot cor; (above) view of the Gendorf plant.

Signal Corps Photos



### PRISONS IN THE US ZONE (Continued from page 6)

employed.

Prison confinement strips the offender of many privileges, but the spiritual fabric remains his own. All institutions have chapels presided over by religious leaders. house of worship is separated from the main prison or is set off within as an isolated sanctuary. The Butzback prison in Greater Hesse has a picturesque church which seats 330 persons in individual stalls, so arranged that each participant of the service is virtually segregated and cannot see, or be seen by, anyone but the priest or minister, who stands on a high pulpit in front of the congregation. The effect, however, is marred only by the necessary presence of three guards who watch from strategically located elevated platforms.

The prisons are a study in contrasts. For instance, some prisoners work on farms away from the institution from Monday to Saturday with a maximum of freedom, then are returned to the institution for the week-end and locked securely in their cells.

Striking progress is notable where German

wardens have had administrative experience or have quickly learned American techniques of management. Industries have been developed, and products of the craftmanship of the prisoners compare favorably with those produced elsewhere. As the general economy becomes stronger and materials and supplies become available, the prisons will make greater strides in their productive endeavors.

In a prison, hope never quite fades, but it often becomes very dim. Rehabilitation, reeducation, reformation is like conversion. It is an intrinsic thing. It must come from within the one affected. It cannot be prescribed and compounded into a dose that when taken in sufficient quantities guarantees a cure. Recognizing this principle, Military Government, in its supervision of German prisons, and working within the frame work of existing facilities, is introducing American techniques of management and establishing acceptable standards in the hope that the democratic process may get a foothold even on the lowest rung of the social ladder.

### GLASS (Continued from page 10)

tons. The principal flat glass producers are listed in Table 3, together with the important firms producing other varieties of glass.

Although hollow glass products were formerly produced by 24 plants in the US Zone, no plant has so far started production. Present production capacity is estimated to be about 2,500 metric tons monthly. It is contemplated that the manufacture of household glass and bottles will commence shortly. Electric light bulb blanks are not being made in the US Zone at present, but their production is planned within the next few months at Deutsche Spiegelglas AG in Mitterteich, Bavaria, after reconversion is completed. There is also no production of radio tube blanks or other electrotechnical hollow

glass, though capacity is available in the Zone.

Of the 106 plants manufacturing the various products classified as processed and finished glass, 58 are equipped to do flat glass finishing; of the rest, 18 can do hollow glass processing and 14 hollow glass finishing. There are also three plants for safety glass production, five that make glass fiber, and eight for other glassware. The last reported wartime output for the US Zone was about RM 3,750,000 in 1943. As yet there has been no postwar production in these plants.

With the increasing necessity of building up German exports to pay for food, however, it is expected that every source of saleable glass merchandise will be fully explored and developed.

# **EDUCATION MISSION**

The program of re-education in Germany can only be accomplished by the German people themselves." Dr. John W. Taylor, Chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, I A & C Division, OMGUS, told the group of American educators who arrived in Berlin last week prior to making a Zone-wide study of MG's education program.

"We reject the idea of active re-education," Dr. Taylor said. "Our interpretation of active education would mean bringing in 50 million textbooks, 50,000 teachers and doing the job of education ourselves. Such 'spoon-feeding' of a nation by another nation

we consider educationally unsound." Dr. Taylor pointed out that we hope to achieve our objective in the education field through control of basic school reforms, educational law, constitutional provisions, and selection of top-level German education control personnel who are able and willing to re-educate their own people and to help bring about a constructive reform of German education in the democratic spirit. "With the small number of highly qualified professional educators on our staff we can only hope to reorient those Germans now in control of German re-education."

Dr. Taylor's remarks were part of the general briefing given to the American educators during their four-day preliminary



(Left) Spectotors view a display of the work being done by Militory Government's Education Branch. The display has been set up at OMGUS for the benefit at the education mission from the US currently touring the US Zone. Phata by PRO, OMGUS

visit to Berlin. Dr. M. E. Muelder of the Control Office, OMGUS, oriented the group on the organization of OMGUS and the Allied Control Authority; Mr. Henry Parkman, Chief of the Civil Administration Division, on German governmental organization; and Major M. K. Wilson, Chief of the Denazification Section, Public Safety Branch, I A & C Division, on Military Government and Denazification.

### PURPOSE OF MISSION

The educators are spending a month in Germany at the invitation of Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, to make constructive criticism of Military Government's policy and administration of the program for the control of German education.

Following the general briefing in Berlin the mission left for Wiesbaden, the first stop in their Zone-wide tour. It will visit various types of schools and universities, confer with German Ministers of Education and their staffs and meet with teachers and students of all school types. It will meet the Ministers President and German governmental, educational and cultural leaders. The last week of the 30-day stay in Germany will be spent in Berlin during which time the mission will prepare a report on their findings and make

recommendations which will be submitted to Military Government.

Members of the group, selected by the War and State Department include Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., Chairman of President Truman's National Commission on Higher Education; Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Director, Elementary Education Division of US Office of Education; Dr. Henry H. Hill, President, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, President, American Association of School Administrators; Dr. Paul Limbert, President of the YMCA Springfield, Mass.; Dr. College, J. McGrath, Dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of Iowa; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Applied Christianity, Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Felix Newton Pitt, Superintendent of Catholic Schools, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Lawrence Rogin, Director of Education, Textile Worker's Union, C. I. O.; Dr. Thomas V. Smith, Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago and member of American Education Mission to Japan; and Dr. Helen C. White, President of the American Association of University Women. Dr. Eugene N. Anderson, Occupied Areas Division, Department of State, is accompanying the Mission as a State Department observer.

### Plant Allocated to French

The Gross Kraftwerke, a power plant located in Neckarau, near Mannheim, has been allocated to France by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. This is one of the first suballocations among the western nations.

Built underground with heavy concrete slabs, the plant represents the culmination of thirty years research. It is the first of its kind in Germany and was put into operation by the Nazis as an auxiliary in case a surface plant was bombed out. This plant was capable of generating 32,000 KW at 22,000 volts, sufficient industrial electric power to light a city of 200,000.

Construction of the plant, which cost RM

8,000,000, commenced in 1938 and was completed in 1941. The cost of construction was provided for as early as 1926 when a loan of 6,300,000 gold marks was obtained in the United States, and secured by mortage on the entire plant including the original installation. Stock in the firm is owned by the Mannheim Electric Company and the Baden Werke of Karlsruhe. The value of the installation in the United States would be approximately \$12,000,000.

The plant will not the French reparations account about 4,000,000 RM according to estimates of the Reparations Division, which are based on a formula set up by the Quadripartite Commission at Berlin.

## GENERAL



# Travel Barriers Relaxed by New British-US Agreement

A move toward the elimination of the barriers between the British and US Zones went into effect this week with the relaxing of restrictions on travel between the two zones of Germany.

The agreement, ratified by the British and US authorities, provides that German nationals and non-German civilians who are lawful residents of the British or US Zones may travel between or within the two zones without restriction but subject to specific conditions.

The provisions of this agreement, however, do not apply to Displaced Persons, Stateless Persons and persecutees. Nor do they apply to Berlin, where quadripartite passes are still required.

The purpose of the agreement is to promote interzonal trade and commerce, to facilitate the travel of Germans in the interest of Military Government and to allow travel on compassionate grounds, but not to encourage travel for recreational or pleasure purposes. Present regulations on permanent change of residence are not affected by its terms.

It provides that after 1 September the civilian travelers covered in the British and US Zones need not obtain any pass or permission to travel between the two zones. They must, however, comply with all existing regulations governing movement of property and goods and with all censorship regulations.

The four conditions specified in the agreement for these travelers are:

Each Control Authority concerned may prohibit or prevent, at its discretion, the entry into or departure from its respective zones of occupation of any individual, and restrictions on interzonal travel may be specifically imposed on given categories of persons. Interzonal travel shall be for lay fi purposes and by lawful routes.

Any person traveling between the zones or in a zone of which he is not a resident shall carry on his person the official document required in the zone of his residence. Such identity document shall be produced on demand by any civil or military official.

Persons visiting another zone shall comply with all ordinances and regulations in force in that zone, particularly those applicable to change of residence.

The agreement also provides that the traveler's emergency food ration cards issued in one zone will be accepted and honored in the other zone, and that persons engaged in interzonal travel as authorized in the agreement may purchase petroleum products for their automobile vehicles, subject to rationing regulations of the zone or area being visited.

At the same time, the agreement relaxes travel restrictions for members of the Occupying Forces, Control Organizations and Military Government of the British and US Zones in that no prior clearance will be required for those travelers provided they possess valid travel orders issued by their own zone authority.

## **US-British Plan Explained**

The proposed operation of the economic cooperation between the British and US Zones was explained by the British Deputy Military Governor at the recent meeting in Hamburg of the Zonal Advisory Council, a group of outstanding German leaders who assist the British authorities in the civil administration in the British Zone.

Pointing out that the aim of the British Government was still to seek economic unity for Germany as a whole and then a political fusion of all the zones into a new Germany, he explained that the joint British-US plan of administration would be set up for food

and agriculture, internal and foreign trade, industry, finance and transportation, and possibly eventually for post and telegraph services.

These would be German administrative agencies whose personnel would be recruited from both zones. They would operate under directives laid down by the British and American staffs in Berlin. Within the scope of these directives, the German administrations would have full executive powers, and would pass on instructions of their own through German channels. At lower levels of these administrations, British and American officers would be available to give advice.

The administrations, the British Deputy Military Governor explained, would not all be set up in the same place. The one for trade and industry would in the first instance be set up at Minden, British Zone, and the food and agriculture administration, and possibly the one for finance, would be set up at Stuttgart in Wuerttemberg-Baden of the US Zone.

## **Allied Control Authority**

Law No. 34 on the Dissolution of the Wehrmacht and Law No. 35 on the Conciliation and Arbitration Machinery in Labor Conflicts were signed by the Allied Control Council, effective as of 26 August.

Law No. 34 stipulates that the German war ministries and all German land, naval and air forces with all their organizations, staff and institutions including general staff, officers corps, reserve corps, military schools, war veterans organizations, and all other military and quasi-military organizations are considered disbanded and declared illegal.

Reformation or reconstruction of any of these agencies is also declared illegal. The law further stipulates that all property owned by these organizations is subject to confiscation by order of the Zone Commander, and that any person violating any provision of this law shall be liable to criminal prosecution before Military Government court.

Law No. 35, supplementing Law No. 21, concludes Allied policy for the establishment of agencies and comprehensive machinery for the orderly disposition of all classes of labor disputes. The law makes voluntary arbitration procedures available to German employers' organizations and trade unions for prevention or peaceful settlement of conflicts arising out of negotiations or contracts, new provisions or modifications of existing contracts, and other matters not within the jurisdiction of the labor court.

## **Export of Chinaware**

An export program for Bavarian chinaware, expected to obtain a revenue ten times greater than the expense for imported materials, is to be put into operation immediately.

From the 24 porcelain manufacturing plants in operation in Bavaria with a capacity of 1,430 tons a month, 25 percent of the output will go for export. The balance will go for occupation and domestic requirements. The exports are to be handled by the US Commercial Company, an agency of the US Government.

Much of the raw materials, such as coal, china clay, gypsum, and fine gold, come from Czechoslovakia. An allocation of dollars from the proceeds of exports has been made for the import of the raw materials.

The program was prepared by the Society of German Ceramics Manufactures under the supervision of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and OMG for Bavaria. Concurrence has been given by the Laenderrat.

## Transit Air Mail Shipments

Quadripartite approval has been given for transit air mail shipments through Germany from Great Britain, France and the United States to eastern European countries. No financial responsibility will be borne by the German Reichspost and necessary transportation and other arrangements must be completed by countries desiring to initiate this service.

## **ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

All newspapers in the US Zone have been authorized, providing newsprint is available, to put out extra editions when the Nuremberg trial verdicts are announced. These will be the first "extras" to be authorized in the US Zone.

American consulates in the US Zone have been authorized by an OMGUS directive to perform temporarily informal services on an ad hoc basis on behalf of the Philippine Government.

A revised allocation, effective 20 August, increased the weekly coal tonnage from the Ruhr for rail movement from 150,829 to 183,351 tons. There was a corresponding decrease in tonnage allocated for movement via inland waterways.

#### US ZONE GAS SERVICE

Eight times as many consumers in the Zone now have gas service as in October 1945. The number of gas plants in operation now are three and one-half times more than last October and the production of gas is five and one-half times greater.

The dismantling of three and one-half plants approved as advance reparations to the Soviet Union is being accelerated by the use of displaced person as well as German lahor. The work is reported ahead of schedule.

Two youth periodicals have been given permission for increases in their circulation in view of their value in the reeducation of German youth. The circulation of "Horizont" was increased from 50,000 to 150,000 and of "Pinguin" from 50,000 to 250,000.

The Karlsruhe Technische Hochschule has taken a five-year lease on the former Telegraphenkaserne in Karlsruhe, Wuerttemberg-Baden. The work of repairing and remodeling the buildings was begun in order to have them ready for occupancy in November.

Persons having a bona fide interest in conducting private searches for missing American personnel or the bodies of American war dead are to receive maximum assistance under a War Department directive. Unclassified information and data can be funished these persons to aid in their search.

Gas generators have been installed on 383 US two and one-half ton trucks now operating in the German transport economy. The gas-generator installations on these vehicles have proved successful and a program is being initiated to procure additional generators for this purpose.

### TIRE PRODUCTION AIDED

Tire-producing firms in the US Zone received sufficient buna from the other three zones to increase tire production 65 percent in July as compared with that of June. Shortages of coal and labor have handicapped the processing of available buna.

Approximately 900 teachers are to be graduated next year from seven teachers colleges in Wuerttemherg-Baden on completion of a special one-year course being conducted to alleviate the need of teachers in the Land. In Bavaria, 4,795 teacher-candidates are being trained in sate and denominational teacher training schools.

#### YOUTH BOOK EXPOSITION

An International Youth Book Exposition is being held in the Wurttemberg-Land Library in Stuttgart. More than 4,000 children's book and drawings from 14 countries are on display.

A reviewing board, consisting of licensees, professional men and members of theatrical and musical unions, is heing set up in Stuttgart to screen applications for theatrical and musical positions which do not require licenses.

The Bremen Board of Education in conjunction with the Lahor Office has put into operation a plan under which 4,700 teachers and pupils from Bremen schools are engaged in clearing debris from the city during their summer vacation.

## GERMAN REACTIONS

## Food Situation Emphasized By US Zone Licensed Press

Food stories comprised the major German news during the week of 11—18 August, according to the weekly analysis of the German press by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS. The increase in the bread ration, the arrival of CARE packages, the record harvest in the United States, follow-up stories on the World Food Conference and UNRRA were widely displayed.

Editorial expressions concerning food were of a more critical tone. The Fuldaer Volkszeitung said, "There can be no doubt that the cause of the present disinclination to work and of the present apathy regarding questions of economic and political reconstruction can be found in the lack of sufficient food." Der Morgen (Mannheim) likewise remarked that the still declining working morale cannot be raised without finding a possibility "of granting participation in the use of production to those who really work."

While the Paris Peace Conference continued prominently in the news columns, there was little editorial comment. The Fraenkische Landeszeitung (Ansbach), in deploring hy implication the fact that Germany has no representation at the conference, stressed, "A completely disarmed but economically strong and united Germany is a more significant factor in world politics than the Germany would have been which might have concluded the war with the checkmate-peace hoped for by Goering and his consorts. Conquests do not make a people strong."

In connection with special attention given by all newspapers in the US Zone to atomic energy and the Baruch report to UN, the Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung printed an editorial saying "The truly demoniac self-destructive forces of nature can be controlled for the salvation of man only if they receive their impulses from moral considerations.... Involuntarily the word of Rabindranath Tagore occur to us when he was proudly shown all the technical attainments during his European visit and asked his opinion about them. That was in 1920. He answered with the apparently confusing sentence: 'The machines will destroy you.' Would you laugh proudly and disbelievingly to-day?"

"War turns today against its instigators," declared a Fraenkische Landeszeitung editorial commenting on the Nuremberg trials. "Hitherto a few have started the wars and many fought them. Many died and a few lived and harvested not seldom fame, wealth and honor. If war criminals come before the bar of justice not only in the case of Germany, if these methods are applied in the future to war criminals of other nations, this circumstance might pen up the warlike spirit of all responsible statesmen... and for this reason there must be above the nations a permanent Center of Law which will maintain the peace under all circumstances."

The anniversary of the Weimar Constitution was noted in a feature article in the Stuttgarter Zeitung which pointed out that the constitution was given to a people unused to democracy and it was unjust to blame democracy for the eventual fate of the constitution. The article added: "We hope the experiences of the 14 years under the Weimar Constitution and the 12 years without it will be utilized in the creation of the new constitutions."

In addition to the Peace Conference, the German press published accounts of leading world news such as the intensified struggle in Palestine, the Soviet note to Turkey concerning the Dardanelles and the possibility of civil war in China. The death of H. G. Wells was widely reported and some notice was given to the anniversary of V-J Day.

## SPD Program

The recent Social Democrat Party convention received wide play in Berlin newspapers, especially the SPD organs. The "Social democrat" listed the party's program in an appeal to Berliners for support.

The paper said the party first notes that there are two main tasks which must be realized: The securing of the material existence of the Berliners and the securing of the rights of man for everyone. To gain these the party then lists the following demands:

"The Berlin population stand steadfast against any attempt to surpress its newly gained political freedom...

"A proper holding of elections not influenced from any side ...

"The exclusion of all open and hidden enemies of democracy from political activity...

"A Magistrat based on the will of the majority of the population . . . A clear separation between the powers of the forthcoming town council and the new Magistrat.

"The setting up of a uniform economic plan for Berlin which guarantees full employment...

"Immediate measures to prevent all threats of existence, composed of inadequate housing conditions, insufficient food, poor clothing...

"An equalization of the sharing of the hardships of the war... and a just punishment of those responsible for it...

"A free development of youth organizations...

"Social security for all people unable to work and aged persons... A stronger participation of women in public..."

Noting that the fulfillment of these demands is dependent to a high degree on the Allies, the party then requests the immediate

cancellation of the sector boundaries, a uniform supply plan, a more free and unobstructed traffic with the other zones, security measures for personal liberty and assurance that everyone arrested for political reasons be brought before an Allied court in the shortest time possible, protection in the forthcoming voting campaign of free expression of opinion. objective criticism, and safeguarding of the attitude of political parties.

## Critical of Constitution

Discussing the proposed draft constitution for Bavaria, the Tagesspiegel noted that paragraph 18 provides that the government of the state can request the public be excluded from negotiations of the Land Parliament. "This paragraph," declared the paper, "indicates fear of the public. It shouldn't be too easy for the government to exclude the public, for one day the government could misuse this paragraph. The fact that democracy means open criticism must be again and again stressed in Germany."

The paper observed that paragraph 49 provides that if the people demand a plebiscite on some subject the Land Parliament can take almost a year determining the details.

"Is it wise," asked the paper, "to preserve a plebiscite in the frigidaire of parliamentary consideration for one year? . . . A plebiscite has no value if the parties and others can cripple it by delaying tactics."

Regarding paragraph 92, the paper declared that one is truly astounded to read "a declaration on birth rate acceleration." The paper referred to sentences which state that'... children are the most valuable assets of a people"... "all girls will be trained at the expense of the state in their duties as mothers, above all taking care of infants, educating children and doing housework."

"Why must German girls be drilled in their mother duties by the state?" asked the paper, pointing out that one gets the impression that the German Bavarian girl has to fulfill a special mission in life.

## US Position on World's Oil Supply Approved by Press

The first American press reaction to US proposals for international cooperation in development of world oil, as expressed by State Department officials in a radio broadcast, voiced support of the idea and urged prompt follow-up steps.

The participants in the broadcast pointed out that the Anglo-American oil agreement was a start toward international oil cooperation, but emphasized that the agreement provided only a good statement of principles. These principles should be extended under UN to those who are willing to accept them and should be implemented in such a way as to assure orderly production and distribution of the world's oil in the future.

The editorials also praised the Department for its frank presentation of facts on the US oil position and its effect on US diplomacy. Some editorials urged immediate steps to insure an adequate US oil supply at all times.

The Washington Post said, "A hopeful development in the US foreign policy is the expressed determination of State Department officials to press for United Nations control over the development of the world's oil resources. If war is to be prevented, causes of war must be removed, and uncontrolled competition for the world's oil supply is certainly a potential cause of war...

"Until such an international authority is set up, we have no choice but to defend contractual rights of our nationals in the oil business... We believe the irritating disputes will be settled, but a fair settlement will come more quickly if we demonstrate... that we support international action to remove power politics from international oil."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, saying the principle in the US proposal "should be pressed vigorously," added: "No one can

suppose that setting up of furtherity over oil to give all nations a fair hare of it, would assuredly remove all dangers of war. But that course would remove or greatly relieve one of its greatest present-day causes... Perils in an unrestrained struggle for the world's oil are so great and so manifest that some equitable means of achieving a fair system of control and distribution must be found, for the safety of all nations, large and small."

The New York Herald Tribune said, "If the scramble for oil is to be avoided some form of international control is essential. The State Department advocates such a control, under the United Nations . . . Unilateral action . . . is too dangerous in an integrated world."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch declared, "The State Department broadcast . . . makes clear one of the basic rivalries among nations. It confesses that this country, once the richest oil reserve of the world, must now look elsewhere for its needs. It shows that Russia is in the same boat. And everyone knows that oil is the basis for national security."

## Peaceful Europe

In a recent broadcast over CBS, Lyman Bryson, news comentator, said, "If Germany can be kept peaceful, there is a fair chance that all of Europe can be kept peaceful. If Germany can be made prosperous and peaceful at the same time, the European economy can be healthy again . . .

"The American policy in Europe is not easy to describe because we are evidently not serious in carrying out any policy, and our actions are open to severe criticism from all observers. Here at home, it seems the American people are no longer much interested in curing Germany of militarism and evil ambitions. We seem to be indifferent, and the critics of our operations say that it

is beginning to make very little difference what policy we have since we are doing almost nothing to enforce our plans. These critics point to the fact that we show no interest in maintaining in Europe an Army good enough or big enough to make our wishes respected or even carry out a different program.

"It may be that these critics are too severe. It's no more than fair to say that the American Military Government in Germany has done well in getting schools and churches and other peaceful constructive institutions back to work in our zone. Whatever rules we set up for the Germans to live by, there is one influence that is bound to count heavily in the success or failure of our teaching democracy, it is the behavior of our occupying Army."

## Words at Paris

Several leading United States newspapers, while disappointed at the apparent slow pace of the Paris Peace Conference, have said in recent editorials that the "battle of words" has served to bring conflicting views into the open for clarification and eventual settlement. US Secretary of State Byrnes' speech was called a firm and earnest statement of American aims which expressed the American people's attitude toward the task of making peace.

The Birmingham (Ala.) News said, "There has been little more than wrangling at the The consequence is that conference . . . many Americans have gotten an impression that the international situation has materially worsened when as a matter of fact no such change has taken place . . . There is tension between the West and the East which is not doing the business of peacemaking any good. But it is worse than folly - it is stupid or hysterial - to translate the unsatisfactory state of world affairs into an assumption that war is in the offing . . . War can be avoided because we are going to prove that a capitalist society like ours is capable of removing the economic causes of war. If we do that, if we preserve ourselves

from boom and bust, if we establish the proposition that we are not afraid of communism and communism need not be afraid of us, the⁷ world will have gone far toward the elimination of war from this planet."

The Richmond (Va) Times-Dispatch declared, "There has been some plain speaking at Paris which should stem the flow of recriminations and prod the conference into more fruitful action . . . Mr. Byrnes delivered a deserved rebuke to the Russians for their 'repeated abuse and misrepresentation' of United States. He spoke sternly but not provocatively. There was firmness but not bitterness in his remarks. It was a temperate and dignified performance, but it carried the force of simple eloquence . . . There was no self-righteousness in his speech. Rather it was an earnest statement of American aims and it expressed the attitude which our people sincerely feel toward the task of making peace."

The New York Times asserted, "The conference has already served a salutary purpose by showing to the world just what the issues are and where the sympathies of most nations lie . . . That is what the Conference of Paris has been called for—to bring the issues before the world public and to let it be the judge."

## Doing "Very Fine Job"

Praising the work of American occupation forces in "democratizing Germany," Col. Charles J. Barrett, Deputy Director of European Civil Affairs, told the "Railsplitters" Division Association in Cincinnati that "95 percent of the good things done in Germany receive little publicity compared with things of which we are not proud."

Colonel Barrett, former Chief of Staff of the 84th Infantry Division during its drive from Normandy to the Elbe River, declared that each time he visits the US Zone in Germany he finds improvement.

"I think we are doing a very fine job, and I believe the Germans are taking it seriously," he asserted, according to the news story in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER

## THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor

#### LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

## 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart Stuttgart Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford

### Stuttgart Area

Stuttgart Esslingen Ludwi Böblingen Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Leonberg Nürtingen Vaibingen

Lt Col C L Jackson Capt M P Ernst Capt N Semaschko, Jr Maj R A Morgen Capt J B Cress Capt R Forrest
Capt W J Vallaza
1st Lt E Gramm
1st Lt U S Aiello

#### Mannheim Area

Mannheim Heidelberg

Mosbach

Sinsheim

*SK Mannbeim *SK/LK Heidelberg *LK Buchen .

*SK Stuttgart

*LK Böblingen

*LK Esslingen

*LK Ludwigsburg

*LK Waiblingen

*LK Backnang

*LK Leonberg

*LK Nürtingen

*LK Vaibingen

*LK Mosbach *LK Tauberbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim

*SK/LK Karlsruhe

*SK/LK Pforzbeim

*LK Bruchsal

Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1 1st Lt C H Wright Buchen Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barber Tauberbischofsbeim Capt K R Plessner

#### Karlsruhe Area

Karlsrube Pforzheim Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L. L. Goldman

## Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilbronn Heilbronn *LK Crailsheim Crailsheim *LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau *LK Mergentbeim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim *LK Oebringen Oehringen

Maj M W Terry 1st Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena Capt C E McGaffey Capt B V Bloom 1st Lt M Korsun

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Ulm Area

Ulm *LK Ulm Capt R Urhach *LK Aalen *LK Schw. Gmuend *LK Goeppingen Capt R H Nation Maj R Lascoe Lt Col A G Spitz Aalen Schw. Gmuend Goeppingen *LK Heidenheim Capt R N Tharp Heidenheim

### LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse Wieshaden Col J R Newman

#### 2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)

Lt Col S S Graham Wieshaden Capt H E York Wiesbaden Capt B A Sturdevan Oberursel Capt R Gutzwiller

Maj G C Sola Maj M E Chotas Capt M S Clark *SK Frankfurt Frankfurt *SK Wieshaden Wieshaden *LK Wetzlar Wetzlar *LK Dill Capt E G Stolper Dillenhurg *LK Gelnhausen *LK Biedenkopf Capt J G Bennas Capt T E Fairloth Maj E J Emerick Gelnhausen Biedenkopf *SK/LK Hanau Hanau Capt A G Volz Capt P H Olsen Maj J C Nelson Capt W F Hintz *LK Oherlahn Weilhurg *LK Limburg Limburg *LK Maintaunus Hofheim *LK Rheingau *LK Ohertaunus Rüdesheim Bad Homhurg *LK Usingen *LK Untertaunus *LK Schluechtern

Usingen Bad Schwalhach Schluechtern

Kassel

Melsungen Fritzlar Ziegenhain

Marhurg

Hünfeld

Korhach Frankenherg Eschwege

Fulda

Capt L F Jones
Capt R F Gibney
Capt T W Harris
Capt E M Jacobson

Lt Col W R Swarm Maj W C Gipple Capt G D Fexy Capt R B Elwell Lt Col C Reed

Lt Col H R Cress

Capt E T Tedick
Capt D W Shea
Maj L S Williams
Maj G P Moore

Capt A Quam Maj M Baymor

Capt G W Davis Capt L R Allen Capt H A Karas

*LK Melsungen *LK Fritzlar-Homburg *LK Ziegenhain *SK/LK Marhurg *SK/LK Fulda *LK Hünfeld

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep) Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep) Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)

US Ln Det (Ruhr) US Ln Det (Saar)

*LK Waldeck
*LK Frankenherg
*LK Eschwege
*LK Witzenhausen *LK Hersfeld

*LK Rotenhurg *LK Hofgeismar *LK Wolfhagen

*SK/LK Kassel

Witzenhausen Hersfeld Rotenhurg Hofgeismar Wolfhagenn -Darmstadt . Gross-Gerau . Offenhach

Heppenheim

Büdingen

Erback

Maj W R Sheehan Capt G E Schmoeker Maj R A Gish Lt Col J C Rose Capt R O Didlo Maj D M Easterday

*SK/LK Darmstadt

*LK Gross-Gerau *SK/LK Offenhach *LK Bergstrasse

*LK Erhach *LK Büdingen

* Liaison and Security

#### LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg *LK Friedberg *SK/LK Giessen *LK Lauterbach	Dieburg Friedberg Giessen Lauterbacb	Capt J S Chapin Capt C S Parshall Maj C F Russe Capt J T Hughes
*LK Alsfeld	Lauterbacb Alsfeld	Capt J T Hughes Capt H B Miller

### LAND BAVARIA

Office of Mil Gov	·	
for Bavaria	Munich	Brig Gen W J Muller

### 3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

## Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A	Wurzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Mai M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Lt Col M C Crouse
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Maj R W Kernidi
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Maj E H Emry
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenau	Bruckenau	Capt A G Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	Capt G E Brock
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Maj J S Sullivan
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	Capt W W James
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Maj J E Breland
*LK Konigsbofen	Konigsbofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt T F Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt J L Hinkel
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Maj H P Clark
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt M B Jaeger
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsen furt	Capt I A Lowell

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

_		
Со В	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
SK/LK Nurnberg	Numberg	Lt Col A T Callicot
*SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Lt Col S M Guild
*SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
*SK/LK Neustadt-Coburg	Neustadt	
*LK Kronacb	Kronach	
*SK/LK Hof	Hof	
*SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Lt Col W R Whitaker
*SK/LK Furth	Furth	
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	
	Ebermannstadt	Mai R T Bover
	Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt C E Palmer
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	
*LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	
*LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj R C Anderson
*SK/LK Neustadt-Coburg *LK Kronacb	Neustadt Kronach Hof • Ansbach Furth Lichtenfels Ebermannstadt Hochstadt a. d. Aisch Kulmbach Pegnitz	Maj S Klein Maj H T Lund Maj H L Woodall Lt Col W R Whita Maj A C Abhott Maj F W Crimp Maj R T Boyer Capt C E Palmer Maj H C Kauffman Capt M G Stamatis

^{*} Liaison and Security

## Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

#### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpialz		
Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Bossert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj Ganer
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Millner
*LK Cham	Cham	lst Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt D S Field
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt R M MacWorther
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Lt Col C McMackin
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	Capt T O Rose
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweise!	Lt Col G H Foster
*LK Vilsbofen	Vilshofen	Lt Col R T Nichols
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj J B Clark
*LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnatb	Kemnatb	Maj D L O'Roark
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj T G Shakelford
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj V M Corbin
*LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Capt F Traynham
*LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj R T Coykendall
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson, Jr
*LK Griesbacb	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Maj J J Maher, Jr
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Lt Col J R Hector
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller, Jr
· · - B- • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14 oBostioid	200 TO TE O TITLIET, OI

^{*} Liaison and Security

#### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

*SK/LK Municb *SK/LK Freising *LK Miesbach *LK Traunstein *LK Altoetting *SK/LK Rosenheim *LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen *SK/LK Ingolstadt *LK Erding
*LK Laufen

*LK Lauren

*LK Muhldorf

*LK Wasserburg

*LK Toelz

*LK Aibling

*LK Fuerstenfeldbruck

*LK Landsberg *LK Pfaifenhofen *LK Starnberg

*LK Weilheim

*LK Wolfratshausen

*LK Berchtesgaden

*LK Ebersberg *LK Aicbacb *LK Schrobenhausen

*LK Dachau *LK Schongau

*SK/LK Augsburg

*LK Dillingen *LK Neu Ülm

*LK Sonthofen

*SK/LK Kempten *LK Donauwörtb
*LK Gunzberg
*LK Markt Oberdorf

*LK Memmingen

*LK Neuberg
*LK Nordlingen
*LK Fussen
*LK Krumbacb
*LK Illertissen

*LK Schwabmunchen

*LK Kaufbeuren *LK Wertingen

*LK Friedberg

*LK Mindelheim

Munich Munich Freising Miesbacb Traunstein Altoetting Rosenbeim Partenkirchen Ingolstadt Erding Laufen Mubldorf Wasserburg Bad Toelz Bad Aibling Fuerstenfeldbruck Landsberg

Pfaffenhofen Starnberg Weilbeim Wolfratshausen Berchtesgaden Ebersberg Aichach Schrobenbausen Dacbau

Schongau

Lt Col R J Philpott
Lt Col E Keller
Lt Col H E Blakeley
Capt W A Lovett
Capt V L Thom
Capt C A Larimer
Capt R H Necel
Maj M W Nitz
Lt Col J H Kelly
Maj C A Brown Maj C A Brown Capt N W Borring Capt W M Forys

Capt W M Forys
Capt D Root
Capt W N Dickerson
Maj E J H Newmeyer
1st Lt C C Boatwright
Maj C A Rein
Capt O M Cole
Maj C E Carlsen
Capt M J Groves
Maj P L Steers Jr
Maj M Mawrence
Capt E J Pennetto
Maj L R Day
Capt H J Bierman
Maj A G Snow
Capt C S Garber

### Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Augsburg Augsburg Dillingen Weissenborn Sontbofen Kempten Donauwörth Gunzberg Markt Oberdorf Memmingen Mindelbeim Neuberg Nordlingen Fussen Krumbach Illertissen Kaufbeuren Wertingen Friedberg Schwabmunchen

Lt Col C M Avery Lt Col R A Norton Maj R J Paul Capt J A Morris Capt J A Morris
Maj J E Rbea
Maj R A Wagner
Capt M G Kruglinski
1st Lt E A Eaton
1st Lt H V Worthington
1st Lt M W Tlepfer
Capt L A Proger
Capt W F Bradley
Capt C L Hopkins
Capt J N Urtes
Capt J N Urtes
Capt F W Guzak
Capt J O Renalds
Maj A E Elliot
Lt P F Moskowitz
Capt D J Moran
Capt J W Kenne

#### US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT (APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

## BREMEN ENCLAVE (APO-751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermunde Detachment

* Liaison and Security

Bremen Wesermunde

Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs





# **MILITARY GOVERNMENT**



## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Top Secret Control Procedure	AG 371.2 GBI-AGO 12 August 1946, USFET
Emergency Return of Military Personnel to Zone of Interior	AG 210.711 GAP-AGP 22 August 1946, USFET
Excess Issue of Black Dyed Clothing	AG 420 RMJ-AGO 24 August 1946, USFET
Employees' Suggestion and Awards Program	AG 415 (PO) 24 August 1946, OMGUS
Allied Military Missions	AG 091.112 (SG) 24 August 1946, OMGUS
German Personnel Working in Rear Echelon and OMGUS Field Agencies	AG 230 (CO) 26 August 1946, OMGUS
Authorized Allowances of Insect, Vermin, Rodent Control Items and Office Supplies	AG 729 RMJ-AGO 26 August 1946, USFET
Use of "Documents Classified 'Restricted'" by Responsible Officials of German Government	AG 380.01 (SG) 26 August 1946, OMGUS
Establishment of an Employee Council in OMGUS	AG 322 (PO) 26 August 1946, OMGUS
German Personnel Receiving One Meal Daily	AG 230 (CO) 26 August 1946, OMGUS
Limitation of the Characteristics of Ships Left at the Disposal of Germany, CORC/P(46)264 (Final)	AG 560.1 (CO) 26 August 1946, OMGUS
Reduction of Personnel	AG 200.3(PO) 26 August 1946, OMGUS
Monthly Report of Ministers for Political Liberation Relating to Persons in German Labor Camps	AG 050 (CO) 27 August 1946, OMGUS
Reorganization of the Railway Police	AG 014.12 (TD) 28 August 1946, OMGUS
Fares for Allied Personnel on German Local Conveyances	AG 500 (TD) 28 August 1946, OMGUS
Land Representatives at Office of Military Government for Germany (US).	AG 091.112 (PO) 28 August 1946, OMGUS
Vetting of Employees of Military Installations	APO 333 (IA) 28 August 1946, OMGUS
Recommendations to Zone Commanders on Factory Inspection	AG 004.06 (MD) 29 August 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

US SPORTS FOR GERMAN YOUTH — The picture on this week's cover shows a group of German children at an elementary school in Heidelberg engaged in the recreation program which the American Army has set up for them. A GI from the 17th Cavalry Regi. does his part by supervising the game.

# **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

"Proof of Nazi Guilf" is an abstract of the summation address by Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court and US chief prosecutor at the International War Trials in Nuremberg. His opening address was published in Issue No. 33 of the "Weekly Information Bulletin" on 16 March 1946.

The need for a central department for food and agriculture is outlined in Central German Agencies: Part 5. This is the fifth in a series of eight articles taken from the OMGUS report of the same title. The report is the first concrete blueprint for central German agencies as outlined in the Potsdam Agreement.

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# Justice Jackson Shows Hitler's Acts Were Shared by All 22 Defendents in Summation of Nuremberg Trial Evidence

n eight months . . . we have introduced evidence which embraces as vast and varied a panorama of events as has ever been compressed within the framework of a litigation. It is impossible in summation to do more than outline with bold strokes the vitals of this trial's mad and melancholy record, which will live as the historical text of the Twentieth Century's shame and depravity.

It is common to think of our own time as standing at the apex of civilization, from which the deficiencies of preceding ages may patronizingly be viewed in the light of what is assumed to be "progress." The reality is that in the long perspective of history the present century will not hold an admirable position, unless its second half is to redeem its first....

No half-century over witnessed slaughter on such a seale, such crucities and inhumanities, such wholesale deportations of peoples into slavery, such annihilations of minorities.... If we cannot eliminate the causes and prevent the repetition of these barbaric events, it is not irresponsible prophecy to say that this Twentieth Century may yet succeed in bringing the doom of civilization.

#### REDRESSING BLIGHT ON OUR ERA

Goaded by these facts, we have moved to redress the blight on the record of our era. The defendants complain that our pace is too fast. In drawing the Charter of this Tribune, we thought we were recording an accomplished advance in International Law.... The society of nations... seeks



(Above left) The prosecution at the Nuremberg trials presents evidence against Ernst Kaltenbrunner; (above) US Chief Judge Francis Biddle, participates in the questioning of Fritz Sauckel, Nazi labor leader.

Signal Corps Photos

to apply sanctions to enforce International Law, but to guide their application by evidence, law and reason....

I shall rest upon the law of these erimes as laid down in the Charter. The defendants, who except for the Charter would have no right to be heard at all, now ask that the legal basis of this trial be nullified. This Tribunal, of eourse, is given no power to set aside or to modify the Agreement between the Four Powers, to which eighteen other nations have adhered. The terms of the Charter are conclusive upon every party to these proceedings....

The future will never have to ask, with misgiving, "What could the Nazis have said in their favor?" History will know that whatever could be said, they were allowed to say. They have been given the kind of

a trial which they, in the days of their pomp and power, never gave to any man... The fact is that the testimony of the defendants has removed any doubts of guilt which, because of the extraordinary nature and magnitude of these crimes, may have existed before they spoke. They have helped write their own judgment of condemnation.

#### ON TRIAL FOR OVERT ACTS

But justice in this ease has nothing to do with some of the arguments put forth by the defendants or their counsel. We have not previously and we need not now discuss the merits of all their obscure and tortuous philosophy. We are not trying them for possession of obnoxious ideas.... The intellectual bankruptey and moral perversion of the Nazi regime might have been no con-

cern of International Law had it not been utilized by the *Herrenvolk* across international frontiers. It is not their thoughts, it is their overt acts which we charge to be crimes....

We charge unlawful aggression but we are not trying the motives, hopes or frustrations which may have led Germany to resort to aggressive war as an instrument of policy.... We do say that it is now, as it was for sometime prior to 1939, illegal and criminal for Germany or any other nation to redress grievances or seek expansion by resort to aggressive war....

The United States has no interest which would be advanced by the conviction of any defendant if we have not proved him guilty on at least one of the counts charged against him in the indictment.... But in summation we now have before us the tested evidences of criminality and have heard the flimsy excuses and paltry evasions of the defendants.... The time has come for final judgment....

## CRIMES OF THE NAZI REGIME

The strength of the case against these defendants under the conspiracy count.... involves but three ultimate inquiries: First, have the acts defined by the Charter as crimes been committed; second, were they committed pursuant to a common plan or conspiracy; third, are these defendants among those who are criminally responsible?.... The pillars which uphold the conspiracy charge may be found in five groups of overt acts, whose character and magnitude are important considerations in appraising the proof of conspiracy.

1. The Seizure of Power and Subjugation of Germany to a Police State... Goering, in 1934, pointed out that its enemies were legion and said, "Therefore the concentration camps have been created where we have first confined thousands of Communists and Social Democrat functionaries." In 1933, Goering forecast the whole program of purposeful cruelty and oppression when he publicly announced: "Whoever in the future raises a hand against a representative of the

National Socialist movement or of the State, must know he will lose his life in a very short while."

New political crimes were created to this end. It was made a treason, punishable with death, to organize or support a political party other than the Nazi party .... Laws were enacted of such ambiguity that they could be used to punish almost any innocent act.... The doctrine of punishment by analogy was introduced to enable conviction for acts which no statute forhade.... The Gestapo and the SD were instrumentalities of an espionage system which penetrated public and private life.... With all administrative offices in Nazi control and with the Reichstag reduced to impotence, the judiciary remained the last obstacle to this reign of terror. But its independence was soon overcome and it was reorganized to dispense a venal justice.... Special courts were created to try policial crimes, only, party members were appointed judges....

The result was the removal of all peaceable means either to resist or to change the government. Having sneaked through the portals of power, the Nazis slammed the gate in the face of all others who might also aspire to enter. Since the law was what the Nazis said it was, every form of opposition was rooted out, and every dissenting voice throttled. Germany was in the clutch of a police state, which used the fear of the concentration camp as a means to enforce non-resistance. The Party was the State, the State was the Party, and terror by day and death by night were the policy of both.

2. The Preparation and Waging of Wars of Aggression. From the moment the Nazis seized power, they set about feverish but stealthy efforts, in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, to arm for war. In 1933 they found no air force. By 1939 they had 21 squadrons... In 1933 they found an army of three infantry and three cavalry divisions. By 1939 they had raised and equipped an army of 51 divisions.... In 1933 they found a navy of one cruiser and six light cruisers. By 1939 they had built a navy of four battleships, one aircraft carrier, six cruisers,



merican personnel arriving in the European Theater to engage in occupational
civities are being given a comprehensive
ght-hour briefing to orient them in the

A detailed explanation of the organization of Military Government in Germany, its accomplishments during the past year and its present policies of occupation is given by the Chief of the Training Section, Personnel Office. The Potsdam Agreement, basic pattern for the treatment of occupied Germany and for instilling democratic ideas and principles in its government and institutions, is explained along with a summary of progress toward accomplishing the Agreement's goals. With the aid of charts, a resume is presented of the organization and functions of USFET, the Allied Control Authority, the Berlin Kommandantura and various quadripartite organizations funtioning in Germany.

The group is taken on a visit to the "Gold-fish Bowl," famed exhibition room located in the Director's Building at OMGUS Head-quarters. In this room are graphs, charts,

merican personnel arriving in the European Theater to engage in occupational activities are being given a comprehensive eight-hour briefing to orient them in the conditions in Germany today; the peculiarities in German life, customs and attitudes, and the general situations which may confront them.

The orientation course, set up and increased from two to eight hours in accordance with a recent USFET directive, eliminates many of the doubts, mistaken ideas and misconceptions which many newcomers have on their arrival. It gives them in one day a clearer conception of Germany and Military Government than previously might have been acquired in months of experience.

The OMGUS orientation course, which is given the second and fourth Mondays of each month, is opened with a message of welcome by the Chief of Staff. The group is given a brief view of the over all policy in Germany and the accomplishments of Military Government. Another speaker outlines the OMGUS suggestion campaign, in

maps and posters giving a description of the work being done by Military Government and artistically portraying its accomplishments in Germany.

The responsibilities, limitations and rights of the individual worker are explained by the Employee Relations Officer. He tells of his work in helping the employees in ironing out their difficulties and in improving working conditions.

## GERMAN HISTORY EXPLAINED

The principal address on the historical background of Germany is given by Dr. Harry L. Franklin, Special Assistant to the Secretary General of OMGUS. His talk, entitled "Germany and the German People," covers the history of the German people, including the rise of the Prussian State with its militaristic ideas. In explaining the disproven German theory of a superior race, Dr. Franklin says:

"Pan-Germanism taught the German people that they were a superior race, that militarism was a fine thing developing superior qualities in the Germans, and that democracy was an inferior form of political life. At first this theory was more or less restricted to the upper classes and intelligentsia of Germany, but Hitler took the theory of pan-Germanism and popularized it on a vast scale until it penetrated all German life and became a passion of all the German people."

In describing the efforts of the Germans to seek sympathy and to exaggerate their troubles, Dr. Franklin warns the group, "All of them will hand you a line. They will tell you of the evils of the Versailles Treaty, that the Poles started the war, and so forth. It is part of our duty to tell them some straight facts for a change. Don't walk away without answering them because they will think they have convinced you of their line. Instead, stand up to these people and tell them that Hitler's rise to power is their own responsibility and that we don't intend to let them do it again."

A brief discussion follows the talk to give

the members of the group opportunity to ask questions concerning German history and to correct misconceptions concerning the people with which they are to deal. This discussion period has created such interest that a time limit had to be set.

The morning session of the day's program is concluded with an informative talk by the Provost Marshal of the Berlin District. He points out that although the incoming civilians are not in the Army they are subject to Army regulations the same as soldiers are. He explains the MG court system, the difference in American and German police systems, and the importance of keeping billets locked and valuables secure. In touching on black market activities in the city, he points out that Americans who seek certain items from the Germans can best secure them by dealing through Berlin's new barter shop.

At luncheon, talks are given by representatives of social and recreational organizations, such as Information and Education Services, Special Services, American Red Cross and religious services. The newcomers are told of the pleasures offered in the Red Cross tours of Berlin and Potsdam, programs of study at the American University of Berlin sailing and boating parties on Wannsee, church services and library facilities.

## TALKS BY BRANCH OFFICIALS

An official of a branch in OMGUS is the principal luncheon speaker, presenting a detailed account of the operations of his particular field. At the first session of the course, the speaker was James S. Martin, Chief of the Decartelization Branch, Economics Division. In telling of the rise of the gigantic combines in Germany, he said trusts, like I. G. Farben, controlled either directly or indirectly practically all the industry in Germany. Also six banks which had common or interlocking directorates and were closely linked with the large trusts, controlled most of the finance business in Germany. These giant cartels and monopolies are being broken up so that the concentration of economic power will never again be in the

CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES



# FOOD and AGRICULTURE

The German Central Administrative Department for Food and Agriculture is to be responsible to the Allied Control Authority and in general exercise such central powers and controls, and provide such overall coordination in matters of food and agriculture, as the Allied Control Authority may assign to it in accordance with the objectives of Military Government and the Berlin Protocol.

The Department has the double function of an advisory and executive body. In the initial stage its functions will be predominantly of an advisory character; as close supervision and direction by the Allied Control Authority will be reduced, its executive functions will increase. The Department's activities will be limited, as far as possible, to planning and programming, while the actual execution of the program will be left to the Laender and Provincial governments. It will, however, be responsible for its execution and will, therefore, have supervisory jurisdiction.

Governmental control of agricultural matters was, on the whole, not centralized under the German Monarchy, but in accordance with the federal structure of the Reich, was left to the administration of the various Laender. No central Reich authority for agriculture existed before the First World War. Only during the war a centralized system was adopted and allocation and distribution of foodstuffs were handled by various war agencies and war corporations.

### REICH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The Reich Ministry of Agriculture which was established by the Weimar Republic exercised only limited functions and had no regional and local administrative apparatus. Responsibility for most functions rested with the Land Ministries. The Reich Ministry functioned predominantly as advisor to the Reich government with regard to farm eredits, subsidies, tariffs and taxes. In addition, improved practices in agricultural

production, farm credit institutions and cooperatives were promoted by the Ministry. Land settlement was carried out through public corporations, under the supervision of the central Ministry. In the late twenties the Ministry extended its field of control by subsidizing the marketing of livestock products and grains.

## OPERATION DURING NAZI REGIME

During the Nazi period drastic changes took place in the agricultural administration with the introduction of the Reich Food Estate in 1933. For the purposes of war and increased efficiency the Nazis put into effect a very complex system of food controls reaching down, as never before, into the lives of every farmer, processor and food dealer. The old Ministry with its conventional departments carried on its previous functions, while production and marketing controls were developed by the Reich Food Estate. During the latter stages of war, however, the two agencies were merged and the Reich Food Estate became an executive branch of the Ministry.

#### FUNCTIONS OF PROPOSED AGENCY

It is now proposed to establish a department with the following functions: All statistical work and the determination of food surpluses; available for export and the recommendations of food import requirements; planning production programs, including methods of fulfilling them; allocating production and delivery quotas to the Laender and Provinces as well as materials and facilities required for production, marketing, and processing; supervising the enforcement of collections; supervising of marketing and processing activities; coordinating the assignment of overall commodity quotas to marketing and processing agencies; managing the overall rationing system including establishment and enforcement of uniform ration scales, recommendation of policy for overall control and revision of farm product prices and tariffs; coordination of plans for wages, wage arbitration, organization and conditions of work for agricultural labor;

and planning nationwide food transport, including estimates of requirements and allocation of priorities.

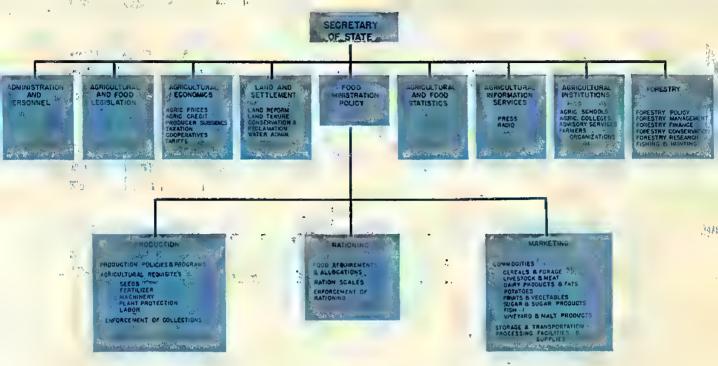
In addition, it will formulate policies and on a restricted basis will supervise the administration of agricultural land reform; land settlement; land development and conservation; water administration in cooperation with other agencies; forest administration including forest policy, management, finance and protection; agricultural cooperatives; agricultural information, agricultural education and advising services; fishing and hunting regulations; plant protection; seed certification; veterinary services; and agricultural and forestry research, experimentation and testing. In cooperation with the Central Finance Department it will formulate agricultural credit policy.

#### LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

So far as practicable, local administration and supervision will be delegated to the Laender which will be charged with implementation of production programs, suballocation of quotas assigned to the Land, supervision of marketing and processing activities, administration of the rationing system, of agricultural schools and inland fisheries, administration of public land and the execution of policies decided by the Department.

The Central Food and Agriculture Department will be responsible to the Allied Control Authority. In order to exercise effectively this control a Quadripartite Bureau for Food and Agriculture should be established within the Allied Control Authority under the Food and Agriculture Committee and should be charged with full responsibility for the supervision of the German Central Agency. The Bureau should be given definite executive powers within established policies, so that supervision of the operation of the German Central Agency can be effectively carried out, and the Bureau should be authorized to communicate directly with other sections of the Allied Control Authority on matters relating to

# CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT



food and agriculture, such as foreign trade, internal commerce and industry.

The relationship between the Central German Agency and Allied Control Authority will gradually change. During the initial stage of organization and staffing, specific and detailed supervision and direction by the Allied Bureau for Food and Agriculture will be necessary. During a second stage, the Food and Agriculture Department will have to secure the assent of the Allied Bureau in all major policy questions, and all functions assigned to it hy Allied Control Authority will be reviewed at regular intervals.

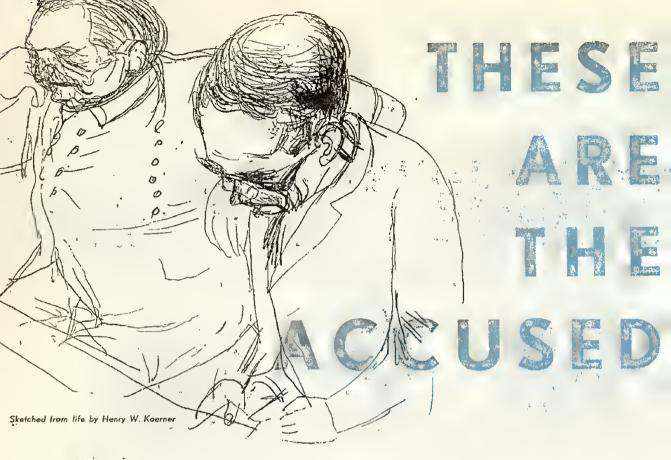
## REVIEW OF POLICY MATTERS

be limited to a broad review of policy matters. Routine matters which fall within the frame of delegated powers will he reported to the Allied Bureau at certain stated intervals. The Allied Bureau will in turn decide most other issues brought to it by the German Central Agency. Only

matters of highest policy nature will be referred by the Allied Bureau to the Control Council through the Coordinating Committee for specific decision.

The Department is headed by a Secretary of State responsible for the entire agency to the Allied Control Authority through the Allied Bureau for Food and Agriculture. The principal divisions and their functions are as follows:

- 1. Administration and Personnel Division Internal administrative matters including financial arrangements, organization and personnel.
- 2. Agriculture and Food Legislation Division Draft new agricultural and food legislation to carry out a uniform food and agricultural program.
- 3. Agricultural Economics Division Functions of planning and supervision of agricultural prices, the agricultural credit system, producers subsidies, farm taxes, farmers' cooperatives, tariffs and related subjects.
  - 4. Land and Settlement Division —



he characterizations given by Justice Jackson of the defendants in his summation address at the Nuremberg war crimes trials follow:

The large and varied role of Gocring as half militarist and half gangster, sticking a pudgy finger in every pie . . . He was, next to Hitler, the man who tied the activities of all the defendants together in a common effort.

The zealot Hess, before succumbing to wanderlust, was the engineer tending the Party machinery, passing orders and propaganda down to the Leadership Corps, supervising every aspect of Party activities, and maintaining the organization as a loyal and ready instrument of power.

When apprehensions abroad threatened the success of the Nazi scheme for conquest, it was the duplications Ribbentrop, the salesman of deception, who was detailed to pour oil on the troubled waters of suspicion by preaching the gospel of limited and peaceful intentions.

Keitel, weak and willing tool, delivered

the armed forces, the instrument of aggression, over to the Party and directed them in executing its felonous designs.

Kaltenbrunner, the grand inquisitor, took up the bloody mantle of Heydrich to stifle opposition and terrorize compliance, and buttressed the power of National Socialism on a foundation of guiltless corpses.

It was Rosenberg, the intellectual high priest of the "master race," who provided the doctrine of hatred which gave the impetus for the annihilation of Jewry, and put his infidel theories into practice against the eastern occupied territories. His wooly philosophy also added boredom to the long list of Nazi atrocities.

The fanatical Frank, who solidified Nazi control by establishing the new order of authority without law, so that the will of the Party was the only test of legality, proceeded to export his lawlessness to Poland, which he governed with the lash of Caesar and whose population he reduced to sorrowing remnants.

Frick, the ruthless organizer, helped the Party to seize power, supervised the police agencies to insure that it stayed in power, and chained the economy of Bohemia and Moravia to the German war machine.

Streicher, the venomous vulgarian, manufactured and distributed obscene racial libels which incited the populace to accept and assist the progressively savage operations of "race purification."

As minister of economics Funk accelerated the pace of rearmament, and as Reichsbank president banked for the SS the gold teeth



fillings of concentration camp victims — probably the most ghoulish collateral in banking history.

It was Schacht, the facade of starched respectability, who in the early days provided the window dressing, the bait for the hesitant, and whose wizardry later made it possible for Hitler to finance the colossal rearmament program, and to do it secretly.

Doenitz, Hitler's legatee of defeat, promoted the success of the Nazi aggressions by instructing his pack of submarine killers to conduct warfare at sea with the illegal ferocity of the jungle.



Raeder, the political admiral, stealthily built up the Germany navy in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, and then put it to use in a series of aggressions which he had taken a large part in planning.

Von Schirach, poisoner of a generation, initiated the German youth in Nazi doctrine, trained them in legions for service in the SS and Wehrmacht, and delivered them up to the Party as fanatic, unquestioning executors of its will.

Sauckel, the greatest and cruelest slaver







## GENER !



## Zone Food Revival Praised

"Progress on food production in the American Occupation Zone is particularly significant in the light of handicaps under which American officials and German farmers have operated," Norris E. Dodd, US Under-Secretary of Agriculture, declared after a 30-day tour of ten countries and the four zones of Germany.

Mr. Dodd added, "The progress made in establishing home gardens and the contribution these gardens are making to the overall food supply ... are particularly noticeable."

Mr. Dodd is the chairman of a mission touring Europe to obtain first-hand information on food production, and to determine how much food must be supplied by the United States to meet the food needs of Europe. After attending the UNRRA conference in Geneva, the party visited Rome, Athens, Bucharest, Vienna, Prague, Frankfurt, Paris, Brussels, The Hague and Berlin.

The group was impressed by the comeback in food and agricultural conditions which has been made throughout most of Europe in the past six months, but Mr. Dodd felt that the real problems could be solved only by full cooperation of the occupying nations and the German people.

## Insulin Shipments

Approximately 17,000,000,000 units of insulin, enough to make up the deficiency between the amount produced monthly in the US Zone and that needed to sustain life for the Zone's 20,000 diabetics, will arrive soon in Germany from the United States. Shipments will be handled during the next six months by the Council of Relief Agencies Lincesed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG).

Present indigenous insulin production is between six and seven million units per month, while the minimum amount required for the Zone's diabetics is estimated at 21,000,000 units. German production of insulin had fallen off because of the fallure in delivery of essential organs of slaughtered cattle to chemical plants.

Upon arrival of the insulin in Germany, it will be turned over to German medical authorities for distribution under strictest medical supervision to the diabetics of the US Zone. The insulin will not be used for treatment of any disease other than diabetes.

## Political Advisor Honored

US Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Political Advisor to the Military Governor, was awarded the French military Croix de Guerre with Palms for his work with the French in preparing the succesful landing of American troops in North Africa in November, 1942. The citation accompanying the medal presented by Gen. Pierre Koenig, French Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor in Germany, said, "Mr. Robert D. Murphy, Personal Representative of President Roosevelt in North Africa in 1941-1942, played an important role in the liberation of French North Africa ... and reduced to a minimum the collision between the American forces and the French forces under the authority of Vichy."

Mr. Murphy served as Consul and First Secretary in Paris from 1936 to 1939 and Counselor of the Embassy from 1939 to 1941. Under a Presidential directive of November 1940, he proceeded to French North Africa where he worked to keep France on the side of the Allics and where he was later influential in facilitating the North African landings of the American Expeditionary Forces under General Eisenhower. For this he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1943.

In 1943-1944 he was given the personal rank of Ambassador and, made the US Member of the Advisory Council of the Allied Control Commission in Italy. Since

August, 1944, he has served as Political adjudicate. The Kreis officer is responsible Advisor first to General Eisenhower and to see that the interests of the Germans rethen to General McNarney.

## OMGUS Personnel

Alvin J. Rockwell has been appointed Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, and Legal Advisor to the Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor. He has been with the Legal Division for a year, being its acting director since June.

Col. John M. Raymond was named as Associate Director of the Legal Division.

Maj. Harold F. Mullaney has been named Chief of the Labor Relations Branch, Manpower Division, OMGUS. He has been with the branch since June, 1945.

William P. Abbey was named Denazification Legal Officer of the Office of Personal Advisor to the Deputy Military Governor on Denazification. He succeeded Philip Elman.

Dr. Albert B. Newman is returning to his post as Dean of Engineering in the College of the City of New York after serving 14 months as head of the Chemicals Section, Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

Theodore H. Ball was named Deputy Director of the Finance Division, OMGUS, after serving several months as Chief of the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch.

Col. Walker W. Holler became Deputy Director of the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, succeeding Col. Frank E. Emery, Jr.

## **British Housing Plan**

A coordinated housing policy recognizing the needs of the British authorities and those of the German civil population has been introduced in the British Zone. Standing committees for accomodation are being set up at zonal and regional levels. The regional housing officer will receive 14-day notice of propcrty to be requisitioned and the agreementof the local Kreis officer must also be obtained except in an emergency.

No housing property will be requisitioned without the consent of the Kreis officer. In cases of dispute the regional committee will

ceive fair consideration.

## **British Zone Activities**

The grain harvest in the Britsh Zone was nearly double the estimate for the first two weeks in August. The yield of more than 60,000 tons during this period brought the total grain harvest up to 15 August to nearly 74,000 tons.

A survey in the western part of Schleswig-Holstein showed the population overwhelmingly in favor of a newspaper which places nationalism above politics. Political parties, however, are demanding party papers. in Schleswig-Holstein.

Henry Vaughan Berry, formerly Regional Commissioner for Westphalia, has assumed the duties of Commissioner of Hansestadt Hamburg.

Approximate population figures for the British Zone have been announced as totaling 22,691,463 on 1 August. These excluded the British Sector of Berlin and the stadtkreise of Wesermunde and Bremen.

Indications of large numbers of forged ration documents were uncovered during July, but ration card thefts decreased. Germans were being constantly warned against carelessness and neglect concerning their ration cards.

Monthly bicycle production increased from about 5,000 in January to 25,000 in June. The majority of the new bicycles were for officials and workers of the mining industry, railroad workers and those engaged in essential MG services.

## Air Mail from US

The first foreign air mail from the United States to Germany arrived in Berlin on 29 August. In a brief ceremony the mail was received in the name of the German Reichspost, which used the cancelling stamp "Berlin Zentralflughafen" for the first time since 1933. Fifteen hundred first covers were backstamped and carried back to La Guardia Field by the same airmail Planc.

## **ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

Employment in the US Zone increased by 163,000, or three percent, during July to a new record of 5,638,000. Industry accounted for 52 percent of the new employment and agriculture 14 percent. Unemployment declined by 43,000, or more than nine percent, during July to a new low of 416,000.

The first Land trade union federation, "Freier Gewerkschaftsbund Hessen," was formed provisionally in Greater Hesse. Autonomy of the Land unions was insured by constitutional guarantees providing that (1) industrial unions are to remain independent in all matters affecting special interests of their membership, and (2) only 15 percent of dues collections will be given to the federation, the remaining 85 percent to be retained by the industrial unions.

Two-page supplements will be permitted all newspapers for the purpose of printing full text of draft of constitutions prepared by the Land constitutional assemblies.

## EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL

The Rudolf Steiner School at Nuremberg has been approved as an experimental private elementary school. This was the second school of this type approved in Bavaria.

The authority of the Laenderrat Food Commissioner, originally delegated by the Ministers-President until 31 August, was extended to 30 November. The food commissioner, in conjunction with the Land ministers of food and agriculture, has prepared a preliminary delivery program for 1946-47 for grains, oil seeds and potatoes.

The Bill of Rights of the Bavarian constitution, containing 50 articles dealing with fundamental rights and duties of the individual, marriage and family life, education and schools, religion and religious organizations, was passed by the Constitutional Assembly and transmitted to OMGUS for review.

The identity card program has been handicapped by lack of personnel. The trial tribunals have objected to the employment of former Nazis as clerks in the registration program. The labor offices cannot provide replacements for the persons removed.

During the first 24 days of August, 8,600 tons of bread grains and 10,700 tons of other foods from the United States for German civilian consumption were unloaded at Bremen.

#### PRODUCE DELIVERY PROGRAM

The preliminary farm produce delivery program in the Zone calls for permitted annual retention by the farm-producers of about 343 pounds of bread grains for each adult and 172 pounds for children under six years of age. Permitted annual retention of potatoes is 605 pounds per person for food and about one ton per acre for seed. Not more than 15 percent of crops is to be retained as unfit for human consumption and fed to liverstock.

In order to retain his increased food ration, an individual miner must have produced in August two percent more than his best month in the second quarter of 1946. His production must continue to show at least a ten percent increase in September and ten percent progressively each month until half of the established goal is reached, at which time his ration will be increased again.

## ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT RELEASED

Fifteen thousand pairs of soccer shoes are being released from US Army stocks for German youth activities.

In connection with American participation in plans to orient Germans in democratic ideas, 35 WAC's in Frankfurt volunteered to participate in discussion groups and sports, or to teach English. A discussion group in Wiesbaden has increased in three weeks from 14 to 80 members.

# GERMAN REACTIONS

# Importance of Independent German Press Emphasized

The character of a nation's press is a higher sign of democracy than the type of government of that country, said the Wucrzburg Main-Post in a feature article 20 August on the necessity of opposing attempts by German governmental offices to tell what could be published. Entitled "Freedom of the Press and Official Mentality," the article said:

"One must realize clearly that this official mentality, which as the civilian variant of militarism is just as old as the latter, had been just as much the breeding-ground and pathfinder for Nazism as its militant brother ... What danger this official mentality signifies for a growing democracy is obvious. And this danger is directed mainly against the quaintessence of democracy, the press.

"We speak today of the licensed press as a 'democratic press,' but this should be a redundancy. Because 'press' in the real significance of the word is democratic anyway. The sign of democracy is less its state-form, which can be republican or monarchical, as the character of the press. Only if the new German press can keep itself free and independent of the guardianship and limitations of opinion imposed by the official mind, can there he the possibility of democracy in Germany:...

"The American Military Government has recently directed the licensed press to oppose actively the attempts of German governmental offices which are aiming that press and radio receive official news only through official press bureaus. All efforts of the state to hinder the free work of German information media are to be comhatted by the press..."

Zonal unity, discussed in four major news stories, dominated the front pages of the

the week of 18—24 August, according to the weekly analysis of the Office of Information Control, OMGUS. The monthly report of the Military Governor was bannerlined: "Zonal Unity Necessary." Newspapers of Greater Hesse, and to a lesser extent the entire press of the Zone, featured the Newman-Geiler visit to Thuringia, climaxed by the announcement of future economic discussions between the two Laender. The economic unity meeting at Kissingen and the announcement of the lifting of the travel barriers hetween the British and US Zones produce optimistic accounts.

The Paris Peace Conference was reported fully hut there was little editorial comment. The Rhein-Neckar Zeitung (Heidelberg) said, "In the year and a quarter since the end of hostilities in Europe, the unity of the Big Four has succeeded to such an extent that they could lay before all the nations concerned their proposals. That represents progress on the way toward a stabilization of Europe . . ."

Criticism voiced concerning present-day conditions was assailed by the Fuldaer Volkszeitung which said, "Anyone in public life learns daily that members of all classes of society have fallen victim to a plague of criticism which knows no limits. Each knows only 'his own truth,' wants to know nothing of the rights and wishes of others and complains from morning to evening, reinforced by a dictionary of new words he heard in the rough days of war and bombing."

In similar vein, the Mittelbayerische Zeitung (Regensburg) commented. "We Germans as a whole have brought untold misery on a whole world, robbed hundreds of thousands of American mothers and wives of their sons and husbands, and are costing the victors millions. Should we not he grateful for not being paid hack an eye for an eye?"

# US Press Supports Motives Behind Yugoslav Ultimatium

Highlighting comment in the American press on the US note to Yugoslavia is the emphasis placed on the paragraph which said that if Yugoslavia failed to comply within 48 hours to the demands made "the US Government will call upon the security council of the United Nations to meet promptly and to take appropriate action."

Editorials acclaimed this expression of faith in international rather than unilateral action. Many editors maintained the Yugo-slav issue is symbolic of wider problems facing the world and mirrors more resolute defense by the United States of its principles and position.

The New York Times said in part: "In 1914 and 1939 ultimatums were accompanied by immediate mobilizations, and were followed by the clash of arms immediately upon their expiration. This time, instead of threatening immediate war; the American ultimatum merely put the Government addressed on notice that if it failed to comply with the American demands it would be hauled into court: it would be brought before the security council of the United Nations for appropriate action in conformity with the best judgement of the world rather than the unilateral judgment of the aggrieved nation alone. This is in itself dramatic illustration not only of America's selfrestraint and love of peace, but even more of the value of a world authority like UN in prevention of war ...

"That an ultimatum in this new style does produce results is proved by the immediate release of Americans aboard one of the downed planes, who had been in Yugoslav custody since August 9, and by the fact Tito has issued orders to his forces not to fire on foreign planes again. This action does not comply with all conditions

in the ultimatum But pending other evidence to the contrary, it may paccepted as at least an expression of Yugoslav intentions to comply in full . . . .

"But even such a development cannot by itself solve the deeper issues out of which the crisis arose, and which are also justification for America's resort to so drastic a measure as an ultimatum. One of these issues is represented by the insolent attitude of the Yugoslav Government, which turned its guns upon the United States which armed and fed it ...."

## False Rumors

Richard Eaton, commentator over Mutual Broadcasting System, said after his recent return from a trip through western and central Europe: "Rumors fly thick and fast around Berlin as to the exploits of the Russian soldiers after dark. Most of them are false; but undoubtedly there have been many cases of indiscipline in the Russian Zone, more so than elsewhere. The result has been an unreasoning, unjustified fear of the Russians instilled in the heart of the German people, which has spread to our own men.

"When I told a sergeant in the railway transportation office in Berlin that I was leaving for the Russian Zone, he almost begged mc not to risk my life in that juugle; four American officers had disappeared while traveling in the Russian Zone the week before; you take your life in your hands. Yet conversation with Allied officers on the Control Commission, in daily contact with the Russians, convinced me they are loyal and cooperative. One of the chiefs of the American Constabulary, for example, on the Russo-American frontier zone, was loud in his praise of Russian cooperation.

"Small wonder that the Control Commission has now named a special subcommittee simply to answer false rumors."

22 destroyers and 54 submarines. They had also built up in that period an armament industry as efficient as that of any country in the world.

These new weapons were put to use, commencing in September 1939, in a series of undeclared wars against nations with which Germany had arbitration and non-aggression treaties, and in violation of repeated assurances. . . . By any test ever put forward by any responsible authority, by all the canons of plain sense, these were unlawful wars of aggression in breach of treaties and in violation of assurances.

- 3. Warfare in Disregard of International Law..... Goering asserts that the Rules of Land Warfare were obsolete, that no nation could fight a total war within their limits.... We need not, therefore, for purposes of the conspiracy count, recite the revolting details of starving, beating, murdering, freezing and mass exterminating admittedly used against the eastern soldiery. Also, we may take as established or admitted that the lawless conduct such as shooting British and American airmen, mistreatment of western prisoners of war, forcing French prisoners of war into German war work, and other deliberate violations of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, did occur, and in obedience to highest levels of authority.
- 4. Enslavement and Plunder of Populations in Occupied Countries. The defendant Sauckel, plenipotentiary general for the utilization of labor, is authority for the statement that "out of five million foreign workers who arrived in Germany, not even 200,000 came voluntarily." It was officially reported to defendant Rosenberg that in his territory "recruiting methods were used which probably have their origin in the blackest period of the slave trade"....

Populations of occupied countries were otherwise exploited and oppressed unmercifully. Terrorism was the order of the day. Civilians were arrested without charges, committed without counsel, executed without hearing. Villages were destroyed, the male inhabitants shot or sent to concentration camps, the women sent to forced labor, and the children scattered abroad....

Those who will enslave men cannot he expected to refrain from plundering them. Boastful reports show how thoroughly and scientifically the resources of occupied lands were sucked into the German war economy, inflicting shortage, hunger and inflation upon the inhabitants. Besides this grand plan to aid the German war effort there were the sordid activities of the Rosenberg Einsatzstab, which pillaged art treasures for Goering and his fellow-bandits....

International Law at all times before and during this war spoke with precision and authority respecting the protection due civilians of an occupied country, and the slave trade and plunder of occupied countries were at all times flagrantly unlawful.

5. Persecution and Extermination of Jews and Christians. The Nazi movement will be of evil memory in history because of its persecution of the Jews, the most farflung and terrible racial persecution of all time. Although the Nazi party neither invented nor monopolized anti-Semitism, its leaders from the very beginning embraced it, incited it and exploited it. They used it as "the psychological spark that ignites the mob." After the seizure of power, it became an official state policy....

The program progressed in fury and irresponsibility to the "final solution." This consisted of sending all Jews who were fit to work to concentration camps as slave laborers, and all who were not fit, which included children under 12 and people over 50, as well as any others judged unfit by an SS doctor, to concentration camps for extermination....

Of course, any such program must reckon with the opposition of the Christian Church. This was recognized from the very beginning. Defendant Bormann wrote all Gauleiters in 1941 that "National Socialism and Christian concepts are irreconciliable," and that the people must be separated from

the Churches and the influence of the Churches totally removed.... The Gestapo appointed "Church specialists" who were instructed that the ultimate aim was "destruction of the confessional Churches"....

These, then, were the five great substantive crimes of the Nazi regime. Their commission, which cannot be denied, stands admitted. . . . I pass now to the inquiry whether these groups of criminal acts were integrated in a common plan or conspiracy.

## THE COMMON PLAN OR CONSPIRACY

The prosecution submits that these five categories of premeditated crimes were not separate and independent phenomena but that all were committed pursuant to a common plan or conspiracy. ... The central crime in this pattern of crime, the kingpin which holds them all together, is the plot for aggressive war. The chief reason for international cognizance of these crimes lies in this fact. Have we established the plan or conspiracy to make aggressive war?

Certain admitted or clearly proven facts help answer that question. First is the fact that such war of aggression did take place. Second, it is admitted that from the moment that Nazis came to power, everyone of them and every one of the defendants worked like beavers to prepare for some war. The question therefore comes to this: Were they preparing for the war which did occur, or were they preparing for some war which never has happened?...

But I submit that the defendants either knew or are chargeable with knowledge that the war for which they were making ready would be a war of German aggression. This is partly because there was no real expectation that any power or combination of powers would attack Germany. But it is chiefly because the inherent nature of the German plans was such that they were certain sooner or later to meet resistance and that they could then be accomplished only by aggression.

The plans of Adolf Hitler for aggression were just as secret as "Mein Kampf," of

which over six million copies were published in Germany. He not only openly advocated overthrowing the Treaty of Versailles, but made demands which went beyond a mere rectification of its alleged injustices. He avowed an intention to attack neighboring states and seize their lands, which he said would have to be won with "the power of a triumphant sword."...

Immediately after the seizure of power the Nazis went to work to implement these aggressive intentions by preparing for war. They first enlisted German industrialists in a secret rearmament program.... Krupp (von Bohlen of the great Krupp armament works) later boasted of the success in keeping the German war industries secretly alive and in readiness despite the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty, and recalled the industrialists' enthusiastic acceptance of "the great intentions of the Fuehrer in the rearmament period of 1933—39"....

The Nazis moved to harness industrial labor to their aggressive plans. In April 1933 Hitler ordered Dr. Ley "to take over the trade unions," numbering some six million members. By Party directive Ley seized the unions, their property and their funds. Union leaders, taken into "protective custody" by the SS and SA, were put into concentration camps. The free labor unions were then replaced by a Nazi organization known as the German Labor Front...

#### ADAPTING GOVERNMENT TO WAR

The Nazis also proceeded at once to adapt the government to the needs of war. In April 1933 the Cabinet formed a Defense Council.... In January 1934... the Council planned a mobilization calendar and mobilization order for some 240,000 industrial plants.... On May 21, 1935, the top-secret Reich Defense Law was enacted. Defendant Schacht was appointed Plenipotentiary General for War Economy... Schacht's secret efforts were supplemented in October 1936 by the appointment of defendant Goering as Commissioner of the Four-Year Plan, with the duty of putting the entire economy in

a state of readiness for war within four years.

A secret program for the accumulation of the raw materials and foreign credits necessary for extensive rearmament was also set on foot immediately upon seizure of power.... Foreign currency controls were at once established....

The General Staff, of course, also had to be enlisted in the war plans. Most of the generals, attracted by the prospect of rebuilding their armies, became willing accomplices.... Hitler assumed for himself Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.... The generals did not confine their participation to merely military matters. They participated in all major diplomatic and political maneuvers....

As early as November 5, 1937, the plan to attack had begun to take definiteness as to time and victim. In a meeting which included defendants Raeder, Goering and von Neurath, Hitler stated the cynical objective: "The question for Germany is where the greatest possible conquest could be made at the lowest possible cost".... The aim he stated boldly and baldly as the acquisition of additional living space in Europe, and recognized that "The German question can be solved only by way of force".... All along the line preparations became more definite for a war of expansion, on the assumption that it would result in world-wide conflict...

#### ASSURANCES GIVEN WORLD

This Tribunal knows what categorical assurances were given to an alarmed world after the Anschluss, after Munich, and after the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, that German ambitions were realized and that Hitler had "no further territorial demands to make in Europe." The record of this trial shows that those promises were calculated deceptions and that those high in the bloody brotherhood of Nazidom knew it.

The defendants Goering, Keitel, Raeder, Frick and Funk, with others, met as the Reich Defense Council in June of 1939. The minutes, authenticated by Goering, are restep of Nazi planning dovetailed with every other. These five key defendants, three months before the first panzer unit had knifed into Poland, were laying plans for "employment of the population in wartime".... It is the minutes... which disclose how the plan to start the war was coupled with the plan to wage the war through the use of illegal sources of labor to maintain production.... The use of prisoner-of-war labor as here planned also grew with German needs.

The Geneva Convention would have been thrown overboard openly except that Jodl objected because he wanted the benefits of Allied observance of it while it was not being allowed to hamper the Germans in any way.

#### OTHER CRIMES PLANNED

Other crimes in the conduct of warfare were planned with equal thoroughness as a means of insuring the victory of German arms. . . . The Supreme Command circulated a most secret list of devious explanations to be given by the Propaganda Minister in such cases.... After the war was in progress the orders increased in savagery. A typical Keitel order, demanding the use of the "most brutal means," provided that "It is the duty of the troops to use all means without restriction, even against women and children, so long as it insures success". . . . Raeder ordered violations of the accepted rules of warfare wherever necessary to gain strategic Doenitz urged his submarine successes. crews not to rescue survivors of torpedoed enemy ships . . . .

Thus, the war crimes against Allied forces and the crimes against humanity committed in occupied territories are incontestably part of the program of making the war because, in the German calculations, they were indispensable to its hope of success. Similarly, the whole group of pre-war crimes, including the persecutions within Germany, fall into place around the plan for aggressive war. . . .

A glance over the dock will show that,

despite quarrels among themselves, each defendant played a part which fitted in with every other, and that all advanced the common plan. It contradicts experience that men of such diverse backgrounds and talents should so forward each other's aims by coincidence.

The large and varied role of Goering was half militarist and half gangster. He stuck a pudgy finger in every pie. . . . He was, next to Hitler, the man who tied the activities of all the defendants together in a common effort. The parts played by the other defendants, although less conprehensive and less spectacular than that of the Reichsmarshal, were neverthelness integral and necessary contributions to the joint undertaking, without any one of which the success of the common enterprise would have been in jeopardy. There are many specific deeds of which these men have been proven guilty.

The activities of all these defendants, despite their varied backgrounds and talents, were joined with the efforts of other conspirators not now in the dock, who played still other essential roles. They blend together into one consistent and militant pattern animated by a common objective to reshape the map of Europe by force of arms. Some of these defendants were ardent members of the Nazi movement from its birth. Others, less fanatical, joined the common enterprise later, after successes had made participation attractive by the promise of rewards . . . .

#### LACKED TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

It was the fatal weakness of the early Nazi band that it lacked technical competence. It could not from among its own ranks make up a government capable of carrying out all the projects necessary to realize its aims. Therein lies the special crime and betrayal of men like Schacht and von Neurath, Speer and von Papen, Raeder and Doenitz, Keitel and Jodl. It is doubtful whether the Nazi master plan could have succeeded without their specialized intelligence which they so willingly put at its command. They did so with knowledge of its announced aims and

methods, and continued their services after practice had confirmed the direction in which they were tending. Their superiority to the average run of Nazi mediocrity is not their excuse. It is their condemnation.

The dominant fact which stands out from all the thousands of pages of the record of this trial is that the central crime of the whole group of Nazi crimes - the attack on the peace of the world - was clearly and deliberately planned. The beginning of these wars of aggression was not an unprepared and spontaneous springing to arms by a population excited by some current indignation. . . . These were the most carefully plotted wars in all history. Scarcely a step in their terrifying succession and progress failed to move according to the master blueprint or the subsidiary schedules and timetables until long after the crimes of aggression were consummated.

#### ALL CRIMES PART OF PLAN

Nor were the war crimes and the crimes against humantiy unplanned, isolated or spontaneous offenses. . . . Each part of the plan fitted into every other. The slave labor program meshed with the needs of industry and agriculture, and these in turn synchronized with the military machine. The elaborate program apparatus geared with the program to dominate the people and incite them to a war their sons would have to fight. The armament industries were fed by the concentration camps. The concentration camps were fed by the Gestapo. The Gestapo was fed by the spy system of the Nazi Party. Nothing was permitted under the Nazi iron rule that was not in accordance with the program. Everything of consequence that took place in this regimented society was but a manifestation of a premeditated and unfolding purpose to secure the Nazi State a place in the sun by casting all others in to darkness.

Common Defenses Against the Charge of Common Responsibility:

The defendants meet this overwhelming case, some by admitting a limited respon-

sibility, some by putting the blame on others, and some by taking the position, in effect, that while there have been enormous crimes there are no criminals.... The Charter concept of a common plan really represents the conspiracy principle in an international context.... The forms of this grand type of conspiracy are amorphous, the means are opportunistic, and neither can divert the law from getting at the substance of things.

The defendants contend, however, that there could be no conspiracy involving aggressive war because (1) none of the Nazis wanted war; (2) rearmament was only intended to provide the strength to make Germany's voice heard in the family of nations; and (3) the wars were not in fact aggressive wars but were defensive against a "Bolshevik menace". . . .

They wanted things which they knew they could not get without war. They wanted their neighbors' lands and goods. Their philosophy seems to be that if the neighbors would not acquiesce, then they are the aggressors and are to blame for the war. The fact is, however, that war never became terrible to the Nazis until it came home to them, until it exposed their deceptive assurances to the German people. . . .

The defendants claim, "To be sure we were building guns. But not to shoot. They were only to have given us weight in negotiating." At its best this argument amounts to a contention that the military forces were intended for blackmail, not for battle. . . .

#### **ESTABLISHED FACTS IGNORED**

Some of the defendants argue that the wars were not aggressive and were only intended to protect Germany against some eventual danger from the "menace of Communism," which was something of an obsession with many Nazis. At the outset this argument of self-defense falls because it completely ignores this damning combination of facts clearly established in the record: First, the enormous and rapid German preparations for war; second, the repeatedly avowed intentions of the German leaders to attack, . . . and third, the fact that a series

of wars occurred in which German forces struck the first blows, without warning, across the borders of other nations.

Even if it could be shown — which it cannot be — that the Russian war was really defensive, such is demonstrably not the case with those wars which preceded it. It may also be pointed out that even those who would have you believe that Germany was menaced hy Communism also compete with each other in describing their opposition to the disastrous Russian venture. Is it reasonable that they would have opposed that war if it were undertaken in self-defense? . . .

#### NO FEAR OF ATTACK SHOWN

In all the documents which disclose the planning and rationalization of these attacks, not one sentence has been or can be cited to show a good-faith fear of attack. . . . Germany faced a Europe that not only was unwilling to attack, hut was too weak and pacifist even adequately to defend, and went to the very verge of dishonor, if not beyond, to buy its peace. The minutes we have shown you of the Nazis' secret conclaves identify no potential attacker. They bristle with the spirit of aggression and not of defense. They contemplate always territorial expansion, not the maintenance of territorial integrity. . . .

If these defendants may now plead self-defense, although no good-faith need of self-defense was asserted or contemplated by any responsible leader at the time, it reduces non-aggression treaties to a legal absurdity. They become only additional instruments of deception in the hands of the aggressor, and traps for well-meaning nations. If there be in non-aggression pacts an implied condition that each nation may make a bona fide judgment as to the necessity of self-defense against imminent threatened attack, they certainly cannot be invoked to shelter those who never made any such judgment at all. . . .

One of the chief reasons the defendants say there was no conspiracy is the argument that conspiracy was impossible with a dictator. The argument runs that they all had to obey Hitler's orders, which had the force of law in the German State, and hence chedience cannot be made the basis of criminal charge. In this way it is explained that while there have heen wholesale killings, there have been no murderers.

This argument is an effort to evade Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the order of the government or of a superior shall not free a defendant from responsibility hut can only be considered in mitigation. This provision of the Charter corresponds with the justice and with the realities of the situation. . . . The contention that the absolute power of Hitler precluded a conspiracy crumbles in face of the facts of record. The Fuehrerprinzip of absolutism was itself a part of the common plan, as Goering has pointed out. The defendants may have hecome slaves to a dictator, but he was their dictator. To make him such was, as Goering has testified, the object of the Nazi movement from the heginning. . . .

#### ALL SHARE HITLER'S GUILT

What these men have overlooked is that Adolf Hitler's acts are their acts. It was these men among millions of others, and it was these men leading millions of others, who huilt up Adolf Hitler and vested in his psychopathic personality not only innumerable lesser decisions but the supreme issue of war or peace. They intoxicated him with power and adulation. They fed his hates and aroused his fears. They put a loaded gun in his eager hands. It was left to Hitler to pull the trigger, and when he did they all at that time approved. His guilt stands admitted, by some defendants reluctantly, hy some vindictively. But his guilt is the guilt of the whole dock, and of every man it.

But it is urged that these defendants could not be in agreement on a common plan or in a conspiracy because they were fighting among themselves or helonged to different factions or cliques. Of course, it is not necessary that men should agree on everything in order to agree on enough things to make them liable for a criminal conspiracy. Unquestionably there were conspiracies with-

in the conspiracy, and intrigues and rivalries and battles for power. . . Nowhere do we find an instance where any one of the defendants stood up against the rest and said, "This is wrong and I will not go along with it." Wherever they differed, their differences were as to method or disputes over jurisdiction, hut always within the framework of the common plan. . . .

All over Germany today, in every zone of occupation, little men who carried out these criminal policies under orders are heing convicted and punished. It would present a vast and unforgiveable caricature of justice if the men who planned these policies and directed those little men should escape all penalty. . . . .

The defendants have been unanimous, when pressed, in shifting the hlame on other men. . . . The names they have repeatedly picked are Hitler, Himmler, Heydrich, Goehhels and Bormann. All of these are dead or missing. . . . It was these dead whom these living chose to be their partners in this great conspiratorial brotherhood, and the crimes that they did together they must pay for one hy one. . . .

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF DEFENDANTS

Hitler ordered every one else to fight to the last and then retreated into death hy his own hand. But he left life as he lived it, a deceiver; he left the official report that he had died in hattle. This was the man whom these defendants exalted to a Fuehrer. It was they who conspired to get him absolute authority over all of Germany. And in the end he and the system they created for him brought the ruin of them all. . . . For the defendants to put all blame on him is neither manly nor true. We know that even the head of a state has the same limits to his senses and to the hours of his day as do lesser men. He must rely on others to he his eyes and ears as to most that goes on in a great empire. Other legs must run his errands; other hands must execute his plans. On whom did Hitler rely for such things more than upon these men in the dock? . . .

These men had access to Hitler, and could control the information that reached him and on which he must base his policy and his orders. . . .

Credibility is one of the main issues of this trial. Only those who have failed to learn the bitter lessons of the last decade can doubt that men who have always played on the unsuspecting credulity of generous opponents would not hestiate to do the same now.

It is against such a background that these

defendants now ask this tribunal to say that they are not guilty of planning, executing or conspiring to commit this long list of crimes and wrongs. They stand before the record of this trial as blood-stained Gloucester stood by the body of his slain king. He begged of the widow, as they beg of you: "Say I slew them not." And the queen replied, "Then say they were not dead. But dead they are ..." If you were to say of these men that they are not guilty, it would be as true to say there has been no war, there are no slain, there has been no crime.

#### THESE ARE THE ACCUSED (Continued from page 13)

since the Pharaohs of Egypt, produced desperately needed manpower by driving foreign peoples into the land of bondage on a scale unknown even in the ancient days of tyranny in the kingdom of the Nile.

Jodl, betrayer of the traditions of his profession, led the Wehrmacht in violating its own code of military honor in order to carry out the barbarous aims of Nazi policy.

Von Papen, pious agent of an infidel regime, held the stirrup while Hitler vaulted into the saddle, lubricated the Austrian annexation, and devoted his diplomatic cunning to the service of Nazi objectives abroad.

Seyss-Inquart, spearhead of the Austrian fifth-column, took over the government of his own country only to make a present of it to Hitler, and then, moving north, brought terror and oppression to the Netherlands and pillaged its economy for the benefit of the German juggernaut.

Von Neurath, the old-school diplomat, who cast the pearls of his experience before Nazis, guided Nazi diplomacy in the early years, soothed the fears of prospective victims, and as Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, strengthened the German position for the coming attack on Poland.

Speer, as Minister of Armaments and War Production, joined in planning and executing the program to dragoon prisoners of war and foreign workers into German war industries, which waxed in output while the laborers waned in starvation.

Fritsche, radiopropagandachief, by manipulation of the truth, goaded German public opinion into frenzied support of the regime and anesthetized the independent judgment of the population so that they did without question their master's bidding.

And Bormann, who has not accepted our invitation to this reunion, sat at the throttle of the vast and powerful engine of the Party, guiding it in the ruthless execution of Nazi policies, from the scourging of the Christian Church to the lynching of captive Allied airmen.

## ORIENTATION PROGRAM (Continued from page 8).

hands of a few individuals.

A conducted tour occupies the afternoon portion of the course. This permits the members of the group to see at first hand some of the operations of the occupation agencies about which they heard in the morning. At the Allied Kommandantura building, they

see where the regulations and decisions for governing the city of Berlin are made and hear some of the officials explain particular phases in city government. A similar visit is made to the building of the Allied Control Authority, the seat of joint action by the occupying authorities of the four zones.

#### CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES (Continued from page 11)

Functions of equalization of conditions resulting from the different zonal treatment of land reform and land tenure, the continued planning for conservation, reclamation and water administration in cooperation with other agencies. Agricultural and Food Statistics Division would supply all sections of the Ministry with the necessary statistical information and would be a depository for records.

- 5. Agricultural Information Services The press and radio functions;
- 6. Agricultural Institutions Division Functions of supervision of agriculture schools and colleges, the organization of advisory services and unification of various farmers' organizations;
- 7. Forestry and Fisheries Functions of forest policy, forest management, forest finance, conservation, and fishing and hunting regulations. The administration of marine and inland fisheries could be carried out as a special function of this Department;
- 8. Food Administration Policy Division
   has three principal subdivisions:
  - (a) Production Department would prepare production policies and programs, plan for the production and allocation of agricultural requisites and supervise the enforcement of farm collections.
  - (b) Marketing Department should be organized on a commodity basis incorporating former useful features of the central marketing associations, planning for the storage, transportation, processing and distribution of foodstuffs. The following commodity sections are necessary: (1) cereals and forage; (2) livestock and meats; (3) dairy products and fats; (4) potatoes; (5) fruits and vegetables; (6) sugar and sugar products; (7) fish; (8) vineyard and malt products.
  - (c) Rationing Section would work out food balances on the basis of available production and requirements. It would fix ration scales and supervise the oper-

ation and enforcement of consumer food rationing.

The Central German Agency is basically concerned with making policy decisions, or advising the Allied Control Council on policy decisions. Such decisions will for the present be binding on the Land governments, except in the fields of functions which are specifically reserved to the Laender.

Besides its policy-making functions, the Central Agency will exercise primary executive and supervisory functions. In so far as possible, food, agricultural and forestry programs will be administered by the Laender, subject to supervision of the Central Agency.

#### CONSULTATION WITH LAENDER

The Central German Agency will consult with representatives of the Laender Ministries before making decisions which closely affect the economics of the Laender. In policy matters the Central Agency will deal with the Land Ministers of Agriculture or their counterpart in the Provinces, while communications on routine, technical matters can be made directly to the Land Food Offices. The Land governments will be held responsible for executing centrally issued directives, and will set up adequate uniform machinery and apply uniform procedures.

Top management positions consist of one Secretary of State, nine division heads, and three branch chiefs. All non-top management positions and all personnel will be appointed by the Secretary of State, but will be subject to Allied Control Authority approval. The total number will amount to 400 to 500 persons.

Basically Berlin is not a suitable headquarters for a Central Food and Agriculture Office because of its geographical location. It would be more suitable to have the Ministry in a medium-sized town which is less damaged than Berlin. However, the location of other central agencies will be the decisive factor in the selection of a site for this Ministry.





## MILITARY GOVERNMENT



## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Theater Courier Service	AG 311.4 AGM-AGO 22 July 1946, USFET
Classification of Trades and Crafts Positions	AG 230 GAP-AGE 9 August 1946, USFET
Flying Proliciency for Rated Air Corps Personnel Assigned to Non-Flying Organizations	AG 201.63 GAP-AGB 16 August 1946, USFET
Tours and Services of the American Express Company, Inc	AG 531 SSP-AGO 19 August 1946, USFET
Overcrowding of Transient Billets in the Third US Army Area	AG 624 GAP-AGO 19 August 1946, USFET
Illegal Arrests, as defined by Allied Control Authority	AG 250.3 GEC-AGO 22 August 1946, USFET
Procurement of Coal and Wood for United Nations Displaced Persons and Civilian Internees	AG 463.3 GEC-AGO 28 August 1946, USFET
Report of Military Personnel Classification Procedures	AG 220.01 AGJ 28 August 1946, USFET
Revision of MGR, Title 6, Public Health, to Conform to Policy	AG 010.601 (IA) 28 August 1946, OMGUS
CWS Supplies for Occupation Forces	Circular Nr. 221 28 August 1946, USFET
Procedure for Supply of UNRRA from Army Supply Sources	AG 401 GDS-AGO 29 August 1946, USFET
Detailing of Officers to Judge Advocate General's Department	AG 210.6 GAP-AGO 31 August 1946, USFET
Qualifications, Investigations and Clearance of Persons Having Access to Classified Cryptographic Aids or Devices	AG 33.3 GBI-AGO 30 August 1946, USFET
Intelligence Reporting	AG 319.1 (DI) 5 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Decentralization of Responsibility to German Authorities Concerning Displaced Persons and Refugees	AG 383.7 (PW) 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Disposition of Records	AG 313.6 AG 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Civil Service Status of German Civilian Employees of US Military Government	AG 014.12 (CAD) 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

FREEDOM OF RELIGION — One of the fundementals of democracy was exemplified by the recent consecration of the first Jewish synagogue to be erected in Heidelberg. The picture on this week's cover shows a representative of the city of Heidelberg delivering a speech of welcome which was part of the consecration ceremonies.

## **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

The full text of Secretary of State Byrnes's address at Stuttgart 6 September is published in this issue. It is the text approved by the Office of the US Political Adviser, OMGUS. The Concordance permits quick reference to the numbered paragraphs.

The Station List, which previous had been published weekly in the Weekly Information Bulletin, will in the future appear only in the first issue of each month.

The need for a central department for Finance is outlined in Central German Agencies: Part 6. This is the sixth in a series of eight articles taken from the OMGUS report of the same title. The report is the first concrete blueprint for central German agencies as outlined in the Potsdam Agreement.

## THIS WEEK

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## LASTINGPEACE

Secretary of State Byrnes Makes a Clear Statement of Policy, Progress and Problems in Germany in his Address at Stuttgart

have come to Germany to learn at first hand the problems involved in the reconstruction of Germany and to discuss with our representatives the views of the United States Government as to some of the problems confronting us.

We in the United States have given considerable time and attention to these problems because upon their proper solution will depend not only the future well-being of Germany, but also the future well-being of Europe.

We have learned whether we like it or not that we live in one world from which we cannot isolate ourselves. We have learned that peace and well-being are indivisible and that our peace and well-being cannot be purchased at the price of the peace or well-being of any other country.

I hope that the German people will never again make the mistake of believing that a because the American people are peaceloving, they will sit back hoping for peace if any nation uses force or the threat of force to acquire dominion over other people and other governments.

In 1917 the United States was forced into the first world war. After that war we

thought we could stay out of Europe's wars and we lost interest in the affairs of Europe. That did not keep us from being forced into the second world war.

We will not again make that mistake. We intend to continue our interest in the affairs of Europe and of the world. We have helped to organize the United Nations. We believe it will stop aggressor nations from starting wars. Because we believe it, we intend to support the United Nations organization with all the power and resources we possess.

The American people want peace. They have long since ceased to talk of a hard or a soft peace for Germany. This never has been the real issue. What we want is a lasting peace. We will oppose harsh and vengeful measures which obstruct an effective peace. We will oppose soft measures which invite

the breaking of the peace.

In agreeing at Potsdam that Germany should be disarmed and demilitarized and in proposing that the four major powers should by treaty jointly undertake to see that Germany is kept disarmed and demilitarized for a generation, the United States was not unmindful of the responsibility resting upon it and its major allies to maintain and enforce peace under law.

Freedom from militarism will give the German people the opportunity, if they will but seize it, to apply their great energies and abilities to the works of peace. It will give them the opportunity to show themselves worthy of the respect and friendship of peace-loving nations, and in time to take an honorable place among the members of the United Nations.

It is not in the interest of the German

(Left) Mr. Byrnes delivering his historic speech. Seated behind the Secretary of State are, left to right, Ambassodor Robert Murphy, Senator Arthur Vandenberg and Senator Tom Connally. (Below) The Ministers-President of the three Loender of the US Zone greet Mr. Byrnes on his arrival in Stuffgart.

Photos by DANA



people or in the interest of world peace that Germany should become a pawn or partner in a military struggle for power between the East and the West.

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Twice in our generation German militarism and Nazism have devastated the lands of Germany's neighbors. It is a fair and just that Germany should do her part to repair that devastation. Most of the victims of Nazi aggression before the war were less well off than Germany. They should not be expected by Germany to bear, unaided, the major costs of Nazi aggression.

#### UNITED STATES POSITION

The United States, therefore, is prepared to carry out fully the principles outlined in the Potsdam Agreement on demilitarization and reparations. However, there should be changes in the levels of industry agreed by the Allied Control Commission if Germany is not to be administered as an economic unit as the Potsdam Agreement contemplates and requires.

The basis of the Potsdam Agreement was that, as part of a combined program of demilitarization and reparations, Germany's war potential should be reduced by elimination and removal of her war industries and the reduction and removal of heavy industrial plants. It was contemplated this should be done to the point that Germany would be left with levels of industry capable of maintaining in Germany average European living standards without assistance from other countries.

The plants so to be removed were to be delivered as reparations to the Allies. The plants to be removed from the Soviet Zone would go to the Soviet Union and Poland and the plants to be removed from the western zones would go in part to the Soviet Union but in the main to the western Allies. Provision was also made for the distribution of Germany's foreign assets among the Allies.

After considerable discussion the Allies agreed upon levels to which the principal German industries should be reduced to carry out the Potsdam Agreement. These

levels were agreed upon on the assumption that the indigenous resources of Germany were to be available for distribution on an equitable basis for all Germans in Germany and that products not necessary for use in Germany would be available for export in order to pay for necessary imports.

In fixing the levels of industry no allowance was made for reparations from current production. Reparations from current production would be wholly incompatible with the levels of industry now established under the Potsdam Agreement.

Obviously, higher levels of industry would have had to be fixed if reparations from current production were contemplated. The levels of industry fixed are only sufficient to enable the German people to become self-supporting and to maintain living standards approximating the average European living conditions.

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That principle involves serious hardships for the German people, but it only requires them to share the hardships which Nazi aggression imposed on the average European.

#### PROGRESS NOT DENIED TO GERMANS

The German people were not denied, however, the possibility of improving their lot by hard work over the years. Industrial growth and progress were not denied them. Being obliged to start again like the people of other devastated countries with a peacetime economy not able to provide them more than the average European standard, the German people were not to be denied the right to use such savings, as they might be able to accumulate by hard work and frugal living to build up their industries for peaceful purposes.

That was the principle of reparations we agreed to at Potsdam. And the United States will not agree to the taking from Germany of greater reparations than was provided by the Potsdam Agreement.

The carrying out of the Potsdam Agreement has, however, been obstructed by the failure of the Allied Control Council to take the necessary steps to enable the German

(Continued on page 26)

# BIPARTITE BOARD APPROVES BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC UNITY

Basic principles of economic unity of the British and US Zones of Germany and bizonal committees for the implementation of these principles in the fields of food and agriculture, trade and industry, finance, communication, and transportation have been approved by the Bipartite Board on Economic Unity.

The unification plan in the field of trade and industry advanced toward realization last week with the presentation to German representatives of the two zones of an agreement based on British-US approval of German proposals for their joint economic administration. The agreement, approved by the British and US Military Governors, specifically provides for the inclusion at any time of the French and Soviet Zones.

#### BASIC PRINCIPLES LISTED

The basic principles for economic unification follow:

- 1. There will be established as nearly as practicable a common standard of living to include a common ration.
- 2 In order that this may be accomplished, the resources available in both zones will be utilized to the common advantage of both zones, to wit:

All indigenous resources essential to the agreed standard of living will be shared on the basis of need among the German population of both zones, except for those commodities which are subject to quadripartite agreement for allocation.

Surplus resources or agreed percentages of other resources will be made available for interzonal trade or for export.

- 3. A common import policy will be followed for both zones, and imports into either zone will be limited to agreed items and quantities to supplement indigenous resources and provide the agreed common standard of living.
- 4. A common export policy will be fol-

lowed for both zones and exports will be limited to agreed items and quantities.

For the implementation of these principles of economic unity it was necessary to modify to a certain extent present German, British and US organization in the two zones. The Laenderrat and Land-governments of the US Zone and German agencies in the British Zone will continue to function but will operate in conformity with the directives of the bizonal executive agencies to be established. Each of these executive agencies will have executive powers in its own field. They will operate closely in conjunction with corresponding functional agencies in the two zones, but when their findings have been approved by Military Government they will be mandatory.

The relationship between the individuals of these agencies and the German Land governments is that worked out by the German themselves. These German bizonal executive agencies will be located in various cities in the two zones but will not be centralized, since there is to be no joint capital for the two zones.

#### BIPARTITE CONTROL GROUPS

In order to supervise each German bizonal agency a small bipartite control group composed of US and British officers will be established adjacent to the German agency. This control group will serve primarily to coordinate contacts of Military Government personnel with personnel of the German agency and to serve as a channel of communication between the agency and US and British Military Government.

Each bipartite control group will function as a unit although composed of both British and US officers. The chairmanship will alternate between US and British officers every two months. The staff will serve to check and advise on activities of the German agency but will not be responsible for plans or policy.

Functional experts in US and British Military Government in Berlin corresponding to the respective German agencies will meet at bipartite committees for the purpose of considering recommendations of the German agency in their particular field. These are the same division directors and branch chiefs functioning in these fields in the Allied Control Authority.

When the Deputy Military Governors meet together with their advisors in the same manner that the Coordinating Committee meets it will be known as the Bipartite Board. For all normal cases it is considered that the Bipartite Board will be able to rule on all issues arising out of the new arrangement.

#### POLITICAL UNITY NOT INCLUDED

It has been agreed that political unity is not an aim of the present arrangement and that economic matters which are primarily political in their nature will not generally be executed for the US and British Zones in common. This is in conformity with the spirit of Potsdam as regards economic unity and also as regards political decentralization.

The present arrangement is a step which is being taken towards the economic unity in Germany envisaged by Potsdam as a result of the inability at this time to obtain quadripartite agreement for measures to meet this condition for all of Germany. It has been made clear to the Soviet and French authorities that either or both of them are welcome to join on identical terms at any time. The functioning of this new arrangement will in some measure serve as an experiment to indicate the feasibility of the economic agencies envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement, because if such agencies effectively promote economic unity of the US and British Zones with mutual advantage to both, as is expected, there is no reason why similar agencies could not be formed for all of Germany.

It is expected that these new arrangements will reduce some of the restraints which prevent the German economy in the US and British Zones from being self-supporting at the present time and will improve the eco-

nomic condition of the German people, at the same time allowing a reduction in Allied subsidy to imports.

The plans for the various bizonal executive committees were proposed by the German Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Finance, Communications, Transportation, and Economics in the three Laender of the US Zone and the German Chiefs of the Central Offices in the corresponding fields in the British Zone.

Most of the plans at this time are taken up with organizational structure. The following additional points are included, however:

Food and Agriculture — to be located at Bad Kissingen.

The Main Committee for Food and Agriculture shall make decisions on collection, delivery, processing and distribution of food; food rationing, accumulation of food reserves for special needs, equalization of food supplies among the participating Laender, distribution of food from abroad and from other zones of occupation, a production plan to be established yearly, allocation of fertilizer and agricultural machines, allocation of insecticides and pesticides, and requirements of seeds from abroad or of seeds locally.

Finance — to be located in the Frankfurt area.

The Committee will consider all financial problems affecting more than one zone, including taxes, customs duties and tax jurisdiction; basic questions of financial adjustment, budget legislation, treasury and accounting matters, public loans and financial statistics; war debts and occupation costs; legislation regarding public officials and salaries; dispositions regarding officials and public employees who have lost the authority which employed them; administration and utilization of Reich, Wehrmacht, Party and other blocked property; monetary and credit matters (in particular interzonal payments and credit transactions, banking, statistics, bank supervision, import and export financing, securities, currency); and insurance, except social insurance.

Economics (Trade and Industry) — to be



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(Lett) The Hellschreiber, a German type radio teleprinter, which DANA uses to service the licensed press with its daily 15,000 word news file. Photo by PRO, OMGUS

n important link between the German people of the US Zone and the outside world during the current occupation has been through DANA, the news service created, developed and controlled by US Military Government. All German-language newspapers, radio stations and other informational media in US occupied areas are provided by DANA with news of the world as well as news of developments within Germany.

The value of DANA was voiced by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, Director of Information Control, OMGUS, on the first anniversary early this month of the origination of the name for the news service, when he said it "has played an effective part in the creation of German newspapers which would be responsible, democratic and truthful vehicles of public information."

"The press and news agencies of no country arc perfect instruments of information," added the OIC Director. "They are subject to all the hazards which attend ac-

curate and objective news-gathering and news-distribution. Critics of the German press and news agency are prone to forget this, sometimes, and they overlook, too, the background of destruction and the difficulties which attended the rebirth of the German press.

"It is the hope and the belief of Military Government that DANA and the forty licensed German newspapers... will continue to serve as vehicles of truthful public information and courageous opinion in the months and years to come."

#### ORIGINALLY GNS

The name of DANA is nearly three months younger than the organization which was originally set up as the German News Service. Rather than translate the original name directly into German, DANA was devised by the GNS staff on 6 September 1945 from the initials of the Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten Agentur, meaning German General News Agency.

DANA, with its main offices in Bad Nauheim, near Frankfurt, and bureaus in all the important cities of the US areas, is staffed by a small group of Americans in key supervisory positions and nearly 150 German writers and editors, most of whom received their journalistic training while working with the service. Its development has reached the point where negotiations have been initiated to organize it as a licensed enterprise owned and operated on a cooperative basis by the publishers of the newspapers in the US Zone.

The 40 licensed German newspapers, the US official zonal newspaper Die Neue Zeitung and the six radio stations are serviced by a news file of approximately 15,000 words a day over the Hellschreiber, a German-type radio teleprinter. They also receive a supplementary feature service and picture service.

#### UNBIASED NEWS PRESENTATION

From the beginning, DANA has sought to instill in the German press the idea of complete, factual reporting through unbiased presentation of the news, to replace the traditional German style of mixing fact and opinion and of writing news stories in a leisurely, discursive fashion which made objective accounts rare. US editors of DANA insisted on the use of American newswriting techniques such as the lead which tells the who, what, how, when and where of a story, and the building-up of detail so that a story can be trimmed from the bottom without losing essential information.

This policy did not find favor at first among the Germans, but gradually German editors and readers accepted these news techniques as conducive to greater objectivity. Pursuance of this policy was strengthened by the fact that public opinion surveys showed that the German people, wearied by years of tendentious writing, desired newspapers with news rather than opinion.

There was no news and informational service in Germany at the end of the war. That of the Hitler regime, the DNB (Deutsche Nachrichten Buero), had been completely nazified and integrated into the propaganda machinery. The personnel, because of its Nazi affiliations, could not be retained. Facilities had been destroyed, scattered and

los

Into this void late in June 1945 moved a small group under direction of the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF, later the Information Control Division, to set up a news service. In this group were two US Army officers who had been with PWD during the war, six experienced American newsmen who had been specially trained in New York and London for this operation, and half a dozen bilingual enlisted men who had newspaper experience.

The group set up the German News Service in a single top-floor room in a hotel building in Bad Nauheim. Some of the newsmen were sent out to established bureaus in Munich, Frankfurt and Wiesbaden. One moved to Berlin with the first American entry into that city. Equipment was scarce, communications were almost nil and additional experienced personnel was slow in arriving. The most important news operations for the Germans at the time was the Publishing Operations Section of PWD which was supervising the US Army-established and operated German-language newspapers in various cities and towns of the US occupied areas. The activities of these newspapers ceased as soon as German newspapers were licensed in the same cities.

#### SOURCES OF NEWS

POS and GNS cooperated in exchanging news and coordinating operations. Local German news was brought generally to Bad Nauheim from the GNS bureaus by Army courier. World news was obtained from the Allied Press Service, a joint British-American news operation in London, and later from the United States Press Service in Luxembourg and in New York. Arrangements also were made to obtain German news from other occupied zones.

To keep American and Allied MG personnel informed on the news being furnished the German press, GNS established the "News of Germany," a four-page paper issued three times a week. This was published at first on a mobile printing plant which had moved with Psychological Warfare

## CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES



he Department of Finance will advise the Allied Control Authority and the Laender on matters of general financial policy applicable to all of Germany, prepare proposals for laws and ordinances in the field of finance, render financial service to other central German agencies — for example, budgets, custody of funds and property management - supervise the central banks of the Laender and the issuance of currency, and perform such other financial functions as the Allied Control Authority may assign to it. In general, it will be both an advisory and a service agency but will have no other operating or control functions unless specifically authorized to assume them by the Allied Control Authority. Its supervisory duties are limited to the fields of banking and of the other national agencies and it will have no field offices.

A German National Treasury was established in 1879 with a secretary of state as the head. It had custody of national funds,

supervised the budgets of national agencies, administered national property and the national debt, and proposed legislation for the level customs and consumption taxes. The National Treasury was also the financial advisor to the Chancellor. Taxes and customs were collected by the states, which also enacted all direct tax laws until 1914. The national government first enacted laws levying direct taxes in 1914.

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The National Treasury became the Ministry of Finance in 1920 and its functions were progressively increased under the Weimar Republic. The Ministry drafted new tax laws, prepared and issued administrative ordinances for their enforcement, and took over the tasks of the National Treasury. Field offices were established under the Ministry and an increasing number of taxes were collected by these national customs houses and tax offices. A series of adminis-

trative supervising offices insured national control of the field offices. The Ministry acquired control over many aspects of Land and local finance. It determined salary and pension policy and supervised the payment of salaries and pensions to national employees.

The Nazis steadily increased the functions and power of the Ministry of Finance. Part of the money collected through national tax and customs offices was redistributed to the subordinate units of government on the basis of complicated equalization formulae which permitted a wide range of discretion to national officials. An ever-increasing number of taxes were collected by the Ministry until at the end of the second World War the national offices were collecting every important tax Germans had to pay, with the sole exception of the Land Tax.

With the extensive public construction undertaken by the Nazis, the Supervising Architect's Office in the Ministry assumed special importance. An increasing number of national properties came under the administration of the Ministry, and during the second World War the consolidation of the Prussian Ministry of Finance with the National Ministry greatly increased this aspect of its work.

#### INDIRECT OPERATIONS

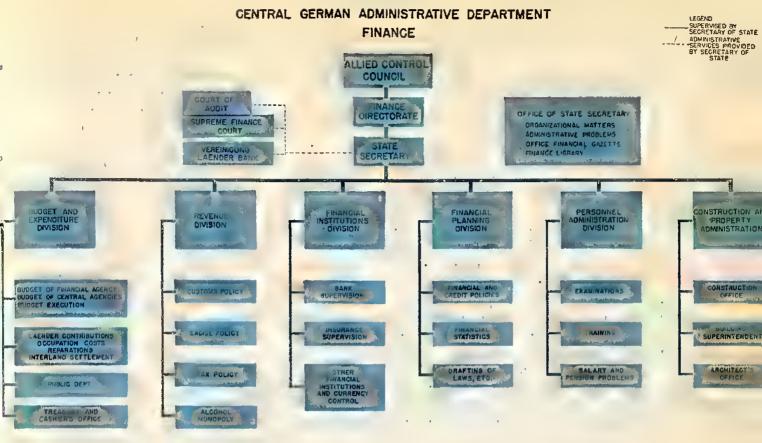
In addition to these direct functions, the National Ministry acquired influence over a number of independent agencies of financial concern. In some cases there were interlocking personnel, in other cases general supervision was exercised, and occasionally appointments were approved by the Ministry. Among these agencies were the Alcohol Monopoly, which served as an instrument of excise tax administration; the Court of Audit, which audited Land and local accounts as well as those of the national agencies; the National Finance Court, which heard appeals from the finance courts which formed part of the tax administrative system; the Printing Establishment, in which currency, stamps, and bonds were printed, as

well as papers, reports, and government documents. Debt policy continued to be formulated by the Ministry, although the administration of the debt had been vested in a separate agency.

#### FUNCTIONS OF PROPOSED AGENCY

It is now proposed to establish the Finance Department with the following functions:

- 1. Supervision of budgets and expenditures of such central agencies as are permitted. This involves recommending the basis and amount of allocation of all funds available for the support of functions performed on the national level as well as the execution of the budget as approved by the Allied Control Authority.
  - 2. Operation of a central treasury and cashier's office. This office will be responsible for the custody of national funds and the proper accounting for them. It will be the disbursing office for the national agencies and the inter-Land adjustments of occupation costs, and reparations will be made through this office.
  - 3. Study and advise the Laender with respect to the coordination of their fiscal policies. It will recommend to the Allied Control Authority and the Laender the amount each Land will contribute for the support of central agencies, for occupation costs and reparations, and for other inter-Land financial settlements.
  - 4. Advise the Allied Control Authority with respect to financial policy for Germany as a whole. This will involve the making of studies of the existing situation and probable future needs, with respect to budgetary policy, taxation, customs and other revenue policies, currency policies, and policies concerning banks and other financial institutions. It will include the drafting of proposals for laws and the drafting and promulgation, subject to the approval of Military Government, of the supplementary ordinances and regulations which may be necessary to carry the laws into effect.
  - 5. Administration of the public debt. This will include keeping of debt records,



issuance of certificates, advising the Allied Control Authority and the Laender with respect to debt and credit policy, arranging for national loans when authorized by the Allied Control Authority, and providing the customary facilities for public loans.

#### ISSUANCE OF CURRENCY

- 6. Supervision of currency issuance. This will involve a supervision of the printing and distribution of currency and the maintenance of records of currency issuance and retirement, in order to carry out the currencies of the Allied Control Authority.
- 7. Supervision of Land central banks. This will insure that these banks are operated in conformity with the policies of the Allied Control Authority, and that they in turn carry out the necessary examinations and supervision of the private financial institutions in the various Laender.
- 8. Advise the Lacnder with respect to organization and procedures for the collection of taxes and customs, and with respect to the measures used for border control.
- 9. Maintain a bureau of financial statistics to furnish the basis for advice it may

be called on to give with respect to tax, debt, expenditure and currency policies and with respect to financial institutions.

- 10. Publish an Official Financial Gazette as a service to other central agencies and to the fiscal authorities in the Laender.
- 11. Personnel Administration. This will involve the examination and training of necessary personnel for the central financial agency and the recommendation of measures to coordinate the training of financial personnel in the Laender.

#### ADVISORY GROUP FOR ACA

- 12. Advise the Allied Control Authority with respect to civil service salary and pension policies and to recommend measures to coordinate those policies in the Laender.
- 13. Supervise the construction and administration of national buildings at the seat of government and the maintenance of a central architect's office.

Certain activities in the financial field are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Department. The Allied Control Authority alone can give final decision on financial policy, the enactment of fiscal laws, approval of loans, approval of budgets of central agencies, and determination of the contributions required from the Laender for the support of the central agencies and other inter-Land financial settlements. Supervision of the fiscal policies and administration of the Laender is likewise under the Allied Control Authority and is not within the jurisdiction of the Department.

Other activities in the financial field which are assigned to the Laender or to local authorities and are outside the jurisdiction of the Department include the collection of all taxes, preparation and execution of the Land budgets, approval of the budgets and supervision of the financial affairs of the local units, equalization of revenue resources among them, selection and training of financial personnel and determination of salary scales and pension administration at Land and local levels, and the examination and supervision of banking, apart from the Central Banks of the Laender.

#### OTHER FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Certain financial activities are to be undertaken by agencies independent of the Department so far as policies and operations are concerned but closely related to it and attached to it for administrative services, such as personnel and supplies. These include the auditing of public accounts to be undertaken through a Court of Audit to be established by and directly responsible to the Allied Control Authority; the interplegislation financial retation of ordinances in the last resort to be undertaken by a Finance Court to be established by and responsible to the Allied Control Authority; and the coordination of the operations of central banks of each of the Laender. In this latter field banking coordination will be secured and the financial requirements of the German economy, reparations, exports and imports, and reconstruction will be balanced through an agency to be established under the direct supervision of the Allied Control Authority. After the Department is established, close liaison with any central

banking agency should be worked out.

The Department of Finance will be responsible to the Allied Control Council but will be under the direct supervision of the Finance Directorate. The Allied Control Council, on the recommendation of the Finance Directorate, will determine the matters reserved to it as above indicated and exercise general supervision over the central financial agency through the exercise of such powers as the approval of its budget, the selection of its secretary, the enactment of laws proposed, and annulment of ordinances or administrative regulations promulgated.

#### RELATIONSHIP WITH DIRECTORATE

All proposals for items to be considered by the Allied Control Council will be presented first to the Finance Directorate for its study and recommendation. Advisory relationship may be maintained between the staff of the Finance Directorate and the Divisions of the Central Financial Agency, but all orders to it will come from the Allied Control Council or the Directorate and all communications from the agency will be addressed to it or to the Allied Control Council.

The responsible head of the central financial agency is to be the Secretary for Finance. He is to be responsible to the Allied Control Authority for the work and functioning of all divisions in the Agency.

#### OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

The Finance Department will be organized into the Office of the Secretary of State and six divisions. The Office of the State Secretary will pass on organizational and administrative matters, will publish the official financial gazette, and will maintain the finance library.

The Budget and Expenditure Division formulates and recommends the budget of the financial agency and supervises the budgets of other national agencies; supervises the execution of these budgets when approved; performs pre-audit functions, and executes the budget of central agencies; recommends the amount and basis of contri-

butions from the Laender for the support of national agencies and other national expenses; recommends methods of coordinating inter-Land financial setlements such as those for occupation costs and reparations; administers the public debt; and operates the central treasury cashier's office and customary facilities for loans of local governments.

The Revenue Division formulates and recommends policies with respect to customs, excises, taxes, and other revenues, including those from the alcohol monopoly; advises the Laender with respect to border control measures; supervises the alcohol monopoly; prepares proposals for revenue laws and administrative ordinances and regulations relating to them.

The Banking and Currency Division supervises the central banks of the Laender, insurance companies, and the printing, distribution and retirement of currency, and maintains records necessary to carry out the banking and currency policies of the Allied Control Authority.

#### FINANCIAL PLANNING DIVISION

The Financial Planning Division formulates and recommends policies and plans for coordinating financial policies with any centrally established banking agency, other central agencies, and the Laender; operates a bureau of financial statistics; drafts and recommends regulations, orders, and proposals for laws on financial matters.

The Personnel Administration Division examines and trains personnel for the central financial agency; advises on coordinating the training of financial personnel in the Laender; and advises the Allied Control Council with respect to salary, pension, and accident compensation matters affecting national employees.

The Construction and Property Administration Division administers nationally-owned buildings, except those used by the Transport and Postal Agencies; maintains the central architects office; and proposes plans and supervises the construction of any new structure or improvements.

No direct control will be exercised over any similar Land function or over any local unit of government. The Laender and units of local government will be required to furnish informational and statistical reports to the appropriate divisions of the central financial agency. Coordination with the Laender and other local governmental units will be effected through the mutual furnishing of advice, information and statistical data, through the publication of a gazette, through such advisory councils as may be required, and through the holding of conferences.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

The organization outlined above calls for eight top management positions, as follows: One secretary of state for finance, one deputy secretary of state for finance with rank of Ministerialdirigent, and six directors of division, with rank of Ministerialrat. Other personnel are to be selected by the official in the top management position who is to be in charge of the employee's work. Permanent selection will be made after competitive examination. The organization outlined above will require about 157 employees, including about 108 officials of all grades.

#### SITE OF HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters of the central financial agency should be located in the same city, and if possible, in close proximity to the headquarters of the other central agencies. Since one of the chief functions of Finance is to service the other agencies, it is highly desirable that it be near them. For the performance of its advisory functions, close proximity is not necessary, and bence the agency need not necessarily be located in the same city as the Allied Control Council.

The organization would require about 87 office rooms. Special office space is required for the cashier's office and it should contain suitable vault and cage equipment. In all, not less than 14,000 square feet of floor space would be needed.

Technical equipment which would be re-





## GENERAL



#### Looted Art Recovered

The recovery of three paintings from the looted collection of Nazi Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenburg was announced by the Monuments and Fine Arts and Archives Section, Economics Division, OMGUS.

The three paintings include a group scene by the Flemish master, Dirk Hals, a portrait by the Flemish master, Harman Hals, and a portrait by a member of the Watteau school, probably Lancret. The values of the first two paintings are respectively estimated at \$2,500; the one presumed to be by Lancret at between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

These paintings were originally stolen by the Nazis from Dutch or French owners and were hung in Rosenburg's Berlin villa where they remained until the Russians entered the city when they were again looted, this time by German civilians. A German policeman recognized the paintings, recovered them, and turned them over to the temporary assistant mayor of Schmargendorf, Berlin, for safe-keeping. The paintings remained on the wall in his office when he was dismissed.

The paintings were located and identified recently by an OMGUS art intelligence officer. They were taken into custody by British authorities until it can be established from which country they were looted. They will then be returned to their rightful owners.

## **Indentity Card Program**

Postponement of completion of the identity card program for German civilians of the US Zone has been disapproved by OMGUS. The request made because of difficulties in procuring the necessary type of paper and photographic materials, would if approved have extended the deadline from 30 September to next February.

Calling attention to previous action taken to expedite release of cameras, film and other photographic materials, OMGUS officials, stated:

"Reports received by Office of Military Government for Germany from German Laender officials, through the Land offices, and from Military Government field representatives indicate that sufficient quantities of necessary raw materials and photographic supplies are already available or can be made available to the Land Governments to permit completion of the registration card program by 30 September 1946, the present target date, providing instructions are followed for requesting, through the Laenderrat, exact amounts of materials desired to be released from requisitioned stocks."

## **British Zone Activities**

Fifteen Hamburg restaurants have been closed by the British authorities for suspected black market dealings. It is reported that wines, believed to have been smuggled into the town from other zones, were being sold at current black market prices in these restaurants.

To ensure that dishonest and undesirable Germans are not engaged as domestics by British married families, a "black list" is being compiled of German mess, club, billet and other domestic employees who have been discharged after conviction for theft or other malpractices.

Fifteen lecturers from training colleges, universities and schools in Britain are visiting the British Zone in connection with adult education. After an initial briefing, members of the group will go to Berlin, Hamburg, Hannover, Oldenburg, Westphalia, Hildesheim and North Rhine, remaining in those areas for about a month.

During the second week of this month Great Britain imported 5,141 tons of foodstuffs into Hamburg, exclusively destined for the German population in the British Zone. Among the imports were: 1090 tons of barley, 529 tons of tinned meat and vegetables, 2 tons of cocoa powder, and large consignments of fish.

Besides giving a certain number of lectures, the visitors will hold regular tuition classes with small groups of people drawn from teacher training units, youth clubs, and trade unions.

## **Personnel Changes**

M. S. Szymczak, member of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, has become Chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. He succeeded Frederick Winant who is returning to the United States after 14 months as head of the branch.

Richard F. Howard, former director of the Dallas Muşeum of Fine Arts, has been named Chief of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, OMGUS. He succeeded Major L. Bancel La Farge who had served as section chief since 15 July 1945.

Col Stephan A. Park, has been appointed Deputy Director for Administration, Economics Division, OMGUS. He has been Executive Officer of the division.

Frederick G. Hulse has been named Deputy Chief of the Restitution Branch, OMGUS.

Recent assignments in USFET personnel include: Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner as Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burgess as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2; Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., as Inspector General; Col. James P. Murphy as Chief of the Dependents School Service.

## **New Function for AES**

The Army Exchange Service will assume responsibility for the operation of laundry, dry cleaning, pressing, tailoring and shoe repair facilities for officers and authorized civilians before 1 November. The operation of these services by the Office of the Theater Chief Quartermaster will be discontinued, and the Chief of Special Services will determine which installations are to be taken over.

## Nazi Flags Put to Good Use

Hundreds of Nazi flags and signal pennants are now being made into children's dresses by Displaced Persons at an UNRRA school in Lubeck. More than fifty different articles are being produced at the school, and the products have already aroused great interest in fashion circles outside Germany.

Seventy Latvian and Estonian girls from surrounding DP Centers are working at the school where they strip flags down to make lengths of cotton and cut up Luftwaffe parachutes to provide silks for embroidery work. One of the articles, slippers, are made from woollen sashes lined with German bunting and decorated with lace and creamed silk. Another job is weaving of intricate national designs into linen table cloths, scarves and dresses.

## **Publishing Survey**

The Office of the Director of Information Control is conducting a survey to prevent unauthorized small scale publishing in the US Zone. The survey, which will be completed by 20 September, will include information on all newspapers and periodicals being published, the number of copies of each, source of newsprint or other paper used, names of responsible publishers or editors and areas of distribution if known.

## **Transport Continues Free**

Transportation on all German local public transport systems in the US Zone is to continue free to US military personnel, US civilian employees, Allied military and civilian personnel in uniform and all other persons possessing proper AGO cards, according to an OMGUS directive. All other persons will pay standard fares except those persons who may be authorized free transportation by German public transport enterprises. A USFET directive provides that, except in the performance of official duties, the entry or travel in Reichspost railroad mail cars in prohibited to all US, Allied or other personnel and agencies, both military and civilian.

## **US ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

The war potential of 66 plants for aircraft and munitions manufacturing has been completely eliminated in the US Zone by dismantling and destruction.

A hide and leather controller has been appointed by the Laenderrat in an attempt to eliminate the bottle-neck in hides and to distribute leather equitably. Shoe repairs as well as shoes are now rationed because of a scarcity of leather.

For identification of barge crews crossing the German-Austrian border, the Combined Travel Security Board has agreed to issue the "Exit Military Permits" approved by the Joint Board for Control-Operations of Craft Movement on the Danube River.

Between 15 and 30 percent of all motor vehicles being used now in German operations in the Zone are expected to become unserviceable by the end of 1947.

Nine additional trawlers have been released from minesweeping operations for conversion to fishing vessels for the Wesermuende fleet.

#### TRANSIT RAIL CHARGES

At the direction of the Quadripartite Transport Directorate, a study will be made every six months, or as frequently as necessary, to determine the coefficient to be applied to the Reichsbahn regular passenger fare schedules existing as of 1 January 1939 in order to maintain transit rail charges in Germany on a parity with corresponding charges in neighboring countries.

An estimated 30,000 pairs of children's shoes can be made from scrap leather which will become available from cutting down 50,000 pairs of US Army cavalry boots for use of the US Army Constabulary.

More than 1,000 ikons are being returned to the Soviet Union under the program of returning German loot.

The first Land trade union federation in the US Zone has been formally formed in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Preparatory steps are being taken to organize similar federations in Greater Hesse and Bavaria. The newly approved franking machine impression for use in the British, Soviet and US Zones must be installed by 31 December, according to quadripartite decision.

The Hessische Nachrichten, newspaper published in Kassel, was granted permission to publish four times weekly instead of three.

#### MUNICH YOUTH GROUP

The Munich Youth Committee has obtained a bomb-damaged building, formerly belonging to the Nazi Party, for use as its new headquarters.

The Laenderrat has passed a statute implementing the functions of its Berlin office so that the Berlin representatives may deal directly with German officials in Berlin from the other zones.

Twenty-two thousand tons of food arrived from the United States in August for German use. In July 165,000 tons were imported from the United States, but this amount included some backlog from preceeding months.

Nearly nine million cans for meat and three million cans for vegetables, potatoes and mixed products are planned to be manufactured in the US Zone during the remainder of the year.

#### " PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The formation of a public health committee has been recommended to the Laenderrat by MG. The committee's functions would include recommendations on public health problems common to the three Laender, comment on Laenderrat action affecting the medical profession, and study of establishment of a zonal public health statistical office.

25,000 bales of cotton imported from the United States are being distributed to mills in the Zone. It is estimated that the zonal spinning and weaving capacity can process 65,000 tons of raw cotton per year.

# RESULTS OF SOVIET ZONE ELECTIONS REVIEWED BY BERLIN NEWSPAPERS

Results from the local elections in Saxony, the first of three held in areas of the Soviet Zone on consecutive Sundays, were prominently reported and interpreted in the Berlin press. The report by SNB, the Soviet news service in the zone, said 93.6 percent of the eligible voters participated. Out of 3,322,342 votes cast, 2,996,364 were valid. The breakdown among parties was given as SED 1,608,851, LDP 671,271, CDU 655,147, Farmers Aid 29,493, Womens Committees 24,663, others 6,939.

The SNB quoted a Berlin dispatch of DANA, US-controlled news service in the US Zone, as reporting that ten American correspondents who observed the elections at first hand unanimously agreed that the elections were free and had been conducted properly. "They reported the elections were entirely quiet and they had not been obstructed in checking the elections," the dispatch said. "In various places they watched the counting of the ballots. This was carried through openly so that everyone had a chance to observe this. The voting was secret in the truest sense of the word."

Arno Scholz in the British-licensed Telegraf interpreted the elections as a "defeat of the labor movement," pointing out that the expectations of the SED were not fulfilled. "The cities clearly decided against the SED," the writer contended, pointing out that the Social Democrats were barred from running candidates and the large cities witnessed bourgeois majorities. He recalled that Saxony has always been a socialist stronghold.

The US-licensed Tagesspiegel declared the voting in the eastern zone was not influenced from the outside, the voting propaganda had

nothing in common with the expression of the will of the voters and the German people have shown they will not accept everything without objection. "The most important thing was that the voters really voted and did not merely say 'yes,'" the newspaper asserted. "The results present a rather surprising clarification of the ideological conflict between the Marxist, socialist and bourgeois lines, and also prove that the democratic development proceeds in spite of all pessimistic speculations."

Likewise, the French-licensed Kurier declared the sweeping majority expected by many persons for the SED was not realized, citing the fact that in many of the larger cities the bourgeoise parties received large votes. "Thus it is shown," the paper adds, "that the political experiment of this voting—namely, the joint action of the Social Democrats and Communists in a uniform political organization—has not had the results expected by the supporters of unity." More important than all party problems is the fact that the elections were carried out on a democratic basis, it noted.

The Tagliche Rundschau, overt Soviet newspaper in Berlin, pointed out that the Saxonian voters "gave most of their votes to the Socialist Unity Party" but added that the LDP gained more votes than the CDU. It observed that all parties supported reconstruction but the SED had set the pace. The Neue Zeit, CDU organ, declared the elections were a milestone on the democratic road. British-licensed Socialdemocrat noted that in the smaller communities where only the SED and Farmers Aid lists were drawn

up the figure of invalid votes was particularly high.

The Neues Deutschland, SED central organ, said, "Never have such elections as these taken place in Germany, and above all, never have German men and women gone to the balloting places so completely free as in these first community elections in the Red Army-occupied zone of Germany... The population showed it is honestly ready and determined to make the greatest efforts to set up a free and democratic state, a uniform and peaceful country which honestly strives for friendship with the other nations."

## Radio Berlin Status

In a short report of a recent Kommandatura meeting in Berlin, the British-licensed Telegraf declared the American commander proposed that Radio Berlin be brought under four-power control.

"The broadcasting studio and administrative buildings are in the British Sector and the transmitting station in the French Sector, noted the Telegraf, adding that the entire station is under Russian control.

"The station was taken over after Berlin's occupation and was left to the Russians when the other three Allies came to Berlin because at that time no other radio station was working in the Russian zone.

"In the meantime, however, the Russians started work and set up broadcasting stations at Weimar, Leipzig and Schwerin and other small places." The Kommandatura session decided to tackle the whole matter again, concluded the report.

## Papers Confiscated

A DANA dispatch which appeared in the Telegraf and the Tagesspiegel in Berlin reported that the American member formally protested at a recent Kommandatura session against the confiscation of Die Neue Zeitung and Tagesspiegel in the Soviet Sector of Berlin.

"The papers probably were forcibly taken from newsstands by Soviet military and German police for reports on the SPD meeting and for critical articles on political leaders of the SED," continued the dispatch, noting a similar protest was lodged by the British commandant for confiscation of the Telegraf and Socialdemocrat.

"The Soviet commander, Alexander Kotikov, declared . . . he will not permit any attacks against the occupation forces," noted the report.

"When the American and British representatives called attention to the fact that the Taegliche Rundschau, official organ of the Red Army in Berlin, raised charges saying that the American and British press supports or permits anti-Soviet propaganda in preparation for a new war, the Soviet commander did not answer," declared the report...

"At the same time," concluded the dispatch, "the matter is being treated by the Allied Control Council."

## Zonal Unity, Civil Service Discussed by US Zone Press

The weekly analysis by the Office of Information Control, OMGUS, of the newspapers of the US Zone showed that the bulk of the space was devoted during the week of 25—31 August to German news. Plans for an administrative office of economics for the US and British zones and the establishment of the central food committee maintained interest in zonal unity. Reorganization of the German civil service was top news in some issues. Editorial comment was gloomy in reference to the Paris Peace Conference. Special features marked Goethe's birthday.

The Weser Kurier (Bremen) directed a challenge to the populace of Bremen to put an end to rumors that various former Nazis have been overlooked in the denazification program. The Kurier published an announcement by the Director of MG for the Bremen Enclave, calling on the people to point out Nazis who still have important positions.

In an article discussing the disparity be-(Continued on page 31)

# ARTICLE VIEWED AS UNDERLINING NEED FOR WORLD ATOM CONTROL

The New Yorker magazine's departure from its normal content to devote an entire issue to an account of what atomic bombing horror and destruction can mean in terms of individual human beings was widely commended by newspaper editorial and radio commentators. The popular weekly humor magazine carried a lenghty account of the aftermath of the bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, last August, written by author and playwright John Hersey.

This account, observers agree, graphically underlines the crying need for world-wide awareness of the terrible implications of the atom bomb and the urgent necessity for adopting a sound international plan for control of atomic bomb.

The New York Times said in part: "The New Yorker normally carries pungent comment, good reporting, able criticism and much other material that is not intended to provoke laughter. Still, in text and pictures, the laughter is usually there. This week it is not, for the entire magazine has been given over to John Hersey's account of what happened to six principal characters and about 245,000 others in the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6 August, 1945 and thereafter.

"What happened to about 100,000 is clear. They died. What happened to the lucky six is an example of what human beings can endure and not die. Every American who has come to regard them as just one sensational phenomenon that can now be accepted as part of civilization, like an airplane or gasoline engine, or has allowed himself to speculate as to what we might do with them if we were forced into another war, ought to read Mr. Hersey . . . .

"Disaster at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were our handiwork. They were defended then, and are defended now, by the argument that they saved more lives than they took—more lives of Japanese as well as more lives of Americans... The argument may be sound or may be unsound. One may think it sound when he recalls Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. One may think it unsound when he reads Mr. Hersey. History is history. It cannot be undone. We have had pictures of what an atom bomb, or many atom bombs, could do to an American city. Naturally they have appalled us.

"We might also ask ourselves if we could endure the burden of conscience if it ever again seemed necessary to us to drop atomic bombs, and we did drop atomic bombs, on a foreign city."

The New York Herald Tribune commented: "Mr. Hersey's story of Hiroshima should be read-widely read-and read with grim knowledge that the dilemma of the atomic bomb has not yet been resolved. It should provide a counterpoint for every study of the day's news. When a mob parades gesticulating through Trieste, it is worth while remembering the thousands who fled Hiroshima, torn and burned, walking with their heads bowed and showing' no expression whatever'. When diplomats exchange noisy invective, their words should be measured against the terrible silence that reigned in a grove by the river in Hiroshima, where hundreds suffered and died without weeping or moaning. No international situation should be weighted without putting Hiroshima in the scales . . . ."

Radio commentator Quincy Howe: "States-

men who cannot outgrow the balance of power politics, or think beyond a sphere of influence, will do well to consider the example which the *New Yorker* magazine has just set all of us."

Radio commentator Martin Agronsky: "Nothing in the world is so important as to see that no human beings anywhere else in world should ever be permitted to suffer so terrible a result of man's inhumanity to man as the people of Hiroshima suffered."

## Elections Seen as Revealing Purposes of Allied Powers

Under the title of "Elections in Germany," a recent editorial in the New York Herald Tribune said: "The confusion and political cynicism in Germany are still so predominant as to make elections there relatively unimportant as indications of the trend of public opinion. Without present responsibility for the conduct of the most important aspects of a German government, without any clear notion of what constitutes Germany today or what will constitute it tomorrow, German politicians must operate very largely in a vaccum - like a highschool class in civics or government which transforms itself into a Senate of the United States and debates the issues of the day. The principal present significance of elections in Germany, therefore, is the light they shed on the methods and purposes of the occupying powers.

"The elections which have taken place within the American Zone in Germany were criticized as premature, as not permitting a sufficiently thorough denazification of the voting lists. The Americans were anxious to begin Germany's re-education in the democratic processes, perhaps over-anxious. But, if their haste allowed some weighing of the results on the conservative side this distortion was probably not excessive. The Russians, for their part, seem to be stacking the cards assiduously in favor of the Communist-Socialist union which they sponsored in their zone. They may argue that in this they are simply doing what the Americans

failed to do in the way of denazifying German politics, but it seems probable that the result will be a smashing "victory" for the Socialist Unity Party and the virtual establishment of that group as the sole party in the Russian Zone.

"To be sure, the Russians have not insisted on that single slate of candidates which is so popular in other portions of the Russian orbit. Indeed, it is reported that the threat of the head of the Christian Democratic party to dissolve his group in the Russian Zone and to boycott the elections induced the Soviet Zone to allow greater representation to the Christian Democrats on the ballot; the Russians do not, therefore wish to affront Western sentiment openly. But the whole direction of their policy in regard to the formation of the Socialist Unity Party and the conduct of the elections makes it plain that they are seeking the dominance of a single party under Russian aegis. It is in the light of this intention that the returns from . . . . elections in the Russian Zone must be studied."

## **World Education Group**

US newspapers, emphasizing the importance of education as the key to world peace, expressed hope for success of a new world organization of the teaching profession set up by delegates from 30 nations. Regarding a proposal made at the recent conference for a world-wide plan to exchange thousands of students and teachers, it was pointed out that the US State Department has already adopted a far-reaching program implementing such exchange.

The Washington Post said, "It was a sense of their own high responsibility which brought teachers together; and their awareness of this responsibility may be taken as one of the most hopeful auguries in a troubled world. Cure by education is a long and slow cure; but it is the only thorough and permanent one. We hope that the newly founded world organization of the teaching profession will grow and thrive in pursuit of its splendid purposes."

#### **BIZONAL UNITY** (Continued from page 8)

located at Minden, Westphalia.

The Main Economics Committee will enact directives valid for all participating Laender and administrative units on matters of basic principles of the general German economic law and economic penal law; foreign trade production of goods, including mining; distribution of goods including control of sales and consumption; trade between the German Laender; price formation and price control; industrial standardization; economics statistics; basic problems of energy (gas, water, electricity).

Transportation — to be located at Bielefeld, except for the Maritime Agency which will be at Hamburg.

Full details of plans in the field of transportation have not been ironed out, but agreement has been reached on establishment of a uniform tariff and rates policy, allocation of supplies available for the entire transport system, principles of transport policy and exclusive legislation on principle legal maxims for general German transport law; railways used for general transport; inter-Land, interzonal and international highway transport; waterways used for general transport, and inland navigation; maritime shipping, sea waterways, navigation marks and piloting with the exception of harbor piloting.

There will be also a communication agency, but its organization and location have not been decided.

Following the presentation of the agreement for implementing the unification plan on trade and industry in Frankfurt last week, the German representatives began work on planning the details of the administration through which they will carry out the functions delegated to them. The German committee handling this work is composed of the ministers of economics of the three Laender of the US Zone and three Germans nominated by the British Military Government.

While principal responsibility in the economic field was assigned to this bizonal organization, it was stated definitely that the central office of economics in the British Zone and the economic council of the Laenderrat in the US Zone will continue to function. However, the Laender will be obliged to carry out the decisions of the committee.

The economic executive committee, in addition to enacting directives valid for all participating Land and administrative units on economic matters dealing with trade and industry, will cooperate with the joint committee for finance on questions of bank and credit policy insofar as they affect trade and industry. It will establish its own bylaws and organize its own administrative agency.

Pending general decisions on financing, the cost of the administration will be borne equally by the British and US Zones.

#### CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES (Continued from page 15)

quired would include the following: vaults, business machines, calculators, statistical machines, adding machines, typewriters and drafting equipment. This is in addition to the usual office furniture of desks, tables, files, chairs and shelving. A finance library containing essential records, laws, and documents of the National Ministry of Finance and treatises on public finance problems will also be needed.

No information is available concerning the quantity or types of equipment available for the initial use of the organization outlined above. It seems reasonable to assume,

however, that the organization will be forced to use existing equipment, since new equipment is largely unobtainable. If this used equipment is requisitioned, it will be acquired at the legal prices.

On the basis of the German government pay tables as of 1944, with authorized additions for longevity and dependents, the personnel cost is estimated at RM 1,400,000 per year. Cost of other than personal service is estimated at RM 600,000 per year, based on the ratio between personnel and other than personal service in the 1943 budget for the Ministry of Finance.

#### WE WANT A LASTING PEACE (Continued from page 6)

cconomy to function as an economic unit. Essential central German administrative departments have not been established, although they are expressly required by the Potsdam Agreement.

The equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports has not been arranged, although that too is expressly required by the Potsdam Agreement.

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The working out of a balanced economy throughout Germany to provide the necessary means to pay for approved imports has not been accomplished, although that too is expressly required by the Potsdam Agreement.

The United States is firmly of the belief that Germany should be administered as an economic unit and that zonal barriers should be completely obliterated so for as economic life and activity in Germany are concerned.

The conditions which now exist in Germany make it impossible for industrial production to reach the levels which the occupying powers agreed were essential for a minimum German peacetime economy. Obviously, if the agreed levels of industry are to be reached, we cannot continue to restrict the free exchange of commodities, persons and ideas throughout Germany. The barriers between the four zones of Germany are far more difficult to surmount than those between normal independent states.

The time has come when the zonal boundaries should be regarded as defining only the areas to be occupied for security purposes by the armed forces of the occupying powers, and not as self-contained economic or political units.

That was the course of development envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement and that is the course of development which the American Government intends to follow to the full limit of its authority. It has formally announced that it is its intention to unify the economy of its own zone with any or

all of the other zones willing to participate in the unification.

So far only the British Government has agreed to let its zone participate. We deeply appreciate their cooperation. Of course, this policy of unification is not intended to exclude the governments not now willing to join. The unification will be open to them at any time they wish to join.

#### FAVOR COMPLETE UNIFICATION

We favor the economic unification of Germany. If complete unification cannot be secured, we shall do everything in our power to secure the maximum possible unification.

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Important as economic unification is for the recovery of Germany and of Europe, the German people must recognize that the basic cause of their suffering and distress is the war which the Nazi Dictatorship brought upon the world.

But just because suffering and distress in Germany is inevitable, the American Government is unwilling to accept responsibility for the needless aggravation of economic distress that is caused by the failure of the Allied Control Council to agree to give the German people a chance to solve some of their most urgent economic problems.

So far as many vital questions are concerned, the Control Council is neither governing Germany nor allowing Germany to govern itself.

A common financial policy is essential for the successful rehabilitation of Germany. Runaway inflation accompanied by economic paralysis is almost certain to develop unless there is a common financial policy directed to the control of inflation. A program of drastic fiscal reform to reduce currency and monetary claims, to revise the debt structure and to place Germany on a sound financial basis is urgently required.

The United States has worked hard to develop such a program but fully coordinated measures must be accepted and applied uniformly to all Zones if ruinous inflation is to be prevented. A central agency of finance

is obviously necessary to carry out any such program effectively.

It is also essential that transportation, communications and postal services should be organized throughout Germany without regard to zonal barriers. The nation-wide organization of these public services was contemplated by the Potsdam Agreement. Twelve months have passed and nothing has been done.

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#### GERMANY'S NEED FOR FOOD

Germany needs all the food she can produce. Before the war she could not produce enough food for her population. The area of Germany has been reduced. The population of Silesia, for instance, has been forced back into a restricted Germany. Armies of occupation and displaced persons increase demands while lack of farm machinery and fertilizer reduce supplies. To secure the greatest possible production of food and the most effective use and distribution of the food that can be produced, a central administrative department for agriculture should be set up and allowed to function without delay.

Similarly, there is urgent need for the setting up of a central German administrative agency for industry and foreign trade. While Germany must be prepared to share her coal and steel with the liberated countries of Europe dependent upon these supplies, Germany must be enabled to use her skills and her energies to increase her industrial production and to organize the most effective use of her raw materials.

Germany must be given a chance to export goods in order to import enough to make ber economy self-sustaining. Germany is a part of Europe; and recovery in Europe and particularly in the adjoining states will be slow indeed if Germany with her great resources of iron and coal is turned into a poor house.

When the ruthless Nazi Dictatorship was forced to surrender unconditionally, there was no German Government with which the Allies could deal. The Allies had temporarily to take over the responsibilities of the shattered German State, which the Nazi Dictatorship had cut off from any genuine accountability to the German people. The Allies could not leave the leaders or minions of Nazism in key positions ready to reassert their evil influence at the first opportunity. They had to go.

But it never was the intention of the American Government to deny to the German people the right to manage their own internal affairs as soon as they were able to do so in a democratic way with genuine respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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The Potsdam Agreement concluded only a few months after the surrender bound the occupying powers to restore local self-gov-crnment and to introduce elective and representative principles into the regional, provincial and state administration as rapidly as was consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation.

The principal purposes of the military occupation were and are to demilitarize and denazify Germany but not to raise artificial barriers to the efforts of the German people to resume their peace-time economic life.

#### ALIEN DICTATORSHIP BARRED

The Nazi war criminals were to be punished for the suffering they brought to the world. The policy of reparations and industrial disarmament prescribed in the Potsdam Agreement was to be carried out. But the purposes of the occupation did not contemplate a prolonged alien dictatorship of Germany's peacetime economy or a prolonged alien dictatorship of Germany's internal political life. The Potsdam Agreement expressly bound the occupying powers to start building a political democracy from the ground up.

The Potsdam Agreement did not provide that there should never be a central German government. It merely provided that for the time being there should be no central German government. Certainly this only meant that no central German government should be established until some sort of democracy was rooted in the soil of Germany and some sense of local responsibility developed.

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The Potsdam Agreement wisely provided that the administration of affairs of Germany should be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. This was not intended to prevent progress towards a central government with the powers necessary to deal with matters which should be dealt with on a nation-wide basis. But it was intended to prevent the establishment of a strong central government dominating the German people instead of being responsible to their democratic will.

It is the view of the American government that the German people throughout Germany under proper safeguards, should now be given the primary responsibility for the running of their own affairs.

More than a year has passed since hostilities ceased. The millions of German people should not be forced to live in doubt as to their fate. It is the view of the American government that the Allies should without delay make clear to the German people the essential terms of the peace settlement which they expect the German people to accept and observe. It is our view that the German people should now be permitted and helped to make the necessary preparations for the setting up of a democratic German government which can accept and observe those terms.

#### POSSIBILITY OF VIOLATION CITED

From now on the thoughtful people of the world will judge Allied action in Germany not by Allied promises but by Allied performances. The American government has supported and will continue to support necessary measures to denazify and demilitarize Germany, but it does not believe that large armies of alien soldiers or alien bureaucrats, however well motivated and disciplined, are in the long run the most reliable guardians of another country's democracy.

All that the Allied governments can and should do is to lay down the rules under which German democracy can govern itself. Allied occupation forces should be limited to a number sufficient to see those rules are obeyed.

But the question for us will be, what force is needed to make certain that Germany does not rearm as it did after the first world war? Our proposal for a treaty with the major powers to enforce for twenty-five or even forty years the demilitarization plan finally agreed upon in the peace settlement would have made possible a smaller army of occupation. For enforcement, we could rely more upon a force of trained inspectors and less upon the infantry.

#### ACTION JUDGED BY PERFORMANCE

For instance, if an automobile factory, in violation of the treaty, converted its machinery to the production of weapons of war, inspectors would report it to the Allied Control Council. They would call upon the German Government to stop the production and to punish the offender. If the German Government failed to comply, then the Allied Nations would take steps to enforce compliance by the German Government. Our proposal for a treaty was not agreed to.

Security forces will probably have to remain in Germany for a long period. I want no misunderstanding. We will not shirk our duty. We are not withdrawing. As long as an occupation force is required in Germany, the Army of the United States will be a part of that occupation force.

The United States favors the early establishment of a provisional German Government for Germany. Progress has been made in the American Zone in developing local and state self-government in Germany, and the American Government believes that similar progress is possible in all zones.

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It is the view of the American Government that the provisional government should not be hand-picked by other governments but should be a German National Council composed of the democratically responsible

Ministers President or other chief officials of the several states or provinces which have been established in each of the four zones.

Subject to the reserved authority of the Allied Control Council, the German National Council should be responsible for the proper functioning of the central administrative agencies which should have adequate power to ensure the administration of Germany as an economic unit as was contemplated by the Potsdam Agreement.

The German National Council should also be charged with the preparation of a draft of a federal constitution for Germany which among other things should ensure the democratic character of the new Germany and the human rights and fundamental frecdoms of all its inhabitants.

After approval in principle by the Allied Control Council, the proposed constitution should be submitted to an elected convention for final drafting and then submitted to the German people for ratification.

While we shall insist that Germany shall observe the principles of peace, good neighborliness and humanity, we don't want Germany to become the satellite of any power or powers or to live under a dictatorship, foreign or domestic. The American people hope to see a peaceful and democratic Germany become and remain free and independent.

### REVISION OF GERMAN BOUNDARIES

The time has also come to define the boundaries of the new Germany.

Austria has already been recognized as a free and independent country. Her temporary and forced union with Germany was not a happy event for either country and the United States in convinced that it is in the interest of both countries and the peace of Europe that they should pursue their separate ways.

At Potsdam specific areas which were a part of Germany were provisionally assigned to the Soviet Union and to Poland, subject to the final decisions of the peace conferences. At that time these areas were being

held by the Soviet and Polish armies. We were told that Germans in large numbers were fleeing from these areas and that it would in fact, because of the feelings aroused by the war, be difficult to reorganize the economic life of these areas if they were not administered as integral parts, in the one case, of the Soviet Union and, in the other, of Poland.

The Heads of Government agreed to support at the peace settlement the proposal of the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it. Unless the Soviet Government changes its views on the subject, we will certainly stand by our agreement.

#### EASTERN FRONTIERS NOT FINAL

With regard to Silesia and other eastern German areas, the assignment to Poland by Russia for administrative purposes had taken place before the Potsdam meeting. The Heads of Government agreed that pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier. Silesia and other eastern German areas should be under the administration of the Polish State and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet Zone of occupation in Germany. However, as the Protocol of the Potsdam Conference makes clear, the Heads of Government did not agree to support at the peace settlement the cession of any particular area.

The Soviets and the Poles suffered greatly at the hands of Hitler's invading armies. As a result of an agreement at Yalta, Poland ceded to the Soviet Union territory east of the Curzon Line. Because of this, Poland asked for a revision of her northern and western frontiers. The United States will support a revision of these frontiers in Poland's favor. However, the extent of the area to be ceded to Poland must be determined when the final settlement is agreed upon.

The United States does not feel that it can deny to France, which has been invaded three times by Germany in seventy years,

its claim to the Saar territory whose economy has long been closely linked with France. Of course, if the Saar territory is integrated with France, she should readjust her reparation claims against Germany.

Except as here indicated, the United States will not support any encroachment on territory which is indisputable German or any division of Germany which is not genuinely desired by the people concerned. So far as the United States is aware the people of the Ruhr and the Rhineland desire to remain united with the rest of Germany. And the United States will not oppose their desire.

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While the people of the Ruhr were the last to succumb to Nazism, without the resources of the Ruhr, Nazism could never have threatened the world. Never again must those resources be used for destructive purposes. They must be used to rebuild a free and peaceful Germany and a free and peaceful Europe.

### CONTROL FOR SECURITY PURPOSES

The United States will favor such control over the whole of Germany, including the Ruhr and Rhineland, as may be necessary for security purposes. It will help to enforce those controls. But it will not favor any controls that would subject the Ruhr and Rhineland to political domination or manipulation of outside powers.

The German people are now feeling the devastating effects of the war which Hitler and his minions brought upon the world. Other people felt those devastating effects long hefore they were brought home to the

German people.

The German people must realize that it was Hitler and his minions who tortured and exterminated innocent men, women and children and sought with German arms to dominate and degrade the world. It was the massed, angered forces of humanity which had to fight their way into Germany to give the world the hope of freedom and peace.

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#### NO DESIRE TO ENSLAVE GERMANS

The American people who fought for freedom have no desire to enslave the German people. The freedom Americans helieve in and fought for is a freedom which must he shared with all willing to respect the freedom of others.

The United States has returned to Germany practically all prisoners of war that 1;72 were in the United States. We are taking prompt steps to return German prisoners of war in our custody in other parts of the world.

The United States cannot relieve Germany from the hardships inflicted upon her by the war her leaders started. But the United States has no desire to increase those hardships or to deny the German people an opportunity to work their way out of those hardships so long as they respect human freedom and cling to the paths of peace.

The American people want to return the government of Germany to the German people. The American people want to help the German people to win their way back to an honorable place among the free and peace-loving nations of the world.

### CONCORDANCE

Topics and references made by Secretary Byrnes in his Stuttgart speech are indexed according to paragraph numbers.

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## GERMAN REACTIONS (Continued from page 22)

tween prices and wages, Der Neue Tag (Weiden) said: "On the one hand, wages (are) too little to live on and to die on, and on the other, there is a surplus of buying power of 70 billions with which fantastic prices are paid for bacon, bread, butter, etc. It is time to eliminate this disparity and put money on a sound basis."

Painting a gloomy picture of Germany, an editorial in the Mittelbayerische Zeitung (Regensburg) said: "The specter of unemployment wields its whip... The rigidly applied tax screw has a paralyzing effect on initiative and enterprise. The security of person and property is thrown into a terrifying light by the robbery of farms... As into a small stable, masses of expellees are

crowding the small country, Jews whom intolerant nationalism is driving from their native homes are seeking refuge... a situation in which Hitler's teachings could poison the minds of large sections of the population and distract the Germans from the path of sound development. To deny the existence of the same danger for the people of Bavaria at this time would be a great mistake."

Commenting on the order of the Allied Control Council for a census on 20 October, the Donau Kurier (Ingolstadt) said, "Under the ruins of the Hitler Reich lies also our statistics. Let one not say, that compared to other evils this is a minor one. A people without statistics is like a man who has lost his memory and with it, his Ego."

### DANA (Continued from page 10)

units from North Africa, through Sicily, Italy and France and finally into Germany. Later publication was shifted to a German printing plant in Bad Nauheim.

When the Frankfurter Rundschau began publishing late in July 1945 as the first licensed newspaper in the US Zone, it was serviced with news copy hy motor courier. However, shortly afterwards the Hellschreiber was set up with a reclaimed German transmitter. Each newly licensed newspaper was equipped with a Hellschreiber receiver and the flow of news copy was speeded. More bureaus were established in Nuremberg, Stuttgart and Heidelberg, and they initiated their own systems for collecting news reports in their territories. Late in the fall of 1945 a teletype circuit was constructed connecting the bureaus with the main office, whose operation expanded until it occupied the entire hotel building in Bad Nauheim and adjoining huildings. Most of the stories were written at first in English and translated into German, but now the bulk of the daily file is written originlly in German.

### WORLD NEWS FILE INCREASED

To increase the world news file, arrangements were made with the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, leading American news wire services, to furnish DANA with the news reports in exchange for German news from DANA. Recently these agencies were given permission to negotiate directly with the German licensed newspapers. AP and now UP are serving a number of the papers. INS and Reuters are serving DANA.

One of the major difficulties experienced by the American editor of DANA was the finding of politically acceptable German personnel who could be depended upon to carry out the standards and techniques of DANA. The German press had been thoroughly nazified under Hitler and Goebbels. Almost every person who had been connected with newspaper work during the 12 years before the advent of occupation

had Nazi affiliations which automatically barred him from continuing in any capacity with informational services.

A few experienced German newspapermen who had opposed Nazism had not heen following their profession during most of the Hitler regime. Others had been living in foreign countries and out of contact with internal German conditions for a long time. Some had suffered in concentration camps and were in poor health. The individual newspapers were in need of trained personnel as much as the wire service.

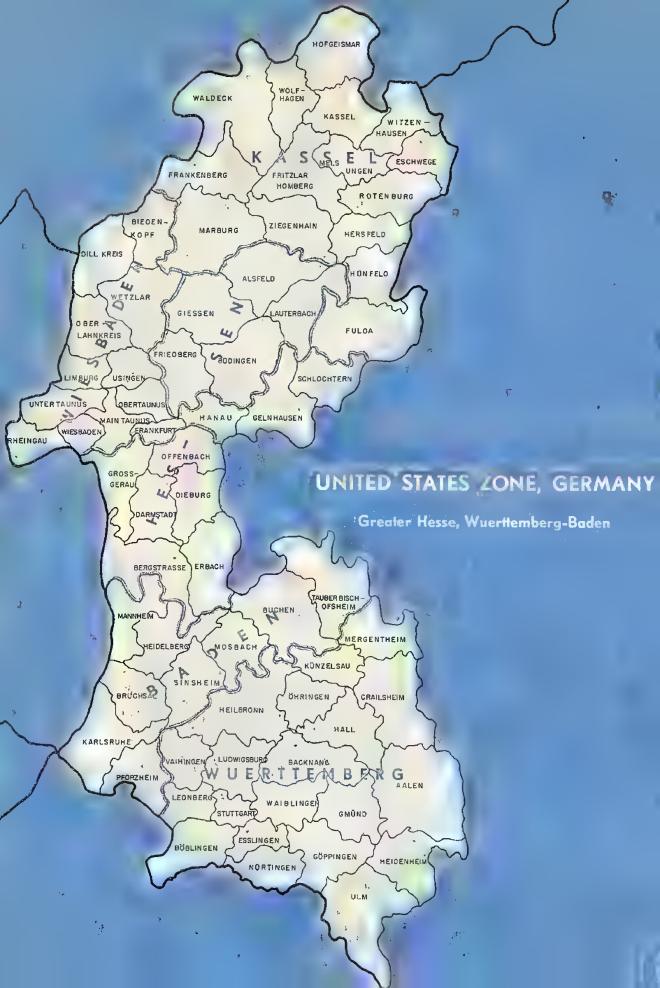
### **EX-PW'S AMONG PERSONNEL**

DANA found some of its most promising Germans among returned prisoners of war. Some of these had not been Nazis, as they had been in the army during much of the Nazi rule. Also they had had opportunity to study democratic ways and hecome oriented in the policies and practices instituted by Military Government. However, the majority of applicants for work with DANA had no experience in reporting or editing. They had to be taught the fundamentals of writing as well as American techniques while they were working on the central office desks or in the various bureaus.

The American editors and bureau chiefs, all of whom had many years of experience in reporting and editing on American newspapers, became teachers in addition to their administrative and news-gathering duties. They also had to overcome the differences in languages to make themselves sufficiently explicit to see that copy was handled in the manner in which MG policies and American newspaper practices dictated it should be handled.

Even with the approach of the licensing of DANA to the German publishers, the work of the American personnel is continuing. About 15 of them, with some 15 months of experience in building up and training the German personnel of DANA, will become press control supervisiors to see that their German successors carry out the policies and practices that have been instituted.





## MILITARY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Writing the Position Description	AG 230.418 GAP-AGE 20 July 1946, USFET
Confrol and Issue of Certificates of License and License Plates for US Army Vehicles in the European Theater	Circular No. 114 14 August 1946, USFET
Travel Orders for German Civilians	Circular No. 116 .22 August 1946, USFET
Laundry, Dry Cleaning, and Related Services	AG 331.3 GDS-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Theater Signal Communication Service	AG 311 GDS-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Organization, Command and Administration of Military Communities in Germany and Austria	AG 322 GCT-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Travel in Reichspost Railway Mail Cars by Unauthorized Persons	AG 311.1 PMG-AGO 23 August 1946, USFET
Top Secret Control Procedure	AG 371 GBI-AGO 24 August 1946, USFET
Non-Appropriated Funds	AG 130: GAP-AGO 27 August 1946, USFET
Safeguarding Official Seals and Facsimile Signature Stamps	AG 371.2 GBI-AGO 27 August 1946, USFET
Individual Travel in the European Theater	Circular No 120 28 August 1946, USFET
Identification	Circular No. 119 28 August 1946, USFET
Report of Military Personnel Classification Procedures	AG 220.01 AGJ 28 August 1946, USFET
Authorization for Return of Military Personnel and US War Department Civilians and their Dependents by Commercial Transportation	Circular No. 122 29 August 1946, USFET
Control Council Law No. 35, "Conciliation and Arbitration Machinery in Labor Conflicts" - Revision of MGR Title 15	AG 010.6 (MD) 29 August 1946, OMGUS
Statistical Form No. MG/PS/10/F Revised August 1946	AG 315 (IA) 29 August 1946, OMGUS
Financing of Occupation Costs, Reichsbahn US Zone	AG 012.3 (FD) 30 August 1946, OMGUS
Reduction in Use of Packaged Gasoline	AG 463.7 RMJ-AGO 30 August 1946, USFET
Disposal of L-4 Type Aircraft	AG 452.1 GDS-AGO 30 August 1946, USFET
Warrants for Railway and Ferry Travel in Denmark	AG 531 GDS-AGO 3 Sept 1946, USFET
Population Statistics for US Zone and US Sector Berlin	AG 091.4 (CA) 3 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Disposition of Ex-PWs Appearing in the American Zone without Discharge Certificate.	AG 383.6 (AD) 3 Sept 1946, OMGUS
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Photo by Bowlds, PRO. OMGUS

GERMAN EDITOR — The picture on this week's cover shows the political editor of "Der Tagesspiegel," US-licensed Berlin newspaper, going over press copy with one of his reporters. These two men together with the 248 other staff members give Germans in Berlin complete, accurate, impartial coverage of foreign and domestic news. Other pictures of "Der Tagesspiegel" appear on pages 14—15.

## **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Town Hall Meeting was prepared from a report to the Office of Military Government for Bavaria and to OMGUS, and from a translation of a transcript which appeared in the "Suedost Kurier," Bad Reichenhall, of the proceedings of the initial Town Hall meeting there.

Material for German-American Lecture Group was furnished by Mrs. Muriel J. Wood of the Education Branch, I. A. & C. Division, OMGUS, Mrs. Wood who is a graduate of Wellesley College served as a statistician with the WAC in Africa and Italy before joining Military Government.

Political Parties was taken from the Political Activity supplement of the Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 12.

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Major Melvin Mawrence, Commanding Officer of the Military Government detachment in Berchtesgaden, oddressing the Town Hall Meeting in Bad Reichenhall

## MEETING

own Hall Meetings, modeled on the democratic public - discussion forums of America, have been initiated in Landkreis Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, in the first program of this type to be undertaken in the US Zone of Germany. Other than the initial approval and sponsorship, the meetings are entirely German.

The idea for establishing free discussions and debates as a means for developing mutual understanding and solutions to common problems was conceived by Major Melvin Mawrence and Lt. George Bronfen, Military Government officers at Berchtesgaden, who desired to assist the German people to think logically and to air their opinions openly and in a friendly way in order to solve their multifarious problems.

### FIRST SESSION HELD IN JULY

The first session of these Town Hall Meetings was held late in July in the Town Hall at Bad Reichenhall with Landrat Dr. Leopold Schmidt in the chair as moderator. The two topics under discussion for the evening were "Youth Re-education" and "The Refugee Problem." The guest speakers were

the local leaders of the three principal political parties, while questions and differing views were presented by many members of the audience during the discussion period.

### NEWSPAPER REPORT OF MEETING

In its report of the meeting, the Suedost Kurier of Bad Reichenhall said:

"This first public discussion evening was a full success. The debates developed into lively discussions and manifested an active interest in the urgent problems under question. The meeting proved itself a warmly welcomed forum of free speech, an opportunity to compare different opinions and points of view with the aim of utilizing the best and most practical ideas expressed to formulate concrete proposals. To all those present this debating evening revealed itself as an opportunity for earnest and sincere cooperation, and lively expression was given to the desire to meet again and more frequently in like manner."

After speaking of the contribution by the sponsoring MG officers, the newspaper commented: "What had proved possible and successful in their home country — the intel-

lectual world — was adapted to Germanconditions, and proved itself to be an effective means to discuss important questions from various points of view, frankly and openly, to clear up differences and misunderstandings, and as a result, to find a common way out of difficulties towards a solution to pressing problems of the day."

### PURPOSE OF MEETINGS

Major Mawrence in outlining the purpose of the gathering said "Town Hall Meetings of this sort are not political gatherings, and the only reason the three party leaders were invited is because they represent views of various groups in the Landkreis community, not in order to stress individual party aims. Party politics and dissensions should be minimized here and cooperation and common points of assent among all groups should be accentuated...

"Each group in the Landkreis should recognize and appreciate and consider his neighbor's viewpoint. There will never be peace in the entire world as long as small scparate worlds exist within dividing walls . . . Town Hall Meetings such as this today are attempts to knock down such artificial barriers between peoples of democratic free speech . . . Let us not harbor biases or

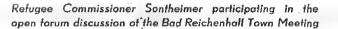
intolerances.... Voice your thoughts freely here, but do not condemn your neighbor for holding opinions different from yours."

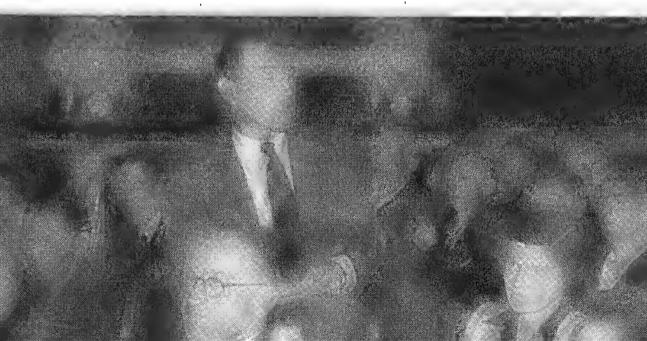
In a similar expression of hope for the program, Lieutenant Bronfen declared, "There will be differences of opinion. No one is absolutely right — and no one is absolutely wrong. There is the good and the bad on each side, but through the use of free speech, mutual understanding can be reached. People may express their opinions; you must hear them, though you need not agree with them; but at least give them the chance to say what is in their minds. The privilege of free speech is one that has long been cherished by democratic countries all over the world."

### COMMENTS OF MODERATOR

Landrat Schmidt, in taking over as the moderator, pointed out, "In order to master the future, we must not fight one against the other; we must unite in our efforts among ourselves and do all we can to draw nearer to other peoples... Let us show unity and a common spirit in the expression of our opinions... Let us attempt to approach closer to one another to become one people and regain the respect of the world."

The rules laid down by the moderator





allowed five minutes to each of the guest speakers to explain his view of the topic under discussion and then two minutes later to question or answer statements raised by the other speakers. Following this, persons in the audience were given the opportunity of expressing their opinions. The discussion of any one subject was limited to one hour. The moderator pointed out that the limitations must be made "as an essential contribution towards the success of the debate, eliminating the danger of delivering endless speeches and counterspeeches, demanding discipline and a clear, terse and effective presentation of ideas."

### "SCHOOL, YOUTH AND SPORT"

The first subject, "School, Youth and Sport," was typical of the discussions.

It was opened by the head of the Christian Socialist Union, Town Councilor Rappold, who pointed out, "During the war, school life was often disturbed; this time of unrest is now over. But it has not yet been possible to reorganize our schools in the necessary manner. Beginnings have been made but the difficulties are still considerable. There is still a great shortage of teachers . . . The school for girls at Reichenhall was destroyed . . . The lack of instructional material is very critical . . . The gymnasium is destroyed and the schoolyard has become a woodstore."

Councilor Rappold declared: "Youth cannot be induced to interest themselves in politics and to collaborate in the party's work. The reproach that only older men are politically active is unfounded. We should be glad to find younger men as followers. All are still under the influence of the war. We must have patience with youth and gradually lead them on the ways of the democratic state."

Deputy Landrat Groll, head of the Social Democratic Party, explained his party's program, demanding public schools as the general rule, limiting private schools, but leaving the choice of confessional schools and desire for religious training to parents and older youth. He added:

"The foremost aims of education should be self-control, sense of responsibility, respect for religion and human dignity, unselfishness, sense of duty towards the common aims of humanity and love of peace, formation of a cosmopolitan European spirit for a Germany in the sense of Goethe, Kant and Beethoven.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

"The school curriculum should include lessons on civilian affairs, and popular high school and evening courses should be established. State scholarships for gifted sons of workers should enable them to study . . . Universities must have self-administration with participation of the students. Vocational schools are demanded to train highly qualified workmen in order to promote German trade and exports . . .

"Youth must be protected by state and community against neglect... We desire a youth movement, but a neutral one without military pressure. The SPD sympathizes with the Boy Scout movement; it satisfies the romantic cravings of youth, and can lead again to exchanges of youth with other countries. We wish to build up German sport with international youth meetings and Olympic games."

### COMMUNIST LEADER SPEAKS

Communist Leader Valentiner asserted, "Repetition of the war can only be prevented if youth is made to understand that war is not unavoidable, not heroism but a crime against humanity. Teach them to love their neighbors, of every nation, race or creed, then they will hate war. In youth and children lie both good and evil instincts. Hitler's primitive but effective methods encouraged the latter. Disputing parties cannot bring up peace-loving youth; we must find ways in common and set an example to youth. Youth should learn from us what we are setting about to learn - unity in a common aim, respect for honest opinions and the will to reconstruct."

To start the discussion period, Mr. Valen-



Abetter understanding of life in the United States is being afforded the Germans through talks and discussions by American personnel at informal German gatherings throughout the US-occupied areas. The German people have shown a genuine interest in America and a desire to correct the misinformation and wrong impressions they have had of the distant homeland of the occupying forces.

As a step toward promoting better understanding of America among the Germans, Military Government is bringing together Americans and Germans to discuss their problems informally. A program is being sponsored by MG in the US Zone, Bremen Enclave and Berlin to give American personnel the opportunity to speak before German groups and inform them on various phases of American life. The idea is meeting with an increasingly favorable response as it is introduced in various cities and towns.

### BEGINNING OF PROGRAM

In Wiesbaden the program got under way about two months ago when several Americans attended the English conversation classes in the Volkshochschule. The first evening only seventy German students were present to discuss the question of what the American thinks of the German people, but the following week the attendance nearly doubled. It was then decided to divide the students into two groups, one half speaking German and the other half English, and by the end of August it was further proposed that the

Germans themselves should decide the questions to be discussed at the meetings. Among the topics suggested were "Education" and "War Guilt."

The program in Munich is also making encouraging progress. American personnel lecture to students of the University on a topic selected by the students, who afterwards may ask questions or launch a discussion on the subject. In Munich, as in Wiesbaden, the interest shown by the students in these discussions is evidenced by a large attendance.

Berlin's program is divided into two parts, the regular English class for Germans in the Volkshochschule and the special orientation lectures which were begun a few months ago. The orientation course was suggested by the German civilian employees of OMGUS to help them learn more about the US and its customs. At the first meeting it was decided that each person should submit in writing the topics which he most wanted to discuss. Those high on the list were emigration to America, music, politics, religion and education.

### LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

The Berlin orientation meetings, held once a week, feature a short lecture by an American on a specific subject. A discussion period follows in which the topic is opened to questions from the group. The attendance at each lecture has been more .than one hundred persons, and a keen interest has been shown. Berlin is also urging American personnel to attend the "American English" class for Germans because it was found that the majority of students are not familiar with the American vernacular. Furthermore, the books available are out of date and the English taught by German teachers in the Volkshochschulen is principally classical, and not the everyday English which Americans commonly use.

In Bremen an Allied Speakers Bureau has been established for supplying speakers for various German, educational and social organizations. The bureau had enlisted the services of fifteen Allied men and women



Jakab Kaiser, a leader of the Christian Democratic Union, addressing members of the CDU from the Saviet Zane at a recent party gathering

Signal Corps Photo

t is often difficult to know the precise differences which separate one German political party from another. Generally speaking, German political parties have not adopted programmatic platforms which could be taken as a hard and fast description of the outlook of the party nationally. It is therefore useful to take stock of the declarations of party conventions and of party leaders and to formulate a description of current platforms as nearly as those programs can be ascertained.

In the case of the Liberal Democratic Party on the right, it is difficult to identify the principles for which the party stands. Party organization has not progressed as far, and party leaders have been less vocal and less specific in their public utterances than in the case of the other parties. As regards the Christian Democratic Union, some conclusions concerning the party program can be drawn from resolutions adopted at party conventions and from the speeches of one or two of the leaders of the party. The two leftist parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party, (the latter term is used to include the Socialist Unity Party in the Soviet Zone), have formulated very definite party programs.

### LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Liberal Democratic Party is not one party but many parties, differing in names and outlook from place to place according to its leadership. It had a "national" convention, at Bad Pyrmont in May. No program was adopted. In some places it is the most stightist of the four parties, while in other places it moves perhaps slightly to the left of the CDU. Generally it has attracted to itself urban business elements.

LDP party leaders generally stress two things: The sanctity of private property and private enterprise, and complete separation of church and state. In general they renounce all socialiste plans, whether Marxist or Christian, and they contend that religion has no place in politics.

### ... CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

The beliefs of the Christian Democratic Union, known as the Christian Social Union in Bavaria, have not yet crystallized into a detailed platform. The party's organization varies from place to place according to the ideas of local, Land or zonal leaders. The party nearly everywhere is composed of left and right wings, and in many places, as in Bavaria and Greater Hesse, small groups of moderates or compromisers hold the leadership. No party platform has been adopted. Perhaps the best source for any statement of current party ideas is the programmatic speech of Jakob Kaiser at the CDU convention in Berlin in June. Kaiser is the tacitly recognized national leader, though it should be remembered that he has not as yet obtained the cooperation of some western CDU leaders such as Konrad Adenauer in the Rhineland and Werner Hilpert in Greater Hesse.

The CDU seems to advocate:

A firm Christian basis for politics as the best means of rebuilding German life.

Cooperation of Protestants and Catholics in one party in order to pool all Christian efforts.

Elimination of direct political activity of priests, pastors and church officials.

Christian socialism (undefined as yet) as the only solution to economic chaos produced by modern post-war conditions. Marxian socialism is sharply rejected.

Absolute necessity of basing the state on the inviolable rights of person and property (Rechtstaat)...

The right of private property, but socialization (with proper indemnity to the dispossessed) of concentrations of wealth which politically endanger the majority welfare. This includes advocacy of moderate land reform.

Economic decentralization.

A unified but federalized Germany.

Revision of Germany's present administrative boundaries on the east in her favor

Political retention of the Rhineland and Ruhr in Germany, but possible international economic control of the Ruhr.

Conception of Germany as a bridge between the Soviet Union and the Western world.

A free but non-capitalistic press and radio. Right to establish private schools. Right to religious instruction in the schools.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Social Democratic Party, which is recognized in the US, British and French Zones and throughout Berlin, functions fairly uniformly in all these areas under direction from Hanover. Its president and guiding spirit is Dr. Kurt Schumacher.

The SPD has not published a formal program since the occupation, but the Hanover convention in May 1946, at which all party districts were represented, adopted a programmatic declaration and a series of resolutions. From these statements and from the speeches and actions of its leaders, the following summary can be made.

### GUARANTEE OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Parliamentary republican democracy of the Western type, with guarantees of full civil liberties.

No combination or close cooperation with the Communist Party or Socialist Unity Party.

Separation of Church and State. Secular education, with extra religious instruction optional at the parents' desire. No interference of the clergy with politics. It is specifically against the clerical and conser-

vative politics of the Christian Democratic Union.

Centralized German government, though with concessions to Bavarian federalism. Economic and political unity of Germany under democratic control.

Political leadership of the working class, with cooperation of socialist-minded intellectuals, artisans, professional groups and middle classes.

Recognition of an independent SPD in all Zones of Germany.

Elimination of active Nazis and militarists from all positions of public and private leadership, and re-education of the people in a democratic spirit. Reintegration of nominal Nazis into community life.

### SOCIALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES

Socialization of key industries, i. e., all mines, all iron, steel and half-finished steel mills, most chemical plants and all large enterprises of other industries.

Socialized industries to be run largely as autonomous companies of many different kinds under control of workers and technicians, with a maximum of democratic management and economic flexibility and a minimum of state bureaucracy.

Consumers and producers cooperatives to run large portions of light industry and distributive trades.

Breaking up of large estates into peasant parcels and agricultural cooperatives.

Preservation of small business, though with worker participation in the management thereof (Mitbestimmungsrecht).

Publicly planned economy for the common welfare, without reference to private profit.

Strong, unified, democratic trade unions to bargain with all management, state and private, over wages, hours and working conditions and to participate in economic planning, including production and distribution.

Financial and currency reform to remove presently unequal sacrifices.

Retention and rapid revival in Germany of sufficient consumer goods and export industries to maintain a standard of living and pay for a level of imports comparable with those of the Weimar Republic. It believes that the Allied Control Council Level of Industry Plan sets too low a level.

Abolition of zonal barriers, and restoration at an early date of Germany's economic sovereignty vis-a-vis the outside world.

### INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

A viable, unified and peaceful socialist Germany within an independent European socialist federation.

Political retention of Germany's present Western boundaries, especially the Rhineland and the Ruhr, with a measure of Western international control, including German participation, over their socialized economy.

Readjustment toward the east of Germany's administrative boundary set by the Potsdam Agreement.

No further cessions of German territory to Denmark, Austria or any other country.

Strong orientation toward the Western democracies and the Socialist Parties of the former Second International.

For the maintenance of peace with all nations, including the USSR, but against Soviet domination of any part of Europe side the Soviet boundaries.

Germany to remain demilitarized within the framework of effective international organization.

For early release of anti-Nazi and non-Nazi prisoners of war. If reparations labor is needed, active Nazis as compulsory labor and volunteers as free labor should be used.

### COMMUNIST PARTY

The program of the Communist Party of Germany, comprising the basis of the Social Unity Party in the Soviet Zone, consists of two sections: First, the so-called "minimum program" of immediate objectives, and second, the "maximum program" of ultimate objectives, Broadly speaking, the minimum program is the winning of political power in post-war Germany by the working classes (represented by the KPD and the SED) while the maximum program will be enacted sub-



partment of Communications and Posts will be responsible to the Allied Control Authority for administrative control over the German regional operating agencies known as Directorates of Communications and Posts. The Department is regulatory in its concept but will exercise such centralized operational functions as may be directed by the Allied Control Authority.

Under the German Empire the Reichspost was administered by a Reichspostministerium in Berlin. It was headed by a Secretary of State who reported to the Reichschancellor. There were four main divisions and forty Direktionen; its total staff was 330,000 persons. The budget was incorporated into the state budget by the Finance Minister and was approved by the Reichstag. Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were independent administrations except for international traffic, which was controlled from Berlin.

During the Weimar Republic the Reichs-

postministerium in Berlin was headed by a minister who was responsible to the Reichstag. It was reorganized into five main divisions and forty-five Direktionen. It employed 350,000 persons and was authorized a separate budget. Six percent of receipts were delivered to the state. An advisory board was established which approved the budget, tariffs, etc. The Finance Minister approved the official roster of all commissioned civil scrvants. Privileges and authorization of independent administrations in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg were curtailed.

### OPERATION DURING NAZI REGIME

During the Nazi Regime operation of the Reichspostministerium in Berlin was continued. The Reichspost Minister was responsible to Hitler and became more autocratic. The Minister of the Interior interceded in regard to party membership and the Propaganda Minister assumed control of radio broadcast programming.

The Reichspost was reorganized into six

main divisions and forty-five to fifty-one Direktionen. It employed 390,000 persons. Postal saving service was extended to all of Germany from Austria. The advisory board was abolished and the Minister of Finance had little or no control over the budget. Six percent of the receipts were delivered to the Reich and in addition a majority of the radio receiver tax receipts were turned over to the Propaganda Minister. All privileges and independent administrative authorizations were withdrawn from Bavaria and Wuerttemberg.

## PROPOSED REORGANIZATION

It is now proposed that the Department will assume overall administration of communications and postal services in Germany. This will include implementation of approved policies, operating procedures and practices; administration of uniform regulations governing personnel; establishment of uniform rates, tariffs and fares; preparation of operating and capital budgets; and the allocation of communication and postal facilities in accordance with approved policy. This list of activities to be undertaken includes all matters concerning the administration of the communications and postal services, and no related items are excluded.

### UNDER CONTROL OF ACA

The Department will be under the direct control of the Allied Control Authority in all Its immediate responsibility its activities. will be to the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications. The Allied control will be exercised through the review of all policy documents, orders and instructions. The Department shall be permitted to issue only such orders or instructions as are atuhorized by general or specific directives of the Committee. On matter's of major importance the text shall be referred to the Committee for approval prior to issuance, but instructions on minor matters may be issued by the Department without prior clearance.

At the head of the Department will be an administrative officer who will deal with and

be responsible to the Allied Communications and Posts Committee of the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications, Allied Control Authority.

The Department will have four divisions:

- 1. Posts (Division I) All postal matters operation of all authorized mail services including transportation of mail by rail, water and motor services; operation of postal fiscal and banking systems, postcheque, postal money order, postal travelers checks, postal saving system; postal tariffs, operation of international postal service, legal matters pertaining to postal service; maintenance of transportation vehicles.
- 2. Communications (Division II) All communication matters technique, construction, installation, operation and inspection of telephone and telegraph communication services, domestic and abroad; technique, construction, installation, operation and inspection of radio and television services; determination of rates and charges; participation in World Communications Union; communication laws and regulations; maintenance of services; procurement of material.
- 3. Organization and Personnel (Division III) All matters pertaining to organization and personnel; legal matters and questions regarding allocation of responsibility of the Department of Communications and Posts; personnel policy in regard to salaries, employment, promotion and pensioning, furloughs, working hours, work standards and subsistence.
- 4. Administration and Finance (Division IV) All matters pertaining to administration and finance; administration, budgeting, finance and accounting; procurement (with the exception of procurement for wire communication service, Division II); construction; assistance in housing problems.

The details of the organization plan are to be prepared by the Department head and submitted to the Allied Committee for approval.

The Communications and Postal Services will be operated by Directorates, which are operating field agencies, autonomous so far as

#### GENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATIONS POSTS ADMIN. OFFICER ASST. ADMIN. OFFICER RESPONSIBLE TO ALLIED C & P COMM FOR ADMIN, OF GERMAN CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS & POSTS **ADMINISTRATOR** AOMINISTRATOR **ADMINISTRATOR ADMINISTRATOR** ADMIN & FINANCE COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION & PERSONNEL POSTS (DIVISION 4) (DIVISION 3) (DIVISION I) (DIVISION 2) POSTAL MATTERS - OPERATION OF MAIL SERVICES INCL.: TRANS OF MAIL BY RR, WATER & MOTON, POSTAL FISCAL & BANKING SYSTEMS, MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS, TARIFFS, INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE. ADMIN & FINANCE COMMUNICATION MATTERS TECHNIQUE, CONSTR., INSTALL., OPERA., & INSPECTION OF TELE. TELEGR., RADIO, & TELEVISION RATES & CHARGES DETERMINATION ORGANIZATION & PERSONNEL MATTERS BUDGETING LEGAL MATTERS AF ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY OF CET OF C & P ... RSONNEL POLICY ABOUT SALARIES EMPLOYMENT PROMOTIONS, WORKING HOURS, ETC. ACCOUNTING PROCUREMENT (EXCEPT FOR WIRE COMMUN. SERV WORLD COMMUNICATION UNION CONSTRUCTION COMMUNICATION LAWS & REGULATION MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES POSTAL LEGAL MATTERS ASSISTANCE IN HOUSING PROBLEMS

their own operations are concerned but under the general direction of the Department and under such specific directions in respect to operations as the Allied Control Authority may determine. In other words, the Department is not an operating group. but, on the other hand, the Directorates are subject to its orders in respect to operations to whatever degree is found necessary to coordinate activities throughout Germany and to establish an integrated operation for the whole country.

PROCUREMENT OF MATERIAL

MAINTENANCE OF TRANS. VEHICLES

### INDEPENDENT OF LAND AGENCIES

The German communications and posts organization will be entirely independent of any Land governmental agencies. Directorates of Communications and Posts in the US Zone are presently administered by a Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts under the supervision of the Laenderrat. It is contemplated that the Central German Department of Communications and Posts will replace present zonal agencies and that all Directorates for Communications and Posts in Germany will be administered by it.

The administrative head of the Department will have an assistant administrative officer and four central administrators, one for each of the divisions. The selection and removal of these officials will be subject to Allied

Control Authority approval. The administrative head of the Department will be responsible for the selection of all other German personnel in accordance with civil service regulations. Estimated total employees at end of the first year is 350.

Under present plans, headquarters shall be established in Berlin, but any other center of communications and government would be an acceptable location. The Department will not require field offices. The quarters required for the central department will be of the type normally used by a supervisory organization of this character. It is estimated that 10,000 square meters of usable space will be needed. A former Reichspost building in Berlin has been earmarked for this purpose. No special technical equipment is required.

### **ESTIMATED OPERATING COSTS**

A budget estimate should be prepared by the head of the Department when he is ap-It is estimated that operating pointed. costs for the first year will approximate RM 2,500,000 for personnel and RM 500,000 for material.

The expenses of the Department should be financed out of budget authorizations from a central fund. Operating revenues should accrue to the central fund and not be earmarked for special use.

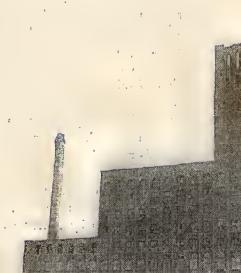




# TAGESSPIEGEL

The operation of *Der Tagesspiegel*, US-licensed Berlin newspaper, is illustrated in the pictures on these two pages. Published every morning except Monday, *Der Tagesspiegel* has the largest circulation of any newspaper licensed by US Military Government. Berliners, anxious to get accurate, unbiased news, buy up its 450,000 copies within a short time after each edition reaches the newsstands. Surveys show *Der Tagesspiegel* is the most popular newspaper in Berlin, but its circulation is limited by the current scarcity of newsprint.

Der Tagesspiegel's staff of 250 men and women gives its readers full coverage of foreign and domestic news. The work of the paper's own reporters is supplemented by the daily news files of DANA, AP, UP, Reuters and DPD (British Zone German news service). In addition a member of the staff monitors foreign radio stations for indications and trends in world developments.



## GENERAL



# AGREEMENTS MADE FOR INTERZONAL EXCHANGE OF GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

nterzonal circulation of German newspapers, periodicals, books and other publications of the US Zone in the British and French Zones has been provided in mutual exchange agreements made by Military Government authorities.

The Soviet authorities did not accept an invitation to enter into a similar agreement, and consequently under a new order the German publications of the Soviet Zone are barred from distribution in the US Zone. This order does not effect intersector distribution of German newspapers and periodicals in Berlin.

The full text of the new order, known as Information Control Regulation No. 3, follows:

"Until further notice, no newspapers, books, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, or other publications published in any other zone of Germany may be introduced, distributed, circulated, sold or displayed in the US Zone of Germany unless an agreement providing for free interzonal circulation has been made and announced by the appropriate Military Government authorities in the zone of publication and in the US Zone.

"After announcement has been made of the existence of an agreement between the US Zone and any other zone of Germany for free interzonal circulation, as provided in paragraph 1 of this Regulation, newspapers, books, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, and other publications properly authorized for publication in such other zone may be introduced, distributed, circulated, sold and displayed in the US Zone.

"Any person violating any provision of paragraphs 1 or 2 of this regulation shall be liable, upon conviction by Military Government Court, to punishment by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding RM 10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"This regulation shall become effective on 1 September 1946. It shall be superseded by any order of the Allied Control Authority governing interzonal circulation of publications which is inconsistent herewith."

An accompanying cable, dispatched to Directors of Military Government in the three Laender and the Bremen Enclave, said:

"Agreement on interzonal circulation of newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets and other publications has now been reached with British and French Zonal authorities. Effective 16 September 1946, material properly authorized for publication in the French and British Zones may be introduced into, distributed, circulated, sold and displayed within the US Zone. No special permission is required for such circulation, which may take place by mail, railroad, highway transportation and other normal channels of distribution. Distributors in the US Zone importing publications from the French and British Zones will be responsible, for ascertaining that such materials have been properly authorized for publication.

"Apparent violations of US information control regulations contained in publications introduced from the French and British Zones should be reported to the Office of the Director of Information Control, Office of Military Government for Germany, U. S., Such material will not be confiscated unless it constitutes a danger to military security.

"Until US-Soviet agreement on interzonal circulation is reached the introduction, distribution, circulation, selling or display of

newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets and other publications from the Soviet Zone is prohibited. This applies to delivery by mail and railways as well as by other channels of distribution. Stocks in excess of single copies now in the hands of distributors must be disposed of by 15 October, subject to current directives on content of publications. This prohibition does not affect Berlin where quadripartite agreement on free circulation of publications between the four sectors is already in effect.

"Orders should be issued to the proper German authorities and all necessary steps taken to insure compliance with this letter."

The question of interzonal exchange of German journalists was not included in the regulation, as agreements are being worked out separately from those covering the interchange of newspapers and other publications.

## Law and Order for DP's

Provisions for maintenance of law and order among United Nations Displaced Persons are given in a new USFET letter directive, (AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, 31 Aug 46), which rescinds USFET letter (same file and subject, 7 Mar 46). The new directive specifically concerns all Military Government courts, public safety officers and other law investigating and enforcement officers, including all German police. In brief, the directive covers:

The arming of assembly centers and the emergency restrictions of the inhabitants thereof.

"Check and Search Operations in United Nations Displaced Assembly Centers" under the provisions of USFET-SOP No. 81 (including Change No. 1, dated Sept. 46).

Specific authorization for Military Government public safety officers and other law enforcing and investigating personnel to have free access to any and all assembly centers in the pursuit of their routine assigned duties, such as investigation and arrest of individual violators; this on their own responsibility and without the necessity for

requesting prior authorization from higher authority.

The establishment of Displaced Persons detention centers.

Pre-trial detention.

The reporting, within 24 hours, of arrests and the use and disposition of Arrest Report Form MG/PS/G4.

The disposition of those convicted by intermediate and general Military Government courts.

The disposition of those applying for voluntary repatriation when accused and/or convicted of minor offenses.

The care and feeding of Displaced Person prisoners.

The necessary revision of MGR's not in accord with the new directive.

## German Civil Service Status

Any German law relating to the Civil Service Status of Governmental employees or officials shall also apply to German civilians employed by US MG. Employment by MG will be considered employment by a German Governmental Agency except that appointment, promotion, removal, discipline, vacations, working conditions and pay will remain under the control of MG.

## Requisitioning of Buildings

Procedures under which German civil administration officials may seek release from US military requisitioning of homes and buildings of public welfare institutions were outlined to the Laenderrat at Stuttgart by OMGUS, in answer to a formal Laenderrat request that requisitioning of such buildings be discontinued and that those already under requisition be released because of the acute shortage of public welfare facilities in the zone.

Believing that the needs of the German population for such installations should be given full consideration, the OMGUS statement said: "Land Military Government offices are being instructed to review all requests for the requisitioning of homes and institutions of public welfare organizations with particular care and to consider the possibility of derequisitioning such installations if already taken over by the occupation forces.

"Where requisitioned real estate or residential property is no longer fully utilized or when there is a need on the part of Germans for particular installations. German officials may request Military Government officers at the the Land and local levels to review the case and to initiate action for the derequisitioning of such property and installations."

## **Surplus Army Books**

Surplus US Army Information and Education books have been distributed in all of the Laender to help meet the great need for text books in secondary and vocational schools, teachers colleges and universities. In Bavaria, a sufficient number of these books has been made available to form a nucleus of five reference libraries for UNRRA students. Written in English, the texts provide ready reference material on history, English and American literature and science. More than 45,000 surplus US Army Information and Education text hooks have been loaned to the Greater Hesse Ministry of Education, and in Wuerttemberg-Baden, all higher institutions, teacher training schools, state libraries and education ministries, as well as most secondary and vocational schools, have received their allotments of 350,000 books.

## **Personnel Changes**

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Chief of Staff, USFET, has been appointed Deputy Commanding General, USFET, in addition to his other duties.

Col. Calvin L. Whittle, former Deputy Chief of Operations and Chief of Movements Branch, G-4, USFET, has been named Chief of the Rail Branch (Rear), Transport Division, OMGUS.

Major J. C. Cook has been named Chief of the Berlin Echelon of the Movements and Traffic Branch, Transport Division, OMG-US. Formerly he was Deputy Chief of the Movements Branch in Frankfurt.

Other assignments announced at USFET include: Col. John G. Hill as Assistant to Chief of Staff; Col. Louis W. Prentice as Acting Theater Chief of Engineers; Lt. Col. George Seleno as Theater Recruiting Officer.

The US State Department has announced the assignment of Leroy F. Percival to Bremen as Vice Consul.

## French Accept Gift Parcels

French Military Government officials have agreed to accept gift relief parcels from the United States for German civilians residing in the French Zone of Occupation under the same restrictions and limitations as presently apply in the American and British Zones of Occupation. These parcels are shipped from the US via one-way parcel post (not to be confused with CARE parcels) with a limit in weight of 5 kilograms and size of 180 centimeters, length and girth combined, and contents are restricted to non-perishable food stuffs, clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and other items for relief purposes.

## **CARITAS Program**

The CARITAS Verband, the official relief agency of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, has not been suspended by Military Government, nor is such suspension contemplated, USFET headquarters announced. The CARITAS Verband has been approved by Military Government and is in operation in all parts of US-occupied Germany, but the Swiss CARITAS Zentrale, which is a Catholic Relief Organization, has been importing relief packages for individually named persons without authorization from Military Government, as required in official Military Government regulations.

The arrival of unauthorized shipments of individual packages at Frankfurt and Berlin

was learned recently and conferences were held with officials of the Swiss CARITAS, who had arrived in Frankfurt, and with officials of the CARITAS Verband in Berlin. The packages are being held pending further conferences which have already been arranged.

### PW Relief Fund

German Prisoners of War who were in the United States have contributed large sums of money towards Prisoners of War Relief in other countries, as well as relief for the civilian population in Germany. When they left the United States they were not allowed to bring this money with them, but some PWs established dollar credits for themselves in the United States. Two million dollars have been given for relief purposes.

The money thus supplied by German Prisoners of War is being administered by the International Red Cross, and food and medical supplies are being bought in various countries and shipped to Germany for distribution.

## **Displaced Persons Policy**

Policies have been established in the US Zone of Germany which encompass all phases of the expellee and refugee programs and which place the burden of responsibility and implementation of these policies on the German Land authorities. When negotations concerning refugees and expellees involve one of the other occupied zones or another nation, Military Government must continue to act for the US Zone.

German authorities under supervision of Military Government, are responsible for the care and control of enemy and ex-enemy Displaced Persons, but the actual repatriation is a responsibility of the tactical military authorities. This situation requires that Military Government, rather than German authorities, establish the policies and broad operational procedures, and finally, the coordination necessary to effect the repatriation of such persons.

## **Prohibited Plant Material**

Prohibitions against sending through the mail to the United States certain packing materials which may contain plant diseases have been emphasized by a recent USFET directive. These materials have been arriving in the United States through the mail, thus creating a hazard that these diseases, if given a start, might cause cerious crop damage in America.

Prohibited plant material which ET personnel have been using to pack boxes include rice straw, forest litter and unprocessed cotton. Before mailing packages to the United States, the sender should contact his postal officer for instructions concerning what material cannot be sent.

## Transfer of Swabians

The transfer of Swabians from Hungary to the US Zone of Germany was resumed on 1 September after having been temporarily suspended since 29 June because of the lack of facilities to care for the transferees. An agreement between Hungarian and US Military Government authorities was reached whereby Swabians will be transferred as family units and be supplied with adequate clothing, eating utensils, and bedding before they leave Hungary.

It is planned that the 90,000 Swabians to be transferred from Hungary, will be accepted into the US Zone at a rate of about 20,000 per month until the conditions of their resettlement or weather in Germany compel a suspension. Forwarding adresses of the transferees are being kept by Hungarian authorities in order to aid relatives in search of expelled families or individuals.

## **Fuel Problem Cited**

The German population of the Land North Rhine-Westphalia will be without fuel this winter unless the German Civil Administration recruits sufficient volunteers to carry out an extensive wood cutting program. It was announced that an allowance of coal to the ordinary consumer in the British Zone was extremely remote and that the German population would, be entirely dependent on fuel wood for domestic heating and cooking.

The German Administration is considering the conscription of persons who are registered but not fully employed, while the British authorities offer every assistance in the provision of transport and additional labour to insure proper distribution.

## Reparations Shipment

The first 80 tons of machinery and equipment to be shipped to one of the Western Nations by allocation of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency at Brussels, recently left the Fritz Mueller plant in Oberesslingen for Great Britain. Metal planing and machining devices, some of them almost new, made up the shipment.

The Mueller firm is one of the oldest manufacturers of hydraulic presses in Germany, and when completely dismantled will be divided between Great Britain and Czechoslovakia.

## **Unauthorized Weapons**

All weapons not authorized by competent authority to be kept in the individual's personal possession will be placed in unit or other similar storerooms and properly secured. USFET has ordered that a careful check will be made of all weapons currently stored in unit or similar storerooms and that all non-organizational weapons not authorized by competent authority for retention and return to the US will be turned in to ordnance for disposition.

## **Escaped PWs**

The French authorities have requested the assistance of the United States authorities in apprehending and returning a number of escaped PWs to the French Zone of Austria. USFET has directed that a list of these men be disseminated to all Military Government Detachments with instructions that local

Burgomasters will turn these individuals in when they attempt to register for ration cards. All individuals located will be handed over to the nearest prisoner of war installation with instructions to return them to the French Zone of Austria.

## **Orthodox Bishop Appointed**

A Russian Orthodox Bishop for Greater Hesse, Archbishop Pilotheus, has been appointed by the Metropolitan of Berlin and Germany. In his new position, Archbishop Pilotheus is the spiritual head of an estimated 5,000 persons, meeting in from 15 to 20 centers throughout the Diocese of Greater Hesse. In addition, he will exercise administrative control over the religions affairs of an undisclosed smaller number of Greek Orthodox members throughout the Land from his Wiesbaden headquarters.

## Civilian Employment

Future civilian personnel employment in Military Government will be restricted to US citizens, and indigenous civilians recruited in the area designated as their permanent duty station. In exceptional cases German consultants, technical advisors or experts may be accepted.

Foreign nationals, including allied nationals, will not be employed in any position in Military Government, but those who are now employed may continue in their jobs until the termination of their contracts.

## **Property Seizure**

Persons who were citizens on or after 1 September 1939 and who at any time have lived abroad and aided Germany or her allies during the war are now added to the category of persons whose property can be seized by MG, as provided in Article 4 of Control Council Law No. 5. This action does not apply, however, to countries annexed by Germany since 31 December 1937, it was announced by the German External Commission of the Allied Control Authority.

## **US ZONE NEWS BRIEFS**

Military Government for Bremen (US) has assumed control of naval port operations in Bremerhaven-Wesermuende with the exception of the Harbor Fire Service, which will be relinquished to MG after retraining of new personnel by 1 November.

Der Tagesspiegel, US-licensed newspaper in Berlin, has added to its masthead a statement: "Independent and uncensored daily newspaper. Published under License No. 16 of OMG BD," to indicate to its readers that it is not subject to pre-publication censorship. No US-licensed newspaper is subject to such censorship.

### **BLOCKED PROPERTY**

Procedure was instituted for supplying information concerning blocked property of United Nations nationals in response to requests channeled through British MG authorities. Property owners may in no case receive such information directly from banks on account of international and interzonal postal regulations against German communications containing commercial transactional matter.

In the first six months of the current year, the soap distributed in the US Zone has contained only about half the planned 25 grams of fatty acid per person per month. MG has approved reactivation of plants that manufacture synthetic fatty acids.

### INTEREST PAYMENTS WAIVED

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to follow the British in waiving their interest payments on the RM 82,000,000 deposit balance placed in the Berliner Stadtkontor jointly by the three powers at the beginning of occupation. The deposit was originally made to enable the Stadtkontor to begin its operations.

Fifteen ammunition dumps have been turned over to Land economics ministers for the chemical salvage program. Labor is being recruited for the program.

Steps being taken in Wuerttemberg-Baden to eradicate black market operations include the establishment of a special section in the Stuttgart Criminal Police Department to make continuous raids on suspected black markets. Raids on two locations resulted in the arrest of 600 persons.

### CAUSES OF ABSENTEEISM

Investigations has been made of absenteeism from railroad repair shops, which in one instance reached 31 percent in the last week in August. Causes were found to be chiefly harvesting of crops, illness and lack of shoes and work clothing.

Collection of fuel wood for space heating during the coming winter is 50 percent complete in Wuerttemberg-Baden and 30 percent complete in Bavaria. The program has only started in Greater Hesse.

Steel has been released to Military Government for reconstruction of the Autobahn bridges between Stuttgart and Karlsruhe.

Two thousand pairs of shoes were distributed in August to foresters in Bavaria.

### INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY INSPECTED

Twelve quadripartite commissions, each consisting of about twelve members, are inspecting the industrial capacity in all four zones to insure that the reparations plan is being carried out and agreed capacity is being retained in each industry for minimum German economy.

The costs incidental to USFET Headquarters in Frankfurt are to be included in the Land budget of Greater Hesse. Previously these costs, which amounted to RM 71,900,000 through 5 August, had been covered by overdraft at the Frankfurt Reichsbank. This overdraft as well as future payments will be paid out of Land funds.

## EDITORIALS IN LICENSED PRESS VIEW BYRNES' STUTTGART SPEECH

The Stuttgart speech by Secretary of State Byrnes received the largest coverage in the history of the US Zone licensed press. For the first time, 26 papers sent their own correspondents to cover the event. With few exceptions, the papers carried the full text of the speech, color background articles, biographical sketches and pictures of Mr. Byrnes.

In an editorial entitled "The Liberating Way," the Weser Kuricr (Bremen) termed the speech as signifying the establishment of a clearly outlined program. "The living conditions of the German people make it understandable that they would not hope for too much from a speech even one from the mouth of Foreign Minister Byrnes, because in a year and a half since the cessation of hostilities they have heard many speeches and found only a measure of deeds beneficial, But the Stuttgart speech is more than a speech. It signifies the establishment of a clearly outlined program lost in vagueness on not a single point. From the mouth of the Foreign Minister of one of the greatest and mightiest nations on earth, it is a deed," the editorial observes.

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung (Heidelberg): "For us Germans . . . this visit is an historic event. Out of the words of this man spoke the calm and strength of a mighty people which has developed for itself through work, diligence and wealth five concepts of freedom and peace. The sons of this nation now dispose of our broken existence and they see in this work the task of helping not only us, but the world, which must be rebuilt on firmer ground. What the speech proclaimed in detail gives us — one and a half years after our unprecedented Hitler defeat —

every reason to pause in reverence and confidence. The speech gives us hope for new life."

BREAMMEN

Stuttgarter Zeitung: "What makes the speech so extraordinarily important for us and what makes it a top rank document is the statement that the time has come to transfer to Germany the main responsibility for her affairs and to reveal essential peace conditions to her people without any delay."

Wiesbadener Kurier: "The Secretary of State touched on all internal German problems with the masterhand of a diplomatic orator. His declarations to keep the Ruhr and Rhineland a part of Germany may be regarded as the nation's salvation."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich): "These were the words of a victor Could they have been more reasonable? They were not inspired by the spirit of hatred. There could easily have been statements on collective guilt. They were not stated. Only the simple statement was given that Hitler and the men around him had tortured an innocent people and had tried to dominate and humiliate the world by force. It would have been possible to speak of punishment, but it was not done."

Three Berlin organs, all western controlled, carried the full text of Byrnes's speech. These were the US licensed Tagesspiegel and the British licensed Telegraf and Socialdemocrat. The French licensed évening paper, Kurier, ran press comments on the speech, heading them with a banner line reading: "Byrnes' Speech Everywhere Strongly Regarded."

In its editorial on the speech the US licensed Tagesspicgel first pointed out the im-

portance of the German problem hidden behind the Paris conference, observing that the longer a settling of the German question is postponed the more the settlement of other European problems is delayed.

"It is high time to close the meeting halls and end, by agreement of those powers which hold the fate of mankind, this grotesque situation . . ." the paper declared. "This is the great sense of the German trip of the American Secretary of State Byrnes."

"For the Allies, Germany is the real platform for the settling of world peace. In case they succeed in agreeing on the solution of the German problem they will have won the peace, if they don't they will have lost it. And in this critical stage Secretary Byrnes delivered his speech. . . and in a place where the decision will be made — not in Paris, but in Germany."

"The words which came over from Stutt-gart, were the clearest ever heard. For the first time an allied stateman presented a comprehensive solution for the German question . . . For the first time he submitted a detailed plan. He did not annul the Potsdam decisions but rather re-instated them according to the sense by which they had been adopted."

The British licensed Telegraf, observed that the speech expresses openly the idea that the eastern frontiers' fate has not yet been decided and considerable parts of the East must be returned to Germany.

"By this speech, Germany has been placed on the agenda of world politics. Byrnes' words are too clear to allow one to drop them without coming to a decision, the Telegraf declares.

"The Germans will value his speech as they start on a new hopeful life. Undoubtedly Byrnes' profound words also express the feelings of far circles of the American people. One can hope that soon at least Great Britain and France will express their agreement with the principles laid down in Byrnes' speech."

Kurier, French licensed paper, noted that now the Soviet Union and America have laid down their principles, pointing out that in many aspects Byrnes exceeded what had been known under the Byrnes Plan. "Thereby the American Secretary of State boldly took the initiative to develop further discussion where Molotov ended," states its editorial.

Continuing, the paper listed the important points of Byrnes' speech and then compared these with Molotov's statements. "When comparing Byrnes' proposals with Molotov's one realizes a good deal of harmony between the two," contended the paper, observing that both point up the thought of having no spirit of revenge, both stating that Germany should not be destroyed but should be developed into a peace-loving and democratic state with its own industry and foreign trade.

"Byrnes has completed Molotov's demand for the setting up of a German government by a precise economic program," declared the paper.

All Soviet controlled organs carried a report of the speech in the form of an SNB dispatch. The only one to give front page treatment to the dispatch was the Berliner Zeitung, Soviet licensed morning paper.

### Preferences of Youth

Technical inventions and sports programs are preferred on the radio by German youth, according to a sampling of opinion taken by Radio Frankfurt officials among a group of children between the ages of 13 and 16.

More than 50 percent of those interviewed wanted to hear more about modern inventions such as radar, radio improvements and new developments in the field of aviation, while also displaying a marked interest in swimming, field sports and orthopedic exercises.

Pure entertainment — mystery stories, humorous sketches and music — attracted 20 percent of the votes. On the other hand, only ten percent requested more informative programs on politics, forms of government throughout the world and ethnic attitudes. One boy, in casting his vote for political programs, underlined the words "without propaganda."

## TOWN HALL MEETING (Confinued from page 6)

tiner, commented on the SPD's support of the Boy Scout movement, saying, "We harbor great scepticism toward this. The campfire romanticism is too closely connected with what lies behind us, it reminds us too much of the militarism of the Hitler period." To this, Mr. Groll replied, "We reject the intention of any such connections and only appeal to the romantic feelings of youth; that was omitted under the Weimar Republic."

A member of the audience raised the point: "All the speakers were in accord in saying that youth has been deprived of its ideals. I ask the speakers for positive statements as to what ideals they desire to give to youth." Another in the audience said, "Youth will not yet dedicate itself to politics." In reply, Mr. Rappold asserted, "Youth is still lacking in ideals, in readiness and pleasure in work, it has not yet the right spirit. To gain equality of rights for Germany, youth must be prepared to take a hand in the reconstruction of a democratic state, to do unselfish work for the common good." Mr. Valentiner said, "It is necessary to prepare the ground on which to plant ideals by united work; youth must not be divided up by political barriers."

Among those participating in the discussion from the floor was Josef Felder, newspaper publisher, who declared: "It is absolutely necessary to answer the question: What can be done immediately in spite of this state of emergency? Perhaps not very much can be done. But what was said must be given a foundation by concrete proposals." He went on to say, "It must be said to the parties that we can only win the young if the process of democratization is taken much more seriously by the parties themselves than has been the case up to the present and than was the case before 1933 . . . As long as many party leaders - similar to many fathers - adopt a dictatorial attitude toward the young, instead of bringing them up to be their friends, there will be no solution for the political problem of the young."

The Suedost Kurier summed up the first meeting in these words: "What the war destroyed in our homes and in our hearts is to be built anew. The misery and sorrow it brought to our hills and dales are to be overcome by our common efforts. That we Germans do not stand alone in this gives us hope and courage. With us and for us think and feel and care the leading personalities of the American Military Government."

## LECTURE GROUP (Continued from page 7)

who are willing to give lectures and informal talks on various phases of American life.

During the summer, Heilbronn's recreational activities included lectures by Americans. In addition, the Volkshochschule served as the meeting place for regularly scheduled classes of instruction with Americans leading discussions. The attendance at these activities ranged between 1,000 and 3,000 Germans.

Stuttgart's program was recently inaugurated along lines of the programs of the other cities. In Frankfurt 35 WACs volunteered to

participate in discussion groups, sports and in English classes.

By participating in these classes troughout the US occupied areas, Americans are teaching students the correct forms of spoken English, besides lecturing to them on life in America. The orientation program is still in its infancy, but it is hoped that more Americans will become interested in the work to assure its further development. The German people have shown great interest in America. But it is also necessary for Americans to take an active part so that the Germans can learn first-hand from us.

# US EDITORS SUPPORT OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY BYRNES AT STUTTGART

any United States newspapers placed emphasis on the US invitation, as contained in Secretary of State Byrnes' Stuttgart address, to proceed with treating Germany as an economic unit. The editorials for the most part agreed that fruition of this policy — in accord with the Potsdam Agreement — is essential to promote European recovery and to make Germany self-supporting.

The press comment also showed support of other objectives outlined by Mr. Byrnes. A number of papers concluded, like the Pittburgh Post-Gazette, that the speech "was a forth-right exposition of US policy and for the most part will be approved at home."

Typical comment on phases dealing with economic aims included:

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. Byrnes "promised the Germans something less than Utopia. But he put his fingers squarely upon 'the needless aggrevation of economic distress that is caused by the failure of the Allied Control Council to agree to give the German people a chance to solve some of their most urgent economic problems.' In other words it is not the United States which delays this prospect."

Miami (Fla.) Herald: "Certainly the German people must bear their share of the hardships with which Nazi agression has cursed Europe. But common sense dictates agreement with Byrnes' position that 'Germany must be given a chance to export goods in order to import enough to make her economy self-sustaining.'.... The peace should forever provide for the prevention of German industry being subverted to war. Nevertheless, disarning Germany is something wholly apart from putting it on a self-

sustaining basis.... a sick, pauperized, industry-stripped Germany means a sick and foredoomed Europe."

Pittburgh Post-Gazette: The American government is most anxious that Russia and France will join Britain and the United State in lowering economic barriers. Since persuasion has been ineffective thus far, Mr. Byrnes was reminding the Russians in particular of measures we may be forced to take, not in retaliation, but to curtail our own burdens unless the Potsdam Agreements are implemented."

Chicago Sun: Commenting on the start of unified economic administration in the U.S. and British Zones, which the paper called "an economic necessity," "Byrnes made it clear again that the door is open for others any time they are willing to join."

A number of editorials voiced the hope that the French and Russians would join the United States and Britain in an integrated program, but in case of their refusal, said the Des Moines (Iowa) Register: "We shall simply have to make the best of it... in any case, we have at least a concrete program, and we are beginning to act upon it."

Cleveland Plain-Dealer: The US economic policy "has as its objective reconstruction and rehabilitation which will ease the burdens of military occupation and make it possible once more for the German people to establish and maintain for themselves a fair standard of living. It goes without saying that proper measures will be taken to prevent rearmament and a repetition of the events which preceded the second world war."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "It was not

in a mood of forgive-and-forget that Secretary Byrnes addressed his words... he reminded the Germans they must pay the price of their militarism in reparations, in work, in struggle; and indefinite military supervision by the Allies. But he stated it as America's policy that they should be permitted self-government, direction of their own peacetime economy land retention of their nation as a unit..."

Baltimore Sun: "The objective (of the central administrative system being tried out now in US — British Zones) is a freer exchange of commodities and a general economic treatment of the country as a whole. If the other powers should agree, much would be achieved without political significance. This is recognized by Mr. Byrnes in his advocacy of formation of a provisional government in the form of a German National Council (to be charged with preparing the draft of a federal constitution for Germany)..."

Several papers believed that economic union in two zones would be "an imperfect effort" unless the Soviets and French join in the program. St. Louis Star-Times said "The Russians still control the bread-basket of Germany" and France "must be persuaded to relinquish its demands for awhile if the merged British and US Zones are to be taken off the dole."

## Approval of UN Applicants

The UN Security Council's action in voting favorably on three of eight applicants for United Nations membership was criticized by US newspaper editorials as a setback to hopes for universality of UN membership. Editorials regretted that the US proposal for approval of all eight applicants was not adopted, and assailed the Soviet's attitude in opposing the applications of Portugal and Eire.

Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan were approved. Albania and Outer Mongolia, backed by the Soviet, did not get the required majority and the Soviet vetoed Trans-

Jordan, Portugal and Eire.

The Washington Post said in part: "There is nothing else to conclude from the (Security Council's) session than that the principle of universality of membership has gone by the boards. The test for admission now is not whether a nation is sovereign or peace-loving in its own right, but whether it has had the foresight to establish diplomatic relations with the Kremlin ....

"Russia may have had a legitimate reason for questioning the independence of Trans-Jordan, just as we were suspicious of Outer Mongolia and Albania, but this certainly did not enter into the applications of Eire and Portugal. They are long established nations with long established governments. Their exclusion from the international organization clearly thwarts the principles of the UN and is a loss to the community of nations."

Chicago Sun: "Universality of membership is an essential goal for the United Nations. Until it is attained, the organization cannot speak for all mankind....

"Yet — although a line needs to be drawn against the states whose continued regimes were Axis allies and enemies of the United Nations — the greatest latitude should be followed in admitting other members. Accordingly, the American proposal to the Security Council for blanket admission of all eight applicants was absolutely sound ....

"The principal objection to certain of applicants is, of course, that they are satellites of great powers and not genuinely free agents... but would any of them be less free if a member of the United Nations?

New Orleans Times-Picayune: "Five of eight applicants for admission to UN have been made a political football in contravention of the World Charter, which prescribes merely that they shall be peace loving and able and willing to carry out their obligations. This is because Russia apparently wants to admit only those that will fit immediately into her bloc.... and because the United States finally has been driven to tantamount use of the veto in pure retaliation."

### POLITICAL PARTIES (Continued from page 10)

sequent to the attainment of political power by this party.

The minimum program calls for the establishment of an "anti-fascist parliamentary democratic republic." Under such a republic, war criminals and Nazis would be punished and there would be a "total elimination from public life, from all offices and industrial management of fascists and reactionaries." A further demand is for "democratic land reform." From the Marxist point of vicw these goals mean a virtual social and economic revolution aimed at destroying the economic basis of the capitalist system of freedom of enterprise and of private ownership of the means of production. In Marxist ideology a capitalist or big land owner is ipso facto a "fascist or reactionary."

The destruction of the capitalist system naturally entails its replacement by a plan-

## **Guardians of Liberty**

"He that would make his own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression." That quotation, used recently by Mr. Justice Rutledge of the United States Supreme Court in a minority opinion, carries with it a great lesson which we could well learn and practice.

The job of the occupation forces in Germany is to make American liberty secure. It is to guarantee our children and, in a vast number of cases, even ourselves against having to re-do a dark and bloody job. There are too many wrecked American tanks staring like naked skulls; too many bodies of American boys buried in foreign lands; too many broken homes and hearts for us as a nation to lose such a costly victory. Yet that victory might easily be lost. Whether it is lost or not rests, not alone upon the leaders of the occupation forces or the Military Government, but directly upon each of us as individuals. Private Bill Jones, Captain Tom Smith and General So and So have the same responsibility. The answer to the question is one of education. If we by our actions ned economy and the socialization of public utilities, mines and other natural resources, and financial institutions. Political and economic power should be concentrated in the hands of "true democrats and proven antifascists," by which are meant primarily the representatives of the KPD and its satellite groups. The immediate program is rounded out by reform of the educational system, creation of a unified Germany and the acknowledgement of the reparations obligation.

The ultimate objective of the Communist Party is the establishment of a Socialist State with a classless society following the destruction of the capitalist system, and the Communist program contains a threat to revolutionary means "if the capitalist class forsakes the ground of democracy."

aid in educating the German people, teaching them the principles of democracy, we are doing job. On the other hand if we attempt to teach them on the one side and by our actions fail to live up to our teaching on the other we are gaining nothing. We must be firm, but we must also be fair. Firmness is imperative, for without it we will not have accomplished our mission. Practice liberty and democracy we will, and deal fairy we must. If and when force is needed we well know its use.

The job we have may be a long one. The men of the occupation army are accomplishing a mission, not so dangerous but equally as important as those who came before them. The men of today are writing the guarantee of an enlightened world of tomorrow. We are representatives of a free America, and as such it behooves us as individuals to inculcate by precept and example the very best that is America. It behooves us to stay until the job is finished, no matter how long the tour, for in so doing lies our chance to safeguard our own liberty.

Editorial in Third US Army Newsletter.

## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS (Continued from page 2)

Trensfer of Reichsautobahn Electrical Communications	AG 311 (IA) . 4 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Vehicle and Traffic Code	Circular No. 124 4. Sept 1946, USFET
Amendment of Military Government Regulations	AG 010.6 (MD) 4 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Opening end Closing of Hospitals	AG 323.3 MCH-AGO 5 Sept 1946, USFET
Control Council Law No. 34, "Dissolution of the Wehrmacht"	AG 010 (AD) 5 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Morning Reports	AG 330,33 AGU 6 Sept 1945, USFET
Ordnance Emergency Service	Circular No. 125 6 Sept 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Classified Records ,	AG 312.1 AGO 7 Sept 1946, USFET
Decentralization of Responsibility to German Authorities Concerning Displaced Persons and Refugees	AG 383.7 (PW) 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Registered Travel Authority for Correspondents	AG 210.487 BPR-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Displaced Persons Publishing Activities	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Return of Escaped Prisoners of War to the French Zone of Austria .	AG 383.6 (AD) 9 Sept 1946, OMGUS
'War Trophies	AG 332.2 GAP-AGO 9 Sept 1946, USFET
Personnel Questionaires for OMGUS Machine Records	AG 461 (PO) 10 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Organization of the US Forces, European Theeter	AG 322 BPR-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Movement of Dependents	Circular No. 127 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Instructions for Disposal of Confiscated Literature and Material of a Nazl and Militarist Nature	AG 007 (CS) 10 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Improper Maintenance Practices	AG 634 ORD AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
Reaffirmation of Common User Principle Regarding Petroleum Facilities at Oversee Beses	AG 463.7 GDS-AGO 10 Sept 1946, USFET
National Importance of FIAT Program	AG 322 (ED) 12 Sept 1946, OMGUS
Registration of Ordnance Items by Serial Numbers	Circular No. 128 12 Sept 1946, USFET

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.